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UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

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# THE TIMES

Bernard Levin: The Vestey affair, page 12

# Troops move in as Bill on jail crisis is announced

An emergency Bill is to be introduced in Parliament today to deal with the prison crisis. It will allow the temporary release of some prisoners and early release for others; remand prisoners will not have to appear regularly before the courts. As the measures were announced troops moved into a high security jail.

## Early release for some prisoners

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Troops moved into an unfinished to psecurit' jail yesterday as Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, announced a package of controversial measures to deal with the mounting crisis in the prisons.

The Ministry of Defence said that soldiers from the 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, together with some administrative and special support staff, would be used at Frankland prison, near Durham. It is also considering using army camps should the need arise.

He told the House of Commons yesterday in a statement that he would also need power for the time being to order the early release of prisoners nearing the end of their sentences, to restrict magistrates' courts, if necessary, in committing people to prison for matters such as non-payment of fines or rates.

As expected, the new high security prison nearing completion at Frankland, will be brought into use to relieve pressure on police cells. People being confined in them have been turned away from prisons and remand centres as a result of the prison officers' dispute.

The legislation is proposed to last for three months, but would then have to be renewed if required. The Government's intention is to push the Bill through the Commons and Lords by tomorrow night, which indicates the speed at which available secure accommodation is being used up.

Mr Whitelaw's statement got a mixed response from Labour benches with Mr Merlyn Rees, remembering the pressure he had been put under by officers' action when he was Home Secretary. He said: "It is vital that action be taken." In many prisons, he said, it was not the governors who were running them but the local branch of the Prison Officers' Association and something had to be done about it.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, and a noted campaigner for penal reform, said members were being asked to pass in one day a Bill not yet published and to collude in an assault on civil liberties "unprecedented in this place in peace time".

Mr Whitelaw was asking the House to collude in an assault upon the courts whereby executive action on the part of bureaucrats inside the Home Office could determine the liberty or otherwise of a subject.

Today the Prison Officers' Association's national executive meets to discuss Mr Whitelaw's plans. Though there have been threats to increase sanctions still further, Mr Colin Steel, the association's chairman, would only say yesterday in advance of the meeting, that Mr Whitelaw's action could make things worse.

Mr Steel told me he was appalled at the lack of knowledge about the case at issue displayed by both Mr Whitelaw and Mr Rees. He referred to Mr Rees's speech as a "sell out". Mr Steel was in the public gallery with Mr David Evans, the association's assistant general secretary.

Several MPs mentioned an idea put forward in *The Times* yesterday that part of the May Committee of inquiry into prisons be recalled to consider the issue at the centre of the dispute: a claim for pay for meal breaks taken by prison officers as a result of an extended duty.

Mr Clive Soley, Labour MP for Hammersmith, North, and a trained probation officer, promised Mr Steel he would write to Mr Whitelaw today recommending the May Committee be reconvened. Mr Soley said: "I would hope the Government would see this as a more constructive way forward than the present way which seems to me to exacerbate the situation and bring law and order into disrepute."

They were both quick to note Mr Whitelaw's perhaps significant response in the House. When the idea was put forward he did not rule it out. But he emphasized repeatedly that as the May Committee had reported and he had acted on its recommendations about pay the way forward was through the new streamlined duty system under discussion. Mr Whitelaw said he was ready to see the association at any time.

Mr Steel said that if Mr Whitelaw did agree to reconvene the May Committee he would put it to the association's national executive today to see if action could be suspended while the committee was meeting. Any truce would have to be ratified by a national delegates' meeting. The association already agreed to abide by an arbitration decision.

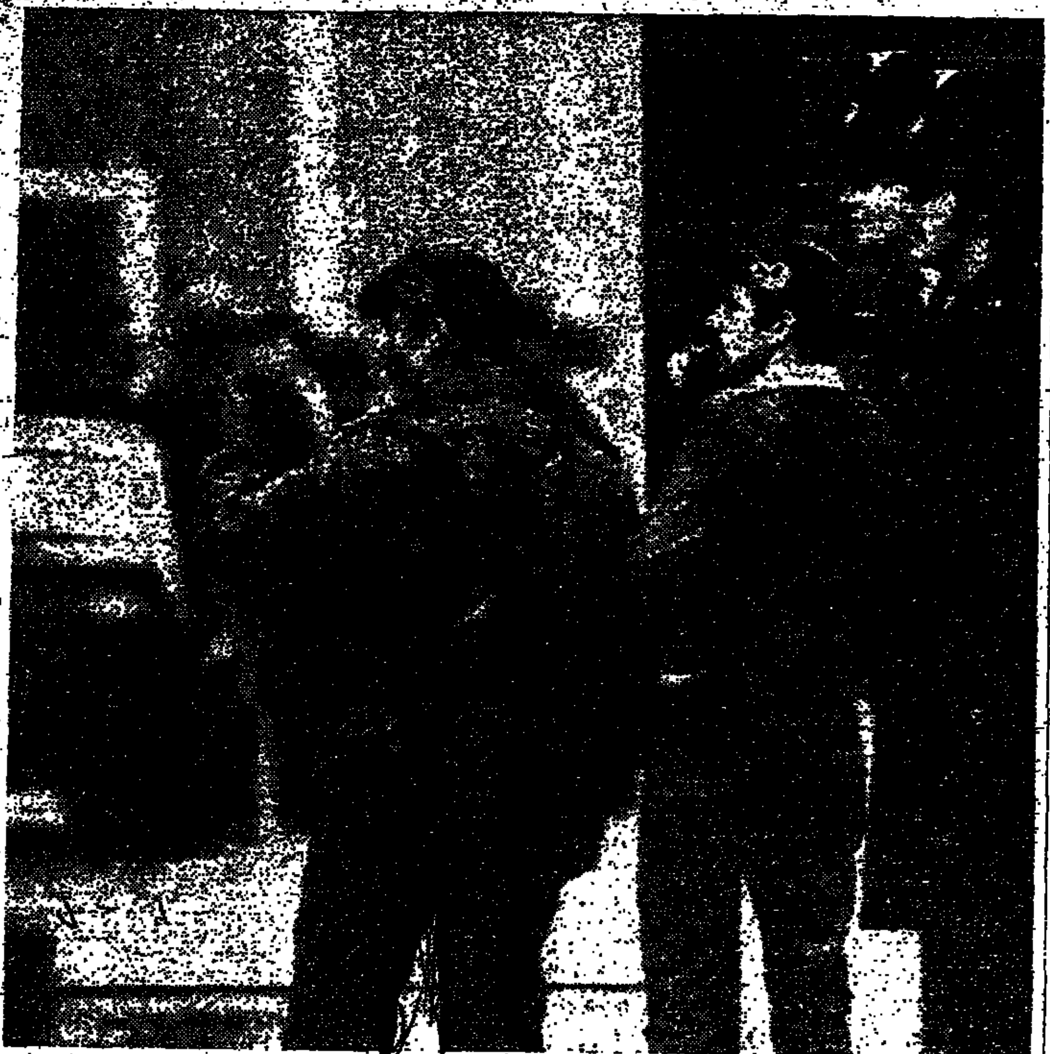
Mr Anthony Fitzpatrick, secretary of the prison and borstal governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said last night: "The two sides have got to get together. We are concerned that people should be trying to think about solutions as well as tactical responses to the day-to-day situation."

Mr Whitelaw said that the association's action amounted to a deliberate and unacceptable disruption of the criminal justice system. As a result about 3,500 prisoners who would otherwise be in prisons were now being held in police cells, many of which were unsuitable.

The part of Mr Whitelaw's statement about the manning of Frankland prison could be a possible source of dissension between the association and other unions, including possibly the governors' organization. Mr Whitelaw said the prison would have a governor, assistant governors, and administrative and specialist staff from the prison service. A police presence would assist with security. "But otherwise it will be manned by servicemen." None of the soldiers would be armed.

Mr Steel said: "We will not be manning the new prison." The association would be seeking an early meeting with Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC.

Bill details, page 2
Leading article, page 13



The first troops moving into Frankland prison, near Durham, yesterday.

# Miners tell their MPs to support Mr Foot

By Our Labour Editor

Yorkshire miners' leaders yesterday issued an indirect threat to pit-constituency MPs that they could lose their seats unless they supported Mr Michael Foot in the battle for the leadership of the Labour Party.

The area council of the National Union of Mineworkers voted to withdraw support from sponsored MPs who acted against the wishes of pro-Foot local party caucuses.

In a fresh extension of the union's influence in Yorkshire Labour Party affairs, the 77-strong council called on the five Labour MPs in the coalfield to back the deputy leader as successor to Mr James Callaghan.

The lay NUM body meeting in Barnsley, under the chairmanship of Mr Arthur Scargill, the area's left-wing president, instructed miners' delegates to party general management committees in Yorkshire to call special meetings "to win support for Mr Foot in this very important election".

The successful motion from Park Hill Colliery, Wakefield, concluded: "This area council makes it clear that any mining MP who acts contrary to the general management committee on this issue cannot expect the support of the union in any reselection process."

Implicit in this warning is a threat that Mr Scargill's delegates to local labour parties will oppose moderate MPs when they come up for reselection under the party's new constitutional rules.

Despite the contraction of the mining industry, there are still five NUM-sponsored MPs in Yorkshire: Mr Albert Roberts (Normonton); Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley); Mr Alec Woodall (Hemsworth); Mr Edward Wainwright (Dearne Valley) and Mr Michael Welsh (Don Valley).

Of these, the first two are practically certain to vote for Mr Healey when Labour MPs choose their new leader on November 4. All five attended the opening stages of the area council yesterday, but only Mr Welch stayed on to hear the political debate. He indicated his intention to vote for Mr Foot.

After the decision, Mr Scargill said his union's intention was to promote support for Mr Foot in Yorkshire constituencies, and to give notice to any MP ignoring a constituency party vote in favour of the deputy leader that such a decision would probably lose the support of the union when reselection came into effect.

"We are not saying they must adhere to union policy because we are aware of what the privileges committee said some time ago. We are talking about those who ignore the decision of their general management committee on this issue. We are attempting to win as much support as possible for Mr Foot and for our policy on this matter.

"In the present position, between the Labour Party conference and the special conference in January, it would be totally unreasonable to have anybody else elected other than the deputy leader.

# Civil Service threat of action over pay findings freeze

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Industrial action in the Civil Service seems almost certain after a Government announcement last night that pay comparability for 550,000 white collar employees is to be abandoned for the 1981 wage round.

Angry union leaders boycotted the meeting with Lord Soames, Minister for the Civil Service, on learning they were to be told that Pay Research Unit findings pointing to salary rises of 12 to 20 per cent would be set aside.

Salary comparison reports due to be delivered to the Civil Service unions by November 15 will not now be handed over, and the unions are taking legal advice as to whether the Cabinet's decision is in breach of the law.

Ministers are determined to keep Civil Service pay rises due from April 1 next down to single figures under government-imposed cash limits of around 7 to 8 per cent due to be published in the middle of next month.

Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said: "This move will make industrial action by my members far more likely.

"The Government's cynical attempt to suppress the facts about how far Civil Service pay has fallen behind simply confirms that the Government knows that this evidence will show that pay increases of nearly 20 per cent are needed.

"Our members know it too, and we will not accept the imposition of an arbitrary cash limit figure. Our plans for industrial action are already well advanced."

He condemned the Government's decision as "a cynical and dictatorial attempt to divert attention from its own disastrous economic policies by making a scapegoat of civil and public servants".

It would certainly increase the mood of militancy among Government employees.

"We dispute the Government's right to take such a step. The Pay Research Unit reports to a joint union-management committee. The unit should ignore the Government's instruction as having no validity at all. This is an attempt at dictatorship. We shall resist it."

In his letter to Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, Lord Soames recalled previous warnings that cash limits would be "the major determinant" of pay next year. "The economic position has become increasingly difficult", he said.

"There is an overriding need to combat inflation and the Government is convinced of the paramount importance of restrained pay settlements generally in this round.

"This has become even more apparent than it was when I saw the Council and in the circumstances I see no place for pay research in the April, 1981, settlement. Against this background, the Government has decided that the pay agreement should be suspended."

Civil Service pay agreements govern the arrangements for setting salaries for white-collar employees. The system is based on comparisons with pay for similar work in the private sector. The system has only once before been suspended; and that was by the Labour

Continued on page 2, col 3

# Mr Rippon wants big cut in lending rates

By Our Political Editor

Indicating the concern growing among Conservative MPs over the Government's economic policy, a former Tory Minister yesterday fires a shot across the Cabinet's bows with a renewed call for an immediate and big cut in lending rates.

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP for Hexham, insists that "the balance of budgetary fiscal and monetary policies has been effectively upset" by excessive reliance on "dubious" monetary targets.

He says the country cannot afford to await even a further week for the next monthly money supply figures. Too many companies have gone to the wall and "a significant reduction in interest rates is required immediately if we are not to sink into further unnecessary recession".

Mr Rippon has been critical of the stubborn pursuit of Mrs Thatcher's policy for over a year now. But he has used the first day of the Commons return to ram home the distress call from industry that was muffled at the annual party conference. And the message that the Government is increasing the planned cuts in public expenditure next year is also causing distress in some of the Tory ranks.

Today, fortuitously, defence questions are to be answered by Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, and his team; and the bitter recriminations from the party right wing against the Government daring to cut back defence spending seem certain to boil over.

In Whitehall it is maintained that the Cabinet will not this week be settling the overall figures for next year's public spending, while the announcement of the expected £300m measures to combat youth unemployment is still some weeks off.

This will hardly please Tory moderates, who are both alarmed at the Government's willingness to consider cutting some basic welfare benefits and frustrated that ministers are not making more of the possibilities of intervention.

One of the moderates, who is also a parliamentary private secretary, Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge, has again urged government action to "confront, alleviate and resolve" what he called the realities of the national predicament.

In a speech in Cambridge he said Conservatives had returned to Westminster "in a mood of deep and nagging concern".

Letter, page 13

## ...ven begin ...unger ...rike at ...e Maze

...Christopher Thomas
...st

...ee of the seven Republican ...ters who began a hunger ... "to the death" at the ... prison, near Belfast, yes... are convicted killers. ...others are serving long sentences for a variety of ...s crimes.

...lay of tension in the pro... began when it was con... the men had refused ...fast.

...t night rush hour traffic ...fast and Londonderry was ...ros because of marches ...mpathizers. Another 142 ...ers at the Maze said they ...join the "dirty protest", ... the total to 495.

...names of the seven were ... by the Republican press ... in the Falls Road, west ...t. The number of seven ...been selected because ...men signed the Irish Pro...ion of Independence in ...

...ther statement by the ...ers yesterday said the ...was in support of the ...d to be treated as politi...risoners. "Having ex...d every other means and ...tice to us, we see no ...way of ending this in...ity."

...Orange Order declared ...e people of Ulster were ...d tired of hearing about ...f imposed misery of the ...rotesters.

... non-sectarian Alliance ... in talks earlier in the ...th Mr Humphrey Atkins, ...try of State for Northern ...I, received an assurance ...ere was no prospect of ...overnment reintroducing ... category status.

...John Cushnahan, the ...general secretary, said ...kins seemed determined. ...ng introduced civilian ...othing to all prisoners in ...n Ireland he does not ...prepared to go further. ... not see the people ...d as having been ...ned for political beliefs. ...have been convicted for ...terrible crimes."

...mmons meeting dispute, and SAS accused, page 2

## ...ancial Times ...or to quit

...redy Fisher is to give ...editorship of the *Finan*...*mes* at the end of the ...e will be replaced by ...uty, Mr Geoffrey Owen, ...

...isher, aged 58, who has ...ditor since 1973, will ... as a director of the ...company, Pearson Long... ...d will also become a ... of S. G. Warburg and ... merchant bank.

Business Diary, page 19

# Dr Kaunda claims to have foiled Zambia coup

Lusaka, Oct 27.—President Kaunda said today he had thwarted a planned coup by local dissidents and foreign mercenaries and linked the plot to an alleged threat by South Africa to shell Zambian territory.

He said only three members of the Zambian security forces had so far been implicated in the plot but declined to identify them. No government leader appeared to have been involved, the President added.

He called a news conference to explain his reasons for introducing an indefinite, dusk-to-dawn curfew on most of Zambia's important towns and cities last Thursday on the eve of indepence day celebrations.

President Kaunda said security forces struck a few hours before the coup was to have been launched on October 16. The forces clashed with more than 50 heavily-armed men camped on a farm just south of Lusaka, killed two of them and captured two others.

Dr Kaunda said more than 40 of the gang had been caught.

The President described the gang as mercenaries.

The president accused South Africa of supporting "anti-revolutionaries" in Zambia. He also accused South Africa of having made attempts as far back as 1966 to destabilize Zambia.

In its latest effort, he said, South African troops last month demanded a meeting with Zambian forces at the Sheshcke garrison on the border with the Caprivi strip in Namibia

South Africa eventually issued an ultimatum that Zambia must agree to the meeting by October 10 or face the prospect of Sheshcke being shelled, the President said.—Reuter.

**Security operation:** The President's statement marks the climax of the country's biggest internal security operation since independence 16 years ago (Nicholas Ashford writes from Johannesburg).

During the past few days at least 12 prominent Zambians and three Army officers have been detained by the police. Scores of people have been arrested for breaking the dusk-to-dawn curfew

There has also been the suspension of Major-General Christopher Kabwe, the country's Air Force commander, from his post.

Among those being held are Mr Valentine Musakanya, former governor of the Bank of Zambia; Mr Elias Chipimo, a former High Commissioner in London; Mr Patrick Edward Shamwana, one of the country's most highly-regarded lawyers.

Leading article, page 13

# Plessey awarded £150m contract

Plessey, one of Britain's largest electronics groups, has been awarded a contract for defence communications systems initially worth £150m. However, Plessey estimates the total value of the contract could be as much as £500m over the next few years. The order is for a new tactical communications network for the British Army and the Royal Air Force in Germany and is claimed to be the largest single defence contract awarded in the UK. Page 17

Arafat injury: Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, addressed the Unesco conference in Belgrade. He arrived wearing a surgical collar. PLO sources said he was suffering from a slipped disc Page 6

## Polish union backs down

The leaders of Poland's free trade union movement withdrew their ultimatum to the Prime Minister for a meeting with him in 24 hours. Instead, a meeting has tentatively been arranged for Thursday, but strike action is not ruled out Page 6

## Hostages talks adjourned

The Iranian Parliament has adjourned the debate on terms for releasing the American hostages until tomorrow. Today is a Muslim holiday. MPs said there was still no agreement on the conditions for their release Page 6

## Football's cards may go

Football's red and yellow cards—used for sending off and cautioning players respectively—should be abolished, 92 club chairmen decided at Solihull. Page 9

## Tekere role not disputed

The lawyer of Mr Edgar Tekere, the Zimbabwe Minister, said his client did not dispute facts behind charges of murder, but said that he should be discharged because the court had no jurisdiction Page 6

Archer death: Equity force BBC to scrap some recordings because non-actors took part 4

Luxembourg: Agreement on uniform EEC alcohol tax delayed 5

Moscow: Officials fail to catch party mood in Russia 7

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 23, 24; Legal appointments, 22; other appointments, 22, 23; Salerooms and antiques, 22

Leader page, 13
Letters: On monetarist strategy from Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP; Russian fears, from Sir John Lawrence, and Mr Patrick Wall, MP
Leading articles: CND; Prisons; Zambia
Features, pages 12, 15
Nicholas Ashford on why the whites are still leaving Zimbabwe; Pearce Wright on nuclear waste; London Fashion by Suzy Menkes
Sport, pages 9, 10
Football: Robinson wins first Irish cap; Racing: Carson tightens grip on jockeys championship; Tennis: Rex Bellamy on two rising Czechs; Athletics: Spanish woman banned for taking drugs
Arts, page 11
John Russell Taylor reviews *Princely Magnificence* and other new shows in London; Michael Leech interviews Nicky Henson, who opens in *The Provok'd Wife* at the National tonight; George Hill reviews William H. Pritchard's *Lives of the Modern Poets*
Obituary, page 14
Dr Marcello Caetano, Mr Eric Korner, Victor Gallndez
Business News, pages 16-21
Stock Markets: Equities made a firm start to the new account despite some profit taking later. Gilts encountered falls after earlier gains and the *FT* Index rose 0.6 to 496.1
Financial Editor: Plessey beats the cutbacks; Capel-Cure Myers reverting to a partnership
Business features: Ronald Faux on the Pakistani community in the Outer Hebrides; Tony Emerson traces the collapse of the Argentine tractor industry; Hugh Stephenson on the next round in the Government's public spending fight

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Home News | 2-4 | Book review | 11 | Engagements | 14 | Parliament | 8 | Theatres, etc | 10, 11 |
| European News | 5 | Business | 16-21 | Features | 12, 15 | Sale Room | 14 | 25 Years Ago | 14 |
| Overseas News | 6, 7 | Court | 14 | Law Report | 15 | Science | 14 | Universities | 14 |
| Appointments | 20 | Crossword | 24 | Letters | 13, 18 | Sport | 9, 10 | Weather | 2 |
| Arts | 11 | Diary | 12 | Obituary | 14 | TV & Radio | 23 | Wills | 14 |

# BL submits £400m aid plea to Government as vote on strike looms

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Requests for further substantial Government financial aid were submitted to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, by BL yesterday as shop stewards organized mass meetings later this week to vote on recommendations for strike action over the company's 6.8 per cent "final offer" to its 73,000 manual workers.

The additional cash being sought by BL, likely to be more than £400m, forms a key element of the company's corporate plan which was formally submitted to the Industry Department yesterday and to the National Enterprise Board.

Ministers, embroiled in arguments over public spending cuts, face difficulties against the background of the deepening recession which has affected BL although Sir Michael Edwardes the BL chairman, will point to the additional cash already extended to British Steel and the expectation of further aid for British Shipbuilders.

But the BL chairman is under no illusion that the Government will take a tough line if strike action, which would disrupt the recently launched Mini Metro, came after the mass meetings.

Earlier this month he admitted that the Government would be entitled to withhold funds if the company failed to maintain stable industrial relations or failed with the Mini Metro.

BL, which lost £155m in the first six months of the current financial year, has received £75m more than the £1,000m originally allocated under the rescue plan drawn up in 1975 by the NEB.

At the end of last year the Government approved funding totalling £430m, with about £130m of that sum earmarked for the company's needs next year.

BL needs the extra cash not only for its business plan next year, but also more importantly for the LC10 middle-range model, regarded as being of even greater significance to BL's future than the Mini Metro, which is due to be in production in 1982-83.

Against the background of the industry's difficulties and the growing pressures on the Government to ease the cash limits of other nationalized industries, ministers may urge the company to explore the possibility of raising at least some of the extra finance from private sources.

**Mini Metro threat:** Mass meetings will be held in BL car plants throughout the country on Thursday to vote on the shop stewards' recommendation for strike action over the 6.8 per cent offer. The unions are demanding 20 per cent (Clifford Webb writes).

With extensive short-time in force in most plants, the prime target for disruption is production of the all-important Mini Metro at Longbridge.

Mr Jack Adams, who replaced the dismissed Mr Derek Robinson as convener there, is one of the most outspoken advocates of a strike.

More than 200 senior shop stewards representing most plants met in Coventry yesterday to consider a recommendation from the union side of BL Cars' joint negotiating committee that shop floor "action" should be taken to force a more realistic offer from the company.

Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars' employees relations director, told union negotiators 10 days ago: "The 6.8 per cent offer is the company's final offer and I mean final. There is nothing more to come". The company had increased its original offer of 6.1 per cent.

Last night a BL spokesman said: "We believe that employees will take a balanced view and that responsible attitudes will prevail".

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HOME NEWS

# Emergency powers Bill on prisons has initial limit of three months

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Emergency powers including detention, release and the suspension of remand court appearances, proposed for the Home Secretary under the Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Bill will, unless renewed, lapse after three months, according to the terms of the Bill published last night.

A permanent provision which will survive the prison officers' dispute would confirm the legality of the police holding prisoners in custody "until such time" as they can be admitted to prisons or produced in court. The Government intends the Bill to complete all Commons stages today.

The most notable feature of the Bill is to grant extensive power to the Executive over convicted or unconvicted prisoners. Thus "any place in England or Wales" could be approved as a place of lawful detention; equally "any person" duly appointed, as an individual or as a class, to have custody of prisoners would "have all the powers, authority protection and privileges of a constable".

Prisoners on remand would not in future be brought automatically before a magistrates' court at the end of the remand period; that procedure would be suspended, unless the court required it, and the court, in the prisoner's absence could remand him further on bail or in custody.

The Secretary of State would also be able to direct the conditional release of two categories of prisoners to ease overcrowding. The first category includes prisoners who have not yet begun serving sentences and grants a type of "executive bail". Such prisoners would be required eventually to surrender themselves again, and, upon default, to be subject to rearrest without warrant.

The second category includes prisoners serving sentences, except those serving life terms, who could expect to be released up to six months early.

In addition magistrates' courts, where notified by the Home Secretary, would cease imprisoning persons who failed to "pay any sum of money" or "for want of sufficient distress to satisfy any sum of money". That would apply to non-payment of rates, fines maintenance orders and the like, according to the Home Office.

**New code welcomed:** A cautious welcome to some of the emergency measures came from penal reform groups yesterday (Frances Gibb writes). The Howard League for Penal Reform welcomed the Home Secretary's decision to restrict the powers of magistrates to imprison people for non-payment of rates, fines maintenance orders and similar offences and that to release prisoners nearing the end of their sentences.

Mr Andrew Erlam, assistant director of the league, said: "It seems very sad, however, that it takes a crisis like this to reveal what prison conditions are like. There has been prison overcrowding for years, and we have long been pressing for measures of this kind, but only as a result of the dispute has it been brought to the public attention."

Mr Paul Cavadino, an officer of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, similarly welcomed the measures involving the release of some prisoners and the removal of custodial sentences for some offences.

"It is regrettable that it has taken a state of emergency to make the Government do something to reform prison conditions, something they should have done long ago.

**Prop backing:** Mr Geoffrey Coggan, secretary of Preservation of the Rights of Prisoners (Prop) said some of the steps the Home Secretary was taking, such as keeping petty offenders out of prison, should have been taken anyway without the prison officers forcing his hand (Craig Seton writes).

Mr Coggan said it was part of a trial of strength with the prison officers over an issue which would seem to be petty indeed. The Home Office was scared that the prison officers were starting to act like trade unionists and Prop found itself on the side of the prison officers, who had a right to go to arbitration.

The Home Office had a contingency plan involving the Army and wanted to see how it would work.

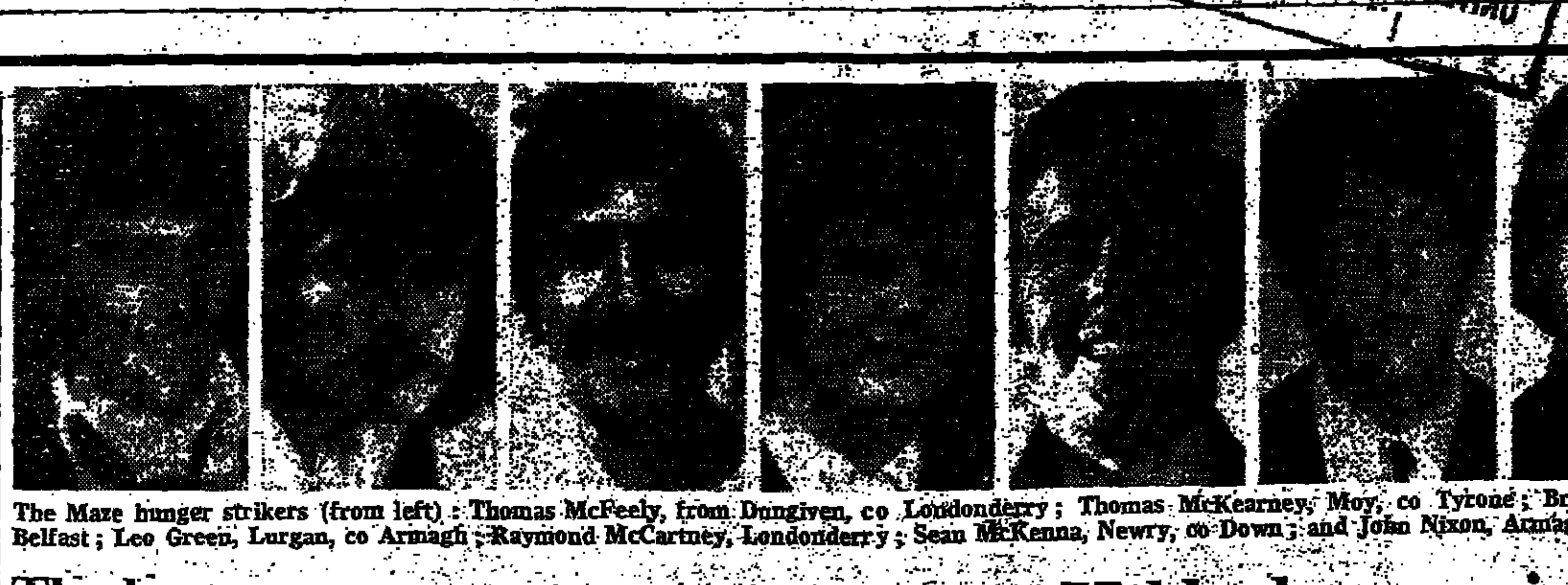
Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said magistrates would regret it had proved necessary for Mr Whitelaw to take those drastic steps.

The provisions in the Bill meant that some remand prisoners would not be produced in court. In the initial stages, it would cause much inconvenience to witnesses and advocates unless other arrangements were made.

He added that restrictions on the powers of courdts to imprison people for non-payment of rates, fines and maintenance orders would be of considerable concern to magistrates.

"That power is a necessary power because it underpins the whole system. The hard core of offenders who refuse to pay a fine unless threatened with imprisonment will get away with it and it will bring the system into disrepute."

Mr Norman said magistrates would realize the seriousness of the situation and would do theidr utmost to make the new arrdangements work. He also accepted it was necessary, temporarily, to clear space so that dangerous offenders could be properly contained.



The Maze hunger strikers (from left): Thomas McFeely, from Dungiven, co Londonderry; Thomas McKearney, Moy, co Tyrone; Brendan Hughes, Belfast; Leo Green, Lurgan, co Armagh; Raymond McCartney, Londonderry; Sean McKenna, Newry, co Down; and John Nixon, Armagh.

# The hunger strikers are named

The Republican press centre yesterday issued the names of the seven prisoners taking part in the hunger strike.

They are: Brendan Hughes, sentenced to 15 years in 1975 for possessing guns, explosives and ammunition. In 1978 he was sentenced to another five years for assault.

Raymond McCartney, aged 25, who is serving 25 years for murdering a prominent industrialist and an RUC member.

Thomas McKearney, aged 26, who received two life sentences for his part in the murders of a postman and of a part-time member of the UDR;

Leo Green, aged 26, who was sentenced in 1978 for murdering an RUC inspector;

Sean McKenna, aged 26, who is serving 25 years for what the judge called a "catalogue of terrorist offences", including attempted murder

Thomas McFeely, aged 32, who is serving 26 years for attempting to wound a policeman, using a gun to resist arrest, and with robbery.

and John Nixon, sentenced to 14 years in 1977 for his part in two armed robberies.

# MPs protest about Commons meeting

By Michael Horsnell

The use of a House of Commons committee room for a meeting packed with sympathizers of the provisional IRA prisoners on hunger strike led to angry demands from MPs last night for an inquiry.

The meeting was organized by Charter 80, a left-wing group formed to promote human rights for Irish "political" prisoners, and was chaired by Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney, North and Stoke Newington, who booked committee room W2 for a one-hour press conference.

It was held as a group of IRA prisoners started a hunger strike at the Maze Prison, near Belfast. Relatives of two of the prisoners, specially flown in from Northern Ireland, for the meeting, supported their action.

Neither the police nor the checked by security staff. Last night Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton, West, called on Mr Norman St John Stevas, Leader of the House, to set up an inquiry.

Mr Roberts said: "An MP has a right to book a room and to see people he wishes to see in the course of his political activities. I did this because of my concern for this group of human rights."

Mr Roberts supported the demands of the prisoners to the right to wear their own clothes, the right to refrain from prison work, the right to free association among other "political" prisoners, the right to organize their own educational and recreational facilities and to receive one visit, one letter, and one parcel a week; and the right to full remission of sentences.

Relatives at the meeting included Mrs Maura McKearney, aged 53, the mother of Thomas McKearney, aged 28, from Moy, co Tyrone, who is serving 25 years for being an accessory to murder.

She said: "I am proud he has the guts to die for his people if he has to do so. My son was a well-educated young man who would probably be walking through the streets today with a briefcase if it were not for the fact that someone who has no right in our country drove him to where he is today."

# H-block campaigners 'murdered by SAS'

From Ian Murray
Paris

The Special Air Service Regiment had recently murdered four of the most active members of the National Smash the H-block Committee, according to Mr Kieran Nugent, the first prisoner at the Maze prison to refuse to wear prison clothes as part of a campaign to be granted political status.

Mr Nugent arrived in Paris on Sunday to lead a publicity campaign in Europe aimed at winning support for the Seven Maze prisoners who have just started a hunger strike to force the British Government to accord them political prisoner status.

Mr Nugent said that he had been held for an hour by police and customs at Orly airport. Miss Maureen Gibson, a former prisoner at Armagh prison, who arrived with him, said she had been held for 10 hours in Dublin on Saturday.

Mr Nugent said: "We believe this is all part of a campaign to try to stop us." Two weeks ago a hooded SAS squad had been discovered at a house in Twinbrook, on the Andersonstown estate, by an army patrol. The patrol, he said, had been called to the house, where the mother of an H-block prisoner lived.

That incident was similar to three others which had occurred recently in which active members of the committee had been killed. One had occurred two weeks ago when a group of hooded men had burst into a flat and had shot and killed Mr Noel Little and Mr Ronnie Bunting, and had seriously wounded Mrs Bunting.

A second incident was the murder of Miss Miriam Daly, a member of the staff at Queen's University, who had been tied up and shot, and the third was the shooting of Mr John Townley, leader of the Independent Irish Party.

Apart from holding public meetings Mr Nugent will try to form local action committees in Europe. One has been formed in France and has obtained 5,000 signatures urging the British Government to agree to the prisoners' demands.

# Jail uniform decision 'bowing to blackmail'

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State, Northern Ireland, failed to convince the Commons yesterday that the Government had not bowed to blackmail in allowing prisoners in Northern Ireland to substitute civilian clothing for their prison uniforms.

In vain did Mr Alison protest that the change had nothing to do with blackmail and that it arose from the Government's determination to be guided at all times by a "humane and enlightened approach".

He repeated the assurance that the hunger strike, started by prisoners at the Maze prison, near Belfast, would not lead to concessions over their demands for political status. That issue would not be conceded on principle.

The Government was attacked for its decision on prisoners' clothing by friend and foe alike. Mr Enoch Powell, Official Ulster Unionist, Down, South, said the pretence that this change was made after reconsidering prison conditions was a pretence that would deceive no one. An attempt to buy off blackmail not only encouraged the blackmailers but destroyed the credibility of the Government.

From the Conservative benches, Mr Ivor Stanbrook, said that if this was not the discreditable surrender to the provisional IRA that most people thought it was, why was not this humanitarian gesture conceded to prisoners in the rest of the United Kingdom?

Everybody in Northern Ireland knew this was a shoddy deal to buy off the IRA threat of a hunger strike.

# Further talks today on Cunard liners dispute

By David Felton

Talks to end the dispute between the National Union of Seamen and Cunard broke up last night after four hours with no agreement reached on the company's plans to transfer cruise liners to foreign registrations, but further talks are to be held today.

Both sides said some progress had been made and they were hopeful that a settlement could be reached. The dispute could lead to a one-day strike next month.

Mr James Slater, general secretary of the union, said: "There is no way that we can agree to any ship changing to a flag of convenience, which is nothing more than a maritime mafia."

Despite that statement, the Cunard Princess, one of the two liners at the centre of the dispute, has sailed from Puerto Rico on Caribbean cruise flying the Bahaman flag and with a foreign crew, after the dismissal of British ratings.

About 100 members of the union are refusing to leave the 17,500-ton Cunard Countess, which is trapped in Barbados. Lord Matthews, chairman of Cunard, has threatened to sell the entire 29-ship Cunard fleet failing a quick settlement of the dispute.

He said: "I am a little more encouraged that we are going to get an agreement, but it has not happened yet by a long way".

Cunard's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2, is on a Caribbean cruise and will not be affected by the union's call for action until she docks in Britain on November 8.

# Civil Service award suspended

Continued from page 1

Government during the years of incomes policy agreed with the TUC.

Mr Kendall said the announcement was "the final straw". He went on: "The Government has now formally declared war on its own employees."

The Pay Research Unit did not produce recommendations on pay, but only facts. "Clearly, the Government has decided that because it might lose out on the facts they should be suppressed.

"The facts will presumably create embarrassment for the Government because they will indicate that their strategy like their economic policy is a complete shambles.

"It is afraid to allow its employees and—of more importance—the public and Parliament to see the facts."

Civil servants would react in the same way as other employees and would now be planning how to channel their reaction in the most effective way.

"We will organize for the inevitable industrial disruptions during the early part of next year."

In an unprecedented personal view, Mr Kendall concluded: "Civil Service pay is back in politics. I am a disenchanted 'moderate' member of the Labour Party who has desperately attempted to cooperate with the Government.

"This has failed.

"We will go back into politics because we have no alternative. I shall campaign for the defeat of this stupid administration."

# In brief

## 'Star' unions to discuss savings

Talks between the management of the *Daily Star* and printing trade unions yesterday ended with union agreement to hold discussions over the next two weeks on ways of achieving the £2.5m savings which, the management says, are needed to continue London printing of the newspaper.

The unions hope that if the discussions at local level make progress Express Newspapers, which owns the *Daily Star*, will rescind the deadline for halting London printing.

## Editor's mission

Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of *The Times*, left Heathrow airport by Concorde for New York yesterday on his way to see Lord Thomson of Fleet in Toronto. He indicated that hopes of saving the newspaper were high.

## Teenagers' jewel raid

A gang of teenagers, including a girl posing as a job seeker, stole jewelry valued at £2,500 from a woman aged 47 at her office in Regent Street, London, yesterday.

## War veteran is 103

Mr William Sheppard, a Boer war veteran, celebrated his onehundred and third birthday with a party at Southfield home for the elderly at Devizes, Wiltshire, yesterday.

# Fall-out shelter family miss home comforts

Mrs Phyllis Miller, of Totteridge, north London, was looking forward to a good bath yesterday, having spent six nights underground in the family nuclear fallout shelter.

"It has gone very well indeed, but it makes you appreciate your home comforts," she said on the telephone just before climbing the steel ladder of the shelter into the fresh air.

Mrs Millet and her daughters, Roberta, aged 15, and Katie, aged 13, entered their shelter to gain experience of what life could be like during a nuclear war.

The shelter, designed by a Swiss nuclear engineer, is said to give protection against the effect of a one-megaton nuclear explosion 1,600 yards away.

The family's shelter is in the back garden of their £500,000 house next to the swimming pool. It houses up to 12 people, and cost £13,750, excluding excavation and installation costs.

# Three years' jail for betting shops raider

Fergus Adrian Polland, aged 29, who robbed betting shops using a realistic imitation pistol to get out of debt, was jailed by the Central Criminal Court yesterday for three years.

The prosecution praised two police officers who stopped a taxi in which he was travelling in Oxford Street and arrested him.

Mr Polland, of no fixed address, robbed Mecca, Ladbroke and William Hill betting shops in Kentish Town, the Strand and the West End between August, 1979 and last August, it was stated. Each time he used the imitation pistol to force terrified staff to hand over money. Mr Polland got in all £7,600.

# Complaint over remand in police custody

The policeman accused of murdering Miss Patsy Malone, a lesbian prostitute, was being held in primitive conditions because of the prison officers' dispute, his solicitor maintained yesterday.

Peter Swindell was being held in a local police station in conditions that were inadequate Mr Stephen Dawson told magistrates at Redbridge, east London. "He has inadequate washing facilities, has a light on day and night and has only 10 minutes outside exercise during a 24-hour period", Mr Dawson said.

Mr Swindell, aged 40, of Pentire Road, Walthamstow, east London, was remanded for a further week in custody.

# Benn supporters seek alternative economic policy

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Labour Co-ordinating Committee which supports Mr Wedgwood Benn, yesterday issued a pamphlet arguing that the party "must offer a clear alternative way of running the economy".

The strategy was needed to end the waste of unemployment, halt the decline of industry and raise living standards. It was one which "the next leader of the Labour Party should follow".

The committee repeated its demand for increased public spending, industrial democracy, compulsory planning agreements, increased public ownership, import controls and price control.

Each element of the strategy depended on the other, the pamphlet states. A boost to the economy through public expenditure would achieve little without trade controls and industrial intervention.

It states: "Regeneration of industry, and particularly the development of workers' plans and cooperatives, will be restricted unless they take place in a healthy economy. The whole strategy could founder unless working people are committed to its objectives and are involved in its implementation."

*There is an Alternative* (Labour Coordinating Committee, 40p).

Photograph by John Manning

Minor triumph: Mr Philip Young at Heathrow airport yesterday with the 13-year-old Morris Minor car, once owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which won its class in the 3,000 mile Himalayan Rally, finishing fifteenth overall. Mr Young, whose co-driver was the Rev Rupert Jones, said the worst moment was when they had a brakes failure coming down a 9,000ft mountain side. "The brakes were so hot that the cast iron brake cylinders shattered. There were no brakes at all, just fluid everywhere. Mr Jones was driving and I am sure the only way we got down was with some divine guidance." The drivers received a cheque for £500.

# Redundancy cash spent on drink, report says

Some redundant workers, instead of investing their redundancy money, were spending it on drink, it is claimed in a report published today.

Mr William Kenyon, who runs a centre for alcoholics in Liverpool, said in his annual report that consumption of alcohol in Britain had increased by more than 50 per cent between 1969 and 1979.

Mr Kenyon, executive director of the Merseyside, Lancashire and Cheshire Council on Alcoholism, said that in general the recession should have eased the problem, because people would have less to spend.

But redundant workers were vulnerable because of the frustration, resentment, anger and hoplessness of unemployment. If the trend continued, alcoholism would account for nearly a quarter of all mental hospital patients by 1985.

A manager who lost his job with an engineering company spent nearly £3,000 of his £20,000 redudancy money on drink. He was stopped only when his wife persuaded him to visit the centre.

The report said spending increased by nearly 30 per cent on beer, almost 100 per cent on spirits and 90 per cent on wines and cider.

# Man is charged with PC's death

Mr Josan Soan, aged 23, a builder and decorator, of no fixed address, was charged last night with murdering Police Constable Frank O'Neill, who was stabbed outside a chemist's shop near Waterloo station, London, on Saturday. He will appear at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court today.

Yesterday, gifts of money were handed in at London police stations for his widow and four children.

# Enticing recipes from the kitchens of Wales

**Regional report**

**Tim Jones — Cardiff**

After catching your peacock, skin it by making a hole in its head and then, using a quill, blowing hard to separate the skin from the meat. After roasting, sprinkle with vinegar and mustard, replace the skin and feathers and serve.

That amazing recipe to grace the tables of Welsh princes is used as a gentle leg-pull in a new book which shows that, contrary to present thinking, there is a distinctive tradition of Welsh food.

According to popular myth, there is virtually no such thing as Welsh cuisine, and what there is is best forgotten. The Welsh in their harsh Celtic kingdom were poor and unimaginative, regarding what bad gruel they could get merely as fuel to sustain them through the day rather than anything to excite the palate.

Bobby Freeman, author of *First Catch Your Peacock*, concedes that English cookery writers have assumed that Bara Brith, Welsh cakes, leeks and Welsh rarebit are the sum total of the principality's contribution to cuisine.

Armed with an investigative determination and bottles of buttermilk, she has compiled a fascinating collection of recipes which demonstrate that the Welsh housewife took her cooking very seriously.

The buttermilk was an inspired passport. She explains: "When I wanted to talk to Welsh country people about the old foods, I found my best passport was a bottle of proper buttermilk, for it both let me in and opened up the memories".

She was confronted with two particular difficulties in her quest for Welsh recipes. Traditionally the ingredients and methods, largely unrecorded, were remembered only by older people in the Welsh language.

On occasion she met resistance from those who felt that studying the history of Welsh food was altogether too frivolous a thing to do. The effects of a self-denying, puritanical religion and much past hardship understandably colour Welsh attitudes to their native cookery.

That contrived indifference is perhaps one reason so little has been written about Welsh cookery.

Fortunately she shrugged off the dissenters and has woven a fascinating cultural and sociological history of Wales between the recipes of goose-blood pudding and Sir Watking Williams Wymme's St David's Day wassail bowl.

Mr Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, the author and historian, has described it as "an original and important contribution to our knowledge of the way our forebears lived—the whole story of Wales seen through the kitchen window".

The book is full of anecdotes, historical information and folklore and undoubtedly some of the myths were devised to ensure that a girl's mind did not stray from her crude kitchen.

"The skill in making sucan from shelled oats lay in achieving a smooth surface on the blancmange type pudding; a crack on the surface of a girl's sucan signified that she would marry a boy with an ugly face.

Some of the recipes are so enticing that the aroma almost wafts from the pages, for surprisingly the Welsh housewife of old was often able to maintain a better larder than her English counterpart. Bobby Freeman claims that before the great land grabs by Welsh squires at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries the small tenant farmers kept themselves well above the poverty line.

"There would always be a cow or two for milk, cheese and butter; certainly pigs and a few hens and, in coastal or river areas, fish. Indeed, it is interesting to note that the Welsh labouring classes, according to John Burnett in *Plenty and Want*, were better fed than English workers when the first British national food inquiry was conducted in 1863.

The book does not pretend that Welsh cooking ever rivalled the haute cuisine of France. Perhaps there was never the need to disguise meat with sauces. But it does toss into kitchens throughout the land the principality's claim to be taken seriously in the food stakes.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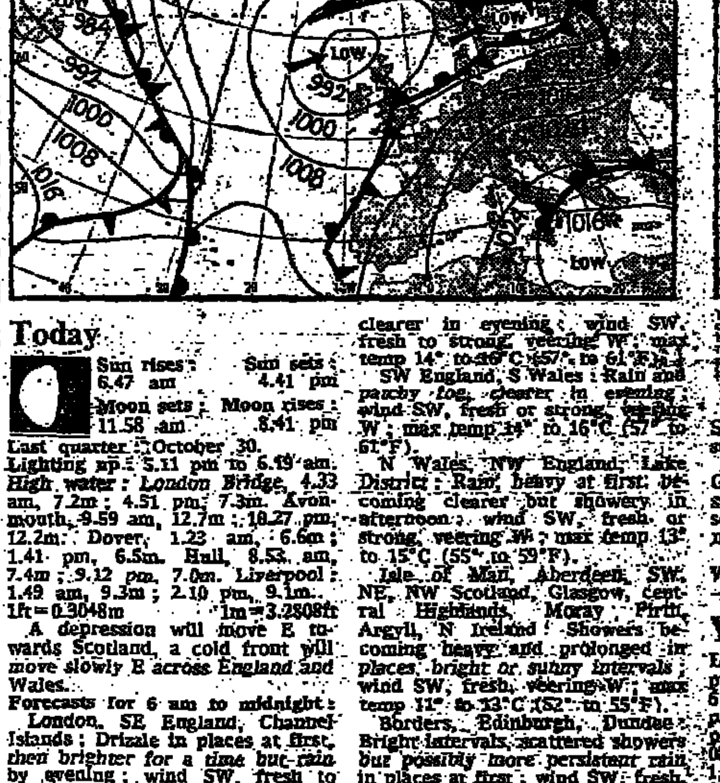
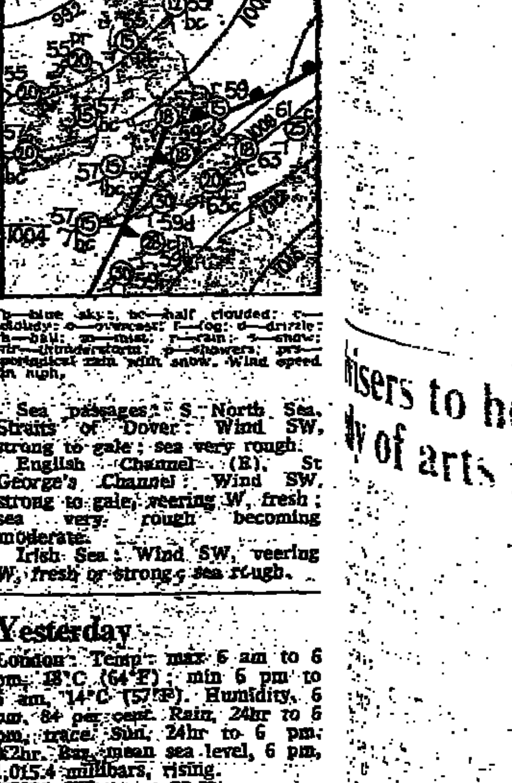
# Weather forecast and recordings




b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

## Today

Sun rises: 6.47 am. Sun sets: 4.41 pm
Moon sets: 11.58 am. Moon rises: 8.41 pm
Last quarter: October 30.

Lighting up: 5.11 pm to 6.19 am. High water: London Bridge, 4.33 am, 7.2m; 4.51 pm, 7.3m. Avonmouth, 9.59 am, 12.7m; 10.27 pm, 12.2m. Dover, 1.23 am, 6.6m; 1.41 pm, 6.5m. Hull, 8.53 am, 7.4m; 9.12 pm, 7.0m. Liverpool: 1.49 am, 9.3m; 2.10 pm, 9.1m. 1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

A depression will move E towards Scotland, a cold front will move slowly E across England and Wales.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, Channel Islands: Drizzle in places at first, then brighter for a time but rain by evening; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 15° to 17°C (59° to 63°F).

East Anglia, Central S England, E Midlands: Mostly cloudy with rain or drizzle becoming more persistent in afternoon; wind SW, fresh to strong, veering W later; max temp 15° to 17°C (59° to 63°F).

W Midlands, E, central N, NE England: Rain, heavy at times, clearer in evening; wind SW, fresh to strong, veering W; max temp 14° to 16°C (57° to 61°F).

SW England, S Wales: Rain and patchy fog, clearer in evening; wind SW, fresh or strong, veering W; max temp 14° to 16°C (57° to 61°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District: Rain, heavy at first, becoming clearer but showery in afternoon; wind SW, fresh or strong, veering W; max temp 13° to 15°C (55° to 59°F).

Isle of Man, Aberdeen, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers becoming heavy and prolonged in places, bright or sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh, veering W; max temp 11° to 13°C (52° to 55°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Bright intervals, scattered showers but possibly more persistent rain in places at first; wind SW, fresh, veering W; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain, perhaps some bright intervals; wind SE or variable moderate; max temp 9° to 11°C (48° to 52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Much brighter but with showers at first, temp returning to normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW, strong to gale; sea very rough. English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind SW, strong to gale, veering W, fresh; sea very rough becoming moderate. Irish Sea: Wind SW, veering W, fresh or strong; sea rough.

## Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18°C (64°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 14°C (57°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 84 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,015.4 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

**WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY:** c, cloud; f, fair; m, mist; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akrotiri | s | 25 | 77 | Cardiff | c | 16 | 61 | L Palmas | s | 26 | 79 | Nice | s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Algiers | s | 21 | 70 | Cologne | c | 18 | [illegible] | Lisbon | f | 17 | 63 | Oslo | f | 2 | [illegible] |
| Amsterdm | c | 17 | 63 | Copenhgn | r | 7 | [illegible] | Locarno | s | 13 | 55 | Paris | c | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Athens | th | 19 | 66 | Dublin | c | 15 | 59 | London | c | 18 | 64 | Reykjavik | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barcelona | s | 21 | 70 | Edinburgh | c | 14 | 57 | Luxmbrg | m | [illegible] | [illegible] | Rome | s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beirut | s | 25 | 77 | Florence | s | 18 | 64 | Madrid | f | 20 | 68 | Ronaldsway | r | 15 | [illegible] |
| Belfast | c | 13 | 55 | Funchal | f | 22 | 72 | Majorca | s | 21 | 70 | Stockholm | c | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Berlin | r | 8 | 46 | Geneva | c | 10 | 50 | Malaga | f | 20 | 68 | Tel Aviv | s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Biarritz | f | 24 | 75 | Guernsey | c | 16 | 61 | Malta | s | 20 | [illegible] | Venice | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Birmingham | r | 15 | 59 | Helsinki | s | 1 | 34 | Manchester | f | 16 | 61 | Vienna | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bristol | c | 17 | 63 | Innsbruck | s | 12 | 54 | Moscow | sn | 1 | 34 | Warsaw | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brussels | c | 16 | 61 | Istanbul | f | 20 | 68 | Munich | s | 14 | 57 | Zurich | s | 11 | 52 |
| Budapest | s | 9 | 48 | Jersey | c | 15 | 59 | Naples | s | 19 | 66 | | | | |

**Overseas selling prices:** Austria Sch 30; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B frs 30; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 400 Mils; Denmark Dkr 5; Finland Mkk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 2.50; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran Rials 110; Iraq ID 0.450; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1100; Jordan JD 0.375; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 30; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 5.00; Oman OR 0.640; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia SR 5.25; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 6.00; Switzerland S Frs 2.70; Syria LS 4.50; Tunisia Din 40; UAE Dir 6.30; US and Canada $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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هكذا من الاصل



HOME NEWS

# BBC 'Panorama' team to make another programme about brain death and transplants

y Annabel Ferriman and enneth Gosling

BBC television's *Panorama* am is to make another pro- amme on the subject of brain ath and organ transplantation ter the public outcry over a rst broadcast about the sub- ct.

The *Panorama* of October 13 ggested that surgeons in ritain might be taking organs om patients who were not yet ad and that the British iteria for determining brain ath were inadequate.

It resulted in scores of letters protest to *The Times*, the *ritish Medical Journal* and e *Lancet*. It was suggested many doctors that the pro- amme was misleading and uld lead to some people tear- up donor cards.

A delegation of physicians surgeons met Sir Ian Treth- an, Director-General of the C, yesterday at Broadcasting use. They were told that a ther programme was to be de.

The delegation, headed by d Smith, chairman of the rking party which drew up code of practice on trans- nts and brain death, told Sir that they felt the pro- amme had left the public ibus and confused and that was damaging to the ney donor programme.

Members of the public had n writing in considerable bers to the British Medical ociation expressing their cern. The continuing debate the press could not really allay people's fears, the delega- tion said.

They wanted *Panorama* to return to the subject and to hold extensive consultations with the medical profession beforehand.

Sir Ian said the BBC con- sidered that the reactions to the programme had confirmed that its content was a matter of legitimate public interest and it considered that *Panorama* had handled it responsibly.

It recognized, however, the concern of Lord Smith and his colleagues that some medical opinion felt the programme had damaged the confidence of would-be donors. "Because of the public interest in the issue, *Panorama* will return to it within the next few weeks."

**Minister's condemnation:** Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, last night condemned the BBC for the original *Panorama* pro- gramme. (Hugh Noyes, Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes). Describing the pro- gramme as shameful and irre- sponsible, Mr Jenkin said that some potential donors were tearing up their donor cards and returning them.

"The awful thing, the terror that one has", Mr Jenkin told the Commons, during a debate on the National Health Service, "is that patients, particularly those requiring renal trans- plants, may now go without an operation they need and may die because people have be- come frightened unnecessarily and irresponsibly by a pro- gramme put out on television".

The programme suggested that British surgeons might be removing organs from patients who had been certified as dead and who might otherwise have recovered.

Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on the social serv- ices, joined Mr Jenkin in expressing concern about the programme which he said raised questions which needed answer- ing. He suggested that the de- partment should reply point by point to the issues that had been raised.

Answering Mr Paul Dean, Conservative MP for Somerset, North, who said that the allega- tions about the BBC were dis- turbing and would have a bad effect on possible future donors unless they were disproved, Mr Jenkin agreed that grave anxie- ties had been raised in the minds of the public. The medi- cal profession was gravely con- cerned because it was felt that the programme got it entirely wrong.

He added that the most dis- turbing factor was that Profes- sor Byran Jennett, professor of neurosurgery at Glasgow Uni- versity, who took part in the programme, did not see the evidence about the American cases until the programme had been broadcast.

Mr Jenkin said that it was shameful that the BBC had failed to give the leaders of the medical profession, who had vigorously protested before the programme went out, any opportunity to comment.

**Widespread flooding:** A farm tractor ploughing through the streets of Rib- chester, Lancashire, which was reported almost cut off yesterday when the River Ribble overflowed. Torrential rain yesterday caused three rivers in north Wales to burst their banks.

Flood water 4ft deep was reported at Dolgellau, Gwynedd, after the River Mawddach overflowed, along with the River Dovey at Machynlleth. Most of the Conway valley was under water, particularly around the town of Llanrwst, Gwynedd. At Widnes, Cheshire, police and firemen sand- bagged 20 homes when a brook over- flowed.

Heavy rain forced the closure of a 10-mile section of the M6 between Broughton, near Preston, and Hamp- son Green, near Lancaster, because of accidents. Motorists were advised to stay at home. The police said: "They may be able to get to their destina- tion, but there is no guarantee they will be able to get back." The A586 and several main roads into West Yorkshire were also closed by the floods.

The Meteorological Office gave warning that more rain was expected today and that the strong winds sweeping southern England would continue.

# Snag for tenants who want to buy

From Our Correspondent
Chesterfield

North-east Derbyshire district council said yesterday it was only good housekeeping to tell some tenants that they would have to relinquish their right to buy their homes for five years if they wanted them modern- ized at a cost of up to £5,000.

Two tenants have signed forms giving up their right; two hundred more living in former coal board homes will receive them at the weekend. Mr Clifford Fox, the council's Labour leader, said yesterday that modernization could cost £5,000 and if the home was sold, half that amount would be lost. "It protects the money we are spending. It is good housekeeping. We are here to protect public money. Many Labour councils have been criticized in the past over the way they have used public money. We see this as a legi- timate way to protect funds".

Mr Fox said the council had taken legal advice and it was sure it was doing nothing illegal. "People will not be under duress."

The council, which is running a campaign against council house sales, also intends to do only essential repairs to houses where the tenants have ex- pressed a wish to buy.

Mr Fox said that he hoped other councils would adopt the scheme. "But I am sure the government has been reading what the papers are saying. I am sure they will be contact- ing this authority to see what it is doing".

# ouncil officials resign ver policy on cuts

Christopher Warman
l Government
espondent

mden council, one of 13 authorities facing a lty for defying the Govern- on spending cuts, has been ged into further crisis by resignation of Mr William es, its director of housing, Mr Eric Burchmore, his ty.

ey decided to resign last after disagreements with ouncil, mostly caused by efusal to make cuts and ce staff. Mr Barnes said rday that the refusal had o being penalized by the rnment, which in turn had the housing policy in rdy.

e council has refused so o make immediate cuts in ttempt to be let off the " of a £6.2m grant reduc- That could mean the ition of a supplementary later in the year.

ead Mr Roy Shaw, leader e council, has asked de- ental heads to prepare sals for a 10 per cent tion in budgets for next

Shaw is still hoping that ouncil will be able to escape this year's penalty by challenging the decision of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, in the courts with the other penalized authorities.

Mr Barnes criticized the council for not taking action earlier to prune the less essen- tial posts, particularly in the area of central administration which provides no direct ser- vices, and then to open negotia- tions with the unions in good time about how to achieve these savings.

"Camden did neither: instead it continued to repeat the slogan of 'no cuts in ser- vices and no redundancies' when the cuts in capital fund- ing had already imposed cuts in services."

He said he deplored the rise in unemployment, but added that if a council had to reduce staff numbers, it needed time. "Given a year or more you can probably achieve most of it by natural wastage.

"But you also need an effective redeployment policy to move people from less important to more important jobs.

Camden council last night refused to comment on the resignation of the two officers.

# ly Barnett's ne raided ing service

Arthur Osman
ter

r valued at £6,000 was from the home of Lady t while a memorial ser- r her was being held in ish church at Cossington, ershire, on Sunday g the police said yester-

Barnett, the television ality who died eight days as cremated last Friday. use of her death which our days after she was ed of shoplifting is still own. An inquest has ened and adjourned.

was gained through a to the eighteenth- house in Main Street, ton, between 9.30 and am on Sunday. Mr Barnett, aged 37, her Irs Jean Burton, her y, and other members staff, were with 150 s at All Saints' Church

ilver included a salver, offee pots and cutlery. v John Yates, vicar of ton who conducted the said yesterday: "It was callous theft." Supt roughton, of Leicester- police, described the a despicable crime.

# Court clerks are sentenced over jailing error

From Our Correspondent
Cardiff

Two magistrates' court clerks who allowed a man to go to prison when he should have been fined were given nine- month suspended prison sen- tences at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Phillips told Derek George Harbottle and Mervyn Stuart Evans: Obviously you realize better than most that any offences touching the administration of justice are very grave."

The court was told that Mr Alan Wright, aged 23, of Iron Street, Cardiff, had been found guilty of speeding and driving a car without licence and insur- ance by the city's magistrates

He was sentenced to 90 days imprisonment but it was only after he had been taken to the cells that the clerks realized that they did not have power to pass on a jail sentence for the offences.

However, instead of correct- ing the error they altered the court records to give the impres- sion that the jail sentence had been imposed because Mr Wright could not pay a fine. He spent five weeks and two days in jail.

# visers to help MPs in ly of arts funding

Arts Reporter

alist advisers are to be d to assist a Commons ee when it starts work nth on what it is hoped the most thorough entary investigation o the financing of the Britain.

atrick Cormack, Con- MP for Staffordshire, West, said yesterday: d be taking most of the n this project, and we produce a report to- e end of it."

The Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts will start taking evidence, probably before Christmas, with some sessions in public.

The committee will examine expectations by government ministers that a growing share of arts funding will be taken over by the private sector, and decide to what extent that is a realistic assumption.

Aspects of arts funding in the EEC and the United States will be part of the committee's brief.

# t climbers admonished

men and a woman, after a weekend climb- edition in the Black s of mid-Wales, have nd safe and well by in "appalling" conditions.

ad not been seen since out on Saturday from e of Llanbedr.

are Mr Richard Best, of St Margaret's uth Cherd, Somerset; ette Corr, of Purting- ton, near Chard; Mr Stephen Clark, aged 29, of Downs Road, Folkestone, Kent; and Mr Gregory Chapman, aged 26, of Greenmeadows, Cwmbran, South Wales.

The police said they were found walking along a lonely mountain road at about 1.30 pm yesterday. They had been admonished for failing to leave details of their route, or to fix a meeting point and time.


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HOME NEWS

# Equity refusal to allow Doris Archer a peaceful death

By Kenneth Gosling

*Doris Archer's radio death* and funeral ran into a snag *yesterday when* Equity, the actor's union, objected to *scenes* recorded with a real congregation at a Warwickshire church. They said their own members should have taken part instead.

The BBC had to scrap the original recording of last night's episode of *The Archers* on Radio 4 in which Doris Archer dies. But her death took place on schedule after the BBC *replaced the recording*, made at the parish church in *Cherington, with a* gramophone record.

Doris was played by Gwen Berryman, who is convalescing after a stroke.

Equity also complained about the same recording being used in the funeral service which will be broadcast on Thursday, *and the BBC plan to replace* that with the BBC Singers.

The death has been one of radio's least well-kept secrets, and there was an element of scepticism about an Equity statement last night which quoted *Mr Peter Plouviez, the* general secretary, as saying: "Whilst we are happy to help the BBC in this publicity stunt because we believe radio drama is the best in the world and we would like to help them maximize *their audience, we would* much rather that they used their energies in producing more original drama, music and light entertainment material for radio".

The statement objected to the use of Cherington church because Equity members had lost 2,000 engagements in radio drama *compared with last* year, a loss felt particularly *severely by professional singers.*

The BBC said Equity's action had caused pandemonium. The union had threatened, it said, to "black" Thursday's funeral. "But we have arranged to record the BBC Singers performing the final hymn in the service, 'The Day Thou *Gavest Lord is Ended*', at St Giles, Cripplegate and the tapes *will be sent to Birmingham*, where *The Archers* is recorded."

A spokesman at the BBC's Pebble Mill headquarters in Birmingham said last night: "It is very regrettable and a great pity that *Doris is not* allowed to die in peace". There had, they said, been several messages wishing Gwen Berryman a speedy recovery.

The Rector of Cherington, the Rev John Woodward-Court, *said that about 30 members of* the congregation stayed behind after a recent communion service to make the recording.

"All we did was to provide a typical country church atmosphere. I think that is *what appealed to The Archers* producer, William Smethurst."

Photograph by Peter Simpson

**Mr David Payne with his giant marrow, with Mr Ronald Butcher and his 229 lb pumpkin; Mr Robert Rodger, with his onion, and Mr Colin Moore with his outsize parsnip.**

# Teapot size onion sets record

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

An onion the size of a teapot was declared a world record holder for weight yesterday. The monstrous bulb, grown in the garden of a Scottish council house, *weighed 6lb 7½oz.*

It has earned Mr Robert *Rodger, its grower, £500 in* prize money. Yesterday it brought him a salver from the organizers of a contest for giant vegetables. The salver was presented by Mr Norris McWhirter, editor of the *Guinness Book of Records.*

The champion onion was *shown* in London alongside a radish the size of a truncheon, gourds like fence-posts, a marrow like a section of a tree trunk and tomatoes as large as melons. They were *assembled* in an annual celebration of an art taken seriously in Britain but little known elsewhere: that of growing vegetables so enormous that they are often far too tough to eat.

Mr Moore, a former policeman from Brighton, who decided to start a *business this* year, said that he had been digging his vegetable patch in East Sussex and had found the giant parsnip by chance.

With a length of almost 3ft and a weight of 69 pounds, the marrow grown by Mr David Payne, a factory security guard from Forthampton, Gloucestershire, cleared the previous *record* by *five* pounds.

# US drug to help combat arthritis suffering is launched in Britain

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

A drug to combat arthritis, which has been used by several hundred thousand patients in the United States, was launched in Britain yesterday.

The drug, a non-steroid, anti-inflammatory agent, is closely related to aspirin, but the manufacturers claim that it does not have the side effects sometimes associated *with aspirin*, namely stomach irritation and *occasional interference* with blood clotting.

Marketed by Purdue Frederick under the brand name Trilisate, it is now available on prescription and from chemists. It costs £4.12 for 60 tablets, about seven times as much as aspirin.

Professor George Ehrlich, Professor of Medicine, at the Hahnemann Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia, speaking at the launching in London, said that rheumatic disorders affected about one in four of the population.

"About 15 million people in Britain may have some form of rheumatic disease and in about 1.5 million it *is potentially* crippling", he said.

Such diseases were not fatal, but interfered with the quality of life. The drug, whose *full* name was choline magnesium trisalicylate, was *useful because* it could be taken less often than *aspirin, twice* as opposed to three or four times a day, and was better tolerated by most patients.

*The drug was one* of the salicylate family, as was aspirin, but whereas aspirin was acetyl salicylate, the new drug did not have the acetyl moiety. It was thought that the acetyl part of aspirin might be the part that interfered with blood clotting.

Mr John Brogden, director of marketing for Purdue Frederick, said that promotion of the drug, which was to be manufactured for the British market in Aberdeen, would start with hospital doctors.

It was impossible to know how well it would be accepted in Britain. Doctors in the United States treating arthritis tended to try a salicylate first, and only if that did not work would they look elsewhere. But *doctors in Britain tended to go* for propionic acid derivatives, another branch of the non-steroid, anti-inflammatory drug family.

Benoxaprofen, whose trade name is Opren, a new arthritis drug launched last week, is in that last category.

# Ex-minister troubled by immigrant hunts

By Lucy Hodges

A former minister of state at the Home Office has discovered *from investigating his old* Civil Service files that the Immigration Act of 1971 is being interpreted in a new and different way to catch illegal immigrants.

Mr Brynmor John, Labour MP for Pontypridd, who was a minister in the Labour Government, says in an interview to be broadcast on BBC Radio 4 tonight that he had specific advice from Scotland Yard that warrants for arrest under the Act could be executed only on a named individual and could not be used for "a fishing expedition".

*Earlier this year* raids in search of illegal immigrants were made at the Hilton hotel, Main Gas, and Bestways, a supermarket concern with general warrants, not naming individuals suspected.

In the programme *Real Evidence* Mr John says that is directly contrary to *the assurances* he was give when he was a minister at a very senior level by the Metropolitan Police.

As a result of that assurance, which the former minister has checked, Mr John issued a statement that no "fishing expeditions" would be carried out in *search of illegal immigrants.*

"I do not think the change in policy is desirable", Mr John said yesterday. "It does open up some possibility, to put it no higher than that, of a 'fishing expedition' being *carried out in the hope that* someone illegal will come your way."

Mr John attributes the new policy to the changed political climate.

The Home Office said yesterday that it had received legal advice to the effect that there was nothing in the Immigration Act to specify that a warrant for arrest could be authorized only for a named person.

Mr Ian Martin, general secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, said *that did not change the fact* that there had been a change of view in the Home Office. "The fact is that at one time the police's understanding of the law was otherwise, and this was presumably not just off the top *of their heads*", he said. "Ultimately only the courts can decide *who is right.*"

# Maternity benefit options set out

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The *Government* yesterday disclosed its plans for merging maternity benefits and offered three options for consultation over the next seven weeks. But a consultation *document* suggested that the Government is not totally convinced that changes are necessary.

The plans arise from the Government's Green Paper proposing to transfer responsibility for sickness pay during the first eight weeks from the *National Insurance system* to employers. If any of the three options for change proposed in the new consultation document is endorsed, it would be included in the expected *Bill* on sick pay early in the new year.

*The proposals suggest that* the system of lump sum maternity grants and weekly maternity allowances paid by the state, and statutory obligations for maternity pay by employers, should be reformed.

The consultation document makes clear that the Government *no longer thinks it practical* to transfer all responsibility for maternity pay to employers, as was suggested in a draft paper.

Instead, the proposals envisage a greater emphasis on state provision, but with *changes designed to redistribute* the total money available in a different way, at no extra cost.

The option favoured most by the consultation paper would abolish employers' *obligations* to provide six weeks' maternity pay, reimbursed from state funds, in return for a better maternity grant and retention of the maternity allowance available for a maximum of 18 weeks at £18.50 a week.

The maternity grant would rise from £25, the level it was set at 11 years ago, to either £80 for all children or £100 for the first and £60 for subsequent children.

The other options would either concentrate existing *resources on increasing* the maternity grant, or split responsibilities differently between employers and the state.

Concentrating on maternity grant alone would mean abolishing both employers' *maternity pay obligations* and National Insurance maternity allowance. Instead, there would be either a maternity grant of £140 for all children, or £200 for the first child and £80 for subsequent children. That would save 400 Civil Service jobs.

*The split responsibility* option corresponds more closely with the sick-pay proposals. It would leave maternity grant at £25, and abolish maternity allowance for most women in favour of a £30 flat rate payment from employers for 13 weeks.

*An alternative* would be to extend employers' responsibility to 18 weeks, at a flat rate of £22 a week. There would be a residual maternity allowance for women who were recently unemployed or self-employed. That *option would save* 230 Civil Service jobs.

*The proposals were seen* both as an encouragement to women giving up work on having a baby and a further erosion of women's rights. Mrs Helene Hayman, coordinator of the Maternity Alliance, said that any no-cost reform would be unsatisfactory when maternity benefits were so inadequate compared to other European countries.

# Ban sought on march by neo-Nazi group

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is to be asked to ban a march by a neo-Nazi group to the *Whitehall* Cenotaph after the Remembrance Day parade on November 9.

Mr Harry Curtis, chairman of the defence committee of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen *and Women, said* he would be making the *request* because of increasing protests over the march planned by European Remembrance and Reconciliation Association.

Mr Curtis said: "From the information I have this is just some kind of front organization for the neo-Nazi League of St *George*. It is desecration to allow such people to march on the day we are remembering those who died in the Second World War. It makes a mockery of the whole thing."

The association is said to be planning to march with a band from a Flemish neo-Nazi group. *Mr Curtis said they should not* be allowed to enter the country.

Air Vice-Marshal Charles Maughan, general secretary of the Royal British Legion, said there had been a number of angry *telephone calls* from ex-servicemen and Legion *branches, once a report of the* proposed march appeared in the *Daily Mirror*.

He said: "We are remembering those who died in defence of freedom, and we totally deplore the fact that a group who *cannot possibly subscribe to* those ideals are planning to participate in this national day of remembrance."

The Home Office yesterday emphasized that the association would have no part in the *formal* Cenotaph ceremony, attended by the Queen. It is, *however*, usual for several groups to march to the Cenotaph later in the day.

Mr Martin Webster, national organizer for the National Front, said yesterday: "We have nothing whatsoever to do *with this organization or the* League of St George."

The Home Office, the Department of the Environment, the London district headquarters of the Army, and Scotland Yard, which help to arrange the *Remembrance Day* ceremony were reticent yesterday about *the proposed* march. Official sources said that the march would be hard if not impossible to ban; permission to march is not needed.

# Judge postpones the trial of Lady Kagan

The trial of Lady Kagan, aged 54, a director of Kagan Textiles Ltd, of West Yorkshire, and three other members of the company, was postponed until *Thursday at Leeds Crown Court* yesterday.

The trial should have started yesterday, but after Mr Justice Smith had heard submissions in chambers from defence counsel, he announced the postponement.

Charged with Lady Kagan are Raymond Kennedy, aged 53, the company secretary, of Wedgewood Drive, Leeds; Valdemar Ginsburg and his wife Ibolya, of Hullen Edge, Elland, near *Huddersfield*; *Kagan Textiles* Ltd, of Elland, and Cellofoam (Yorkshire), of Raistrick, West Yorkshire.

They are charged jointly with conspiracy to defraud the Crown over the proceeds from *denim cloth exports. The de*fendants face other charges concerning the export of denim cloth and Mr Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Ginsburg and the two other companies are also charged with falsifying docu*ments.*

# Woman teacher loses unfair dismissal claim

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham.

Mrs Eileen Crosbie, aged 37, *a primary school teacher, who* was dismissed for refusing to teach a class of 40 children under-five, lost her claim for unfair dismissal yesterday.

Mr Michael Coulson, chairman of the Nottingham industrial *tribunal which heard the* case, said Mrs Crosbie was in breach of her contract of employment by refusing to obey her headmaster and to carry on teaching.

He said the panel of three were unanimous but he added: "We have quite a lot of sympathy with her viewpoint and her spirit over what she believed was a wrong policy. However, she refused to do work for which she was *employed. It is a pity that the* marter could not have been resolved by negotiation."

After the hearing the National Union of Teachers said it would continue its campaign for her reinstatement. Mr Anthony *Taylor, the union's Nottingham*shire official said NUT representatives would be meeting in two days' time to discuss further action. "We are prepared for a long-running dispute," he added.

After Mrs Crosbie's dismissal last April *Nottinghamshire* teachers began a series of strikes.

# Court hearing on suicide guide adjourned

A legal *battle to stop* EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia group, publishing a booklet telling members how to commit suicide was adjourned by Mr Justice Fox in the High Court in London yesterday.

But the judge continued an undertaking given by Mr *Nicholas Reed* and the committee not to publish the booklet *pending a court ruling.*

Dr Gordon Scott, a member of the group, is seeking a temporary order preventing its secretary, Mr Reed, and the 12 members of the executive committee from publishing *A Guide to Self-deliverance*, pending full hearing of his action.

# Inquiry into disused church

A public inquiry opens today into the proposed demolition of Holy Trinity Church, Rugby.

Holy Trinity, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott and completed in 1854, was declared redundant in 1974. An action group has been formed to fight the proposed demolition. It will be supported at the *inquiry* by the Ancient Monuments Society and the *Victorian Society.*

Whitehall brief: Costing anything from cricket pitches to barracks' flower beds

# An unsung hero of Civil Service comes into the public view

By Peter Hennessy

When Whitehall watchers sit down to speculate on "who's up, and who's down" among the brokers of bureaucratic power, the name of Mr Eric Turtle, a senior executive officer in the *Reading office of the Property* Services Agency (PSA), is not *the* kind that usually surfaces.

But the Prime Minister knows about him. Her adviser on the elimination of government waste, Sir Derek Rayner, is regarded in 10 Downing Street and the *Cabinet Office* as absolutely vital to the Cabinet's drive to streamline the Civil Service machine.

Of the first 29 investigations, or scrutinies, as they are known, initiated by departments under the supervision of ministers and Sir Derek, Mr Turtle's *inquiry, though atypical* in its subject matter, was *judged exemplary.*

Why can now be divined thanks to Mr Richard Shepherd, Conservative MP for Aldridge-Brownhills and a member of the Commons select committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, who secured its declassification and release by *writing to Mr Michael Hesel*tine, Secretary of State for the Environment, citing the Croham directive on open government.

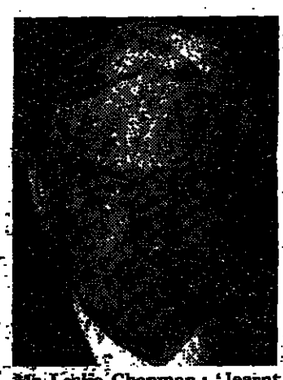
Its title, "Maintenance Economy Review of the Bath District Works Office", is not calculated to set a journalist's *pulses racing. But it is grass* roots stuff, literally, with its estimates of the cost of tending the cricket pitches and flower beds of Azimghur Barracks, Colerne, in Wiltshire.

Mr Turtle has been one of the Civil Service's unsung heroes for a long time. Thir*teen years ago he was involved* in Mr Leslie Chapman's *pioneering* maintenance economy reviews featured in his book, *Your Disobedient Servant* which chronicled his failure to shift the PSA towards greater economy.

Sir Derek discussed his work with Mr Chapman and decided to examine the validity of his *methods using the Bath district* study. Sir Derek was curious *to know why Mr Chapman's* efforts had not produced even greater results.

The main thrust of Mr Turtle's report suggested that the blurring of responsibility between the PSA, which maintains the building and plant, and the Ministry of Defence, *their main user, over who was* responsible for the capital assets led to waste. As an example he cited RAF Hullavington where, in quiet times, a handful of officers occupy a mess built for 82 at a cost of £9,000 a head.

The Turtle report illustrates *the Rayner style of determin*ing with precision through which points the taxpayers' money is flowing, in this case by accumulating a list of decay-prone window frames and excessively tended rose beds for the purposes of item by item economy, with general lessons drawn for wider application.



*Mr Leslie Chapman: 'learnt by experience'.*

Mr Turtle's investigation cost £12,000. It identified possible capital savings of over *£6m, plus current economies of* £230,000 for the PSA and £162,000 for its client departments.

Mr Shepherd has been furnished with action documents showing that the bulk of Mr Turtle's savings have been implemented in accordance with Sir Derek's view that remedies should be applied swiftly.

The Turtle report is now regarded as a classic of its kind. Not only has Mrs Margaret Thatcher been provided with a summary of it, 30 more maintenance economy reviews have begun in other districts of the PSA on the binding of ministers.

*It is encouraging* to see that Mr Heseltine, in releasing it, has heeded Mr Chapman's claim to "have learnt by experience that only if the deficiencies of the Civil Service are made public is there any prospect of change for the better".

*Your Disobedient Servant* by Leslie Chapman (Chatto, £3.50).

# General elects trial on smuggling charge

*Three Army officers, including* a major-general and a staff sergeant, elected trial by jury when they appeared at Dover Magistrates' Court yesterday accused of smuggling 35 cases of vintage port and wine into *Britain.*

Major-General Henry Salusbury Legh Dalzell-Payne, aged 51, general officer commanding 3 Armoured Division on the Rhine; Major George Hancock, aged 35; Captain Hugh Humfrey, aged 24; and Staff Sergeant Brian Procter, aged 48, *are accused of fraudulently* attempting to evade customs duty at Dover.

General Dalzell-Payne also faces four charges that with intent to defraud he was concerned in dealing with bottles of port on which duty had not been paid.

The committal hearing continues today.

# Risks to users of sun-ray lamps studied

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

*The Government* has begun detailed studies of accidents involving ultra-violet sun-ray lamps, and items of nursery equipment.

The Home Accident Surveillance System last year identified 70 accidents involving sun-ray lamps. Because few people use such lamps, this is thought to represent "a considerable risk to users". Most cases involved people *under 50* who fell asleep or failed to *wear* goggles.

The consumer safety unit of the Department of Trade is also concerned that 75 accidents in 1979 involved baby-walkers.

*The Home Accident Surveillance System, 1979* (free from Consumer Safety Unit, Room 210, Department of Trade, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU).

# Students to strike over changes in funding

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Students yesterday started a campaign aimed at persuading the Government to modify its proposed changes in student union financing. A one-day strike *has been called for* November 28, with national demonstrations in London and Glasgow on the same day.

Last February the Government announced that from September, student unions *would no longer receive* automatic funding from local authorities, but would have to negotiate for funds with their university or college. It was hoped that the new system would make student unions *more accountable for the way* they spent public money.

However, *the union is worried* that the system as proposed will reduce the independence of student unions. It wants implementation of the changes postponed until the 1982/83 academic year, so that "proper guidelines" can be drawn up.

Mr David Aaronovitch, presi*dent of the National Union of* Students, said the Government's proposals were irresponsible and ill-conceived. He believed that the figures being used by the Department of Education and Science to cost the new *system were* inaccurate and could cost student unions up to a third of their income.

"The proposals as they stand represent a threat to the existence of student unions and all their activities," he told a union meeting at Sussex University.

"The Government claims that it wants them to continue to be independent, democratic and adequately financed, but it has *produced a system which at the* moment guarantees none of these things."

# Marxist organizations are accused of exploiting educational system

By Our Education Correspondent

A 100-page survey of "left-wing plans for transforming education" has been drawn up by Common Cause, an allegedly *non-political group dedicated to* opposing totalitarianism from the right or left and to preserving parliamentary democracy and law and order.

A preface says that the survey had been prompted "by *the realization that some left*wing organizations are exploiting the educational system of this country in order to influence the thinking of the younger generation".

That was clear, according to the group, *from the large* amount of literature extolling Communism, Marxism, and socialism which was being disseminated and from the propaganda of activists in centres of learning.

The report includes sections on the Labour Party, the Socialist Education Association, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Socialist Workers' Party, the International Marxist Group, the National Union of Teachers, the *National Associa*tion of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, the National Union of Students, the National Union of School Students, and the British Humanist Association.

*The organizations aims and* activities are largely described in their own terms without comment. The group says it is anxious not to expose itself to *the kind of criticisms levelled* at Professor Julius Gould's report *on the alleged Marxist and* radical penetration of higher education, published three years ago.

Common cause had in no way attempted to prove a left-wing conspiracy; many of the organizations *named were rivals. But* all had one thing in common: they based themselves on Marxism, although they interpreted it differently.

"We maintain that acceptance of Marxism means acceptance of the basic theory of class struggle and that Marxism *everywhere* has been the root cause of turbulence.

"We prefer to think of class war not as inevitable, but as an outmoded phenomenon which is being gradually broken down by social and economic *mobility. The formula of class* struggle is preached in order to perpetuate class divisions and to foment class hate."

The survey was carried out by Mr Rollo Bolton, a retired diplomat, and a member of the *committee of Common Cause.*

*A Survey of Left-wing Plans for Transforming Education* (Common Cause Publications, 329A Fleet Road, Fleet, Hampshire, GU13 8BU; £3.50).

# How Lord Mountbatten won his battle to unify defence

By Kenneth Gosling

The story of how Lord *Mountbatten of* Burma achieved the unification of the service ministries in 1964, in the face of opposition by the chiefs of staff and the threat of resignation by the three ministers, is told on BBC television tonight by Lord Mountbatten in the first of five filmed memoirs.

A sixth, covering the Suez crisis, was not *released* by the trustees of his estate on the *advice of the Cabinet Office.* Yesterday, Mr Ludovic Kennedy, who introduces and links the material, said: "I am sorry it was taken out. Suez happened 24 years ago. One reason given was it might upset the Arabs".

The reminiscences, filmed in 1971, will be shown under five headings: the Navy, Beaverbrook, Combined Operations, India and Edward VIII. The first, entitled "How I Got My Way", states *that Lord Mount*batten had seen the need for a unified defence structure in 1942 when he was Chief of Combined Operations.

It was not until 1962, when trouble arose in the British island dependency of Gan in the Indian Ocean, over which the three services acted independently, that Lord Mountbatten persuaded Mr Harold Macmillan, then Prime Minister, to *agree to unified commands* in the Near East, Middle East and *Far East. He wrote a long* memorandum on the need for that to be done at home.

Lord Mountbatten says "Harold Macmillan was tremendously pro the idea, but reminded me that Duncan Sandys had made an attempt to *get it through and had failed.* He had been opposed by what was called the committee of nine—the three service ministers, the three chiefs of staff and the three permanent secretaries. I was defeated."

The three service ministers threatened to resign, and Mr Macmillan felt he could not push it through.

Mr Macmillan decided to hold secret meetings on Sunday afternoons at Admiralty House to work out a scheme. Mr Macmillan said: "We'll just have *you and me and Peter Thorney*croft, the Minister of Defence: we'll have Solly Zuckerman, the chief scientific adviser, Bob Scott, the permanent secretary, and the secretary of the cabinet —just the six of us." Lord Mountbatten agreed.

The service chiefs were horrified. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Casper John, the First Sea Lord, a friend of Mountbatten, told him: "Dickie, you've got the other two chiefs violently against you. They're now cooking up a most monstrous vitriolic paper."

*But Lord Mountbatten got* his way and in March 1964 the *Admiralty Flag* was hauled down on the building overlooking Horse Guards Parade. The three service ministries were unified with the Ministry of Defence into one ministry.

Then the whole thing was stultified, going into working parties and committees. Lord Mountbatten went to see Mr Denis Healey, the Defence Secretary, and asked to be taken to see Mr Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister.

"He said, 'I do not have to take you—you have the constitutional right to see him whenever you want to. Ring up and *make an appointment*'. I said, 'No, I want you to take me *because I am going to complain* about your failure to implement the unification of defence'."

Mr Healey, Lord Mountbatten said, then stated: "Well then, you won't get me there". Lord Mountbatten replied: "You don't think I am going to say bloody things about you behind your back. I want you to hear what I say to the Prime Minister".

At the Prime Minister's office, Lord Mountbatten told *him: "The trouble is that while* the Conservatives were in power and we had progressive people like Harold Macmillan and Peter Thorneycroft, the reorganization of Defence went forward splendidly.

"When your government got elected with a backward looking reactionary chap like Denis Healey he practically stopped it. All the forces of reaction gathered strength and encouragement from his attitude. Practically nothing has been done since you got in. I think that is sad.

"Harold Wilson looked at *Denis Healey, who said: 'Well* I am afraid, Prime Minister, *Dickie's right. I have been so* busy I have not been able to address my mind to what he is so keen on, this unification. But I'll promise him one thing, I'll go back and I'll issue the orders for the unification of Intelligence at once'. And he said, 'It is up to you, Prime *Minister*, about the ministers'.

"'Yes,' said Harold Wilson, 'the next reshuffle of *ministers* I'll see that three very junior ministers hold the appointments for the services. Does that satisfy you, Dickie?' I said, 'Yes, as far as it goes. I hope you won't stop altogether when I leave and have no more progress'.

"'No,' said Harold Wilson, 'I'll watch it myself'".

# Granada set for all-night television presentation

By R. W. Shakespeare

Britain's first all-night television presentation will be shown in the Granada Television area on the night of the American presidential election. Mr David Plowright, joint managing director of Granada, said yesterday that companies in some other regions were showing interest.

When news coverage of the election ends at 2 am on November 4, Granada will begin a five hour programme designed to give British viewers an insight into some aspects of American television not previously seen in Britain.

Mr Plowright says: "People used to such imports as *Starsky and Hutch* and *Charlie's Angels* will be in for surprises.

"We are aiming to illustrate how the hand-off approach of Americans to television regulations has led to programmes which go far beyond accepted levels of tolerance and taste in the United Kingdom."

The programmes will cover all categories of American television from game shows to public affairs and breakfast-time programmes with what Mr Plowright describes as "some startling programmes from the small subscriber cable stations".

He says: "In the United States the production *blast-off* in small subscriber television is *making some people worry* about the consequences of television liberation. The freedoms given to community access documentaries and educational programmes have not been denied to those with different motives."

Excerpts from one such show *The Ugly George Show* will be included. In the United States *this show is broadcast with a* warning to "switch off if you do not like overt sexuality.

Another excerpt comes from *Midnight Interlude*, billed as America's first nude talk show and boasting of televised conversations between nudes on a waterbed.

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WEST EUROPE

# Agreement on uniform EEC alcohol tax delayed

om Michael Hornsby
xembourg, Oct 27

British wine and beer inkers will have to wait at ist two more months to learn ether their favourite ripples ll cost more or less as a sult of moves to standardize taxation of alcoholic drinks the European Community.

Speaking after a meeting e of EEC finance ministers, Peter Rees, Minister of te at the Treasury, said he ught it extremely unlikely t the beer duty would be rply increased, contrary to at has been claimed by tish brewers.

ut he said he did "not want foreclose any of the budget- options open to the Chan- or of the Exchequer" if when the new EEC tax asures are put into effect.

r Rees and his fellow isters were unable to agree the measures as they stood they are to meet again on ember 19 or December 22 r more discussion among cials.

he proposal of most con- to Britain is that the se duty on table wine ld not be more than three es the duty on the same ntity of beer. At present Exchequer taxes imported e nearly five times more ftly than beer brewed in ain.

his is regarded as dis- inatory by the European mission and by member s that export wine.

# French presidential election campaign reaches a stalemate

From Ian Murray
Paris, October 27

The presidential campaign in France, after an early start, will be deadlocked until after Christmas. Although 29 candidates have so far declared themselves, only one of the representatives of the four main parties is known—predictably the Communist—and there is little expected to happen before the new year.

Last weekend both M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and M François Mitterand, the Socialist leader, made it clear that they did not intend their names to be finally agreed until some time in January.

M Mitterrand neatly slipped through the trap laid for him by M Michel Rocard, the more dynamic, younger Socialist leader, who last week put forward his own candidature. M Mitterrand, calling on all his experience—which goes back through two previous presidential campaigns—has refused to join the race yet, while continuing to jog along to keep up with the other Socialist leaders.

What he said was that he was prepared to serve the party if the party wanted him to serve. That means he is passing the responsibility for his selection down to the rank and file militants, who have generally shown that they support his candidature. At the same time he has succeeded in not becoming personally involved in the mud-slinging within his party that has inevitably followed the announcement of M Rocard.

M Mitterrand's chief card is that he stands for the unity of the left—no matter how discredited that idea may seem after the defeat of the Communist/Socialist alliance in the 1978 legislative elections. His idea is that Communist votes—as all other votes—can be wooed away by tolerance and Socialist understanding. M Rocard, on the other hand, believes that if the party adopts really Socialist policies then the Communists will be lured away to follow them.

M Chirac's difficulties similar—except that he finds himself being manoeuvred into a less open position by M Michel Debré, the independent Gaullist candidate. M Debré, who retains a nostalgic appeal as President de Gaulle's first Prime Minister, has seized the initiative by declaring that he is standing as the general's heir. M Chirac, in the hope of keeping his movement together, has been forced to try to adopt an increasingly statesmanlike posture in order to snatch back political territory lost to M Debré.

This in turn means that he cannot afford to enter the campaign as a candidate yet. Only by pretending that he is not really decided on whether to run can he adopt the necessary apolitical postures. The main part of his attack is therefore concentrated on President Giscard d'Estaing and his policies because he considers that he must try to win back the votes from the Giscardians

# Criticism of Luther regretted by Catholics

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Oct 27

The Evangelical Church in Germany noted with gratification the statement of the Catholic Bishops' Conference today saying that neither the conference nor Professor Remigius Baumer, the church historian from Freiburg and author of a booklet on the history of the church, intended "a one-sided or even offending description of the Reformation or of Martin Luther".

The booklet, prepared for the forthcoming visit of the Pope, described Martin Luther among other things as a mighty sorcerer, and claimed that his uncontrollable rage and polemics made him blind to Catholic truth.

The passages of the booklet on the Reformation caused an uproar among German Protestants and beyond their ranks, and were also criticized by Catholics.

The Catholic Bishops' Conference regretted the disturbance and annoyance caused by the booklet among Protestants. It explained that the conference did not know the contents of the article or that of other publications in preparation for the Pope's visit when deciding that Professor Baumer's contribution was to be sent to all priests.

The conference said that the author was aware of what was described as a "limited perspective" of the Reformation and Martin Luther; he would explain this in a postscript to the forthcoming next edition.

Asbestos-clad firemen tackle a blazing oil pipeline near Forchheim, Bavaria. It carries Soviet gas and sabotage was suspected.

# Fish are the first victims of a lavender war in mountains of Provence

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 27

Thousands of fish have been the first casualities in a lavender war that has broken out in the scented mountains of Haute Provence. They have died as part of an action designed to save 800 families.

The lavender war was threatened last year when a large dossier labelled *Lavande Fine* was dropped on the desk of someone in the Ministry of Agriculture. That dossier constituted an ultimatum: either French lavender production was protected and upgraded or there would be trouble.

Trouble there has been. A commando-style attack recently caused 93,000 litres of fine lavender water to flow into an Alpine river, polluting it for a stretch of 30 miles, killing thousands of fish and poisoning the plant life along the banks.

Since the ultimatum, the dossier appears to have gathered dust, while the 800 French families who live exclusively from lavender production, have gone on gathering their sweet-scented herb, feeling increasingly sour about it.

The trouble, according to the dossier, is that substandard lavender from the East has been infiltrating French borders, selling at half the price of the home grown product.

Worse even than this is the arrival of a cheap, synthetic lavender on the perfume market. About 6,000 tonnes of it are produced every year and, as far as the folk of Taute Provence are concerned, this constitutes little *short* of chemical warfare.

It is as a defence against this that the lavender growers are asking the Ministry of Agriculture to accord the Fine Lavender name exclusively to the produce of the Drôme and of Provence with an *appelation d'Origine* rather similar to that accorded to some wines and cheeses.

Fine lavender now costs 150 francs (£14.60) a kilogramme, compared with the 35-50 francs for the more prolific lavandin hybrid, which is grown more at the moment in consequence, since its price is more competitive with the eastern imports.

So far, however, the *Lavande Fine* label has not been awarded and lavender water, made from lavandin, has been stockpiling in the stills of the cooperative at Puimoisson, high in the alps. It was those stills whose taps were opened, polluting the river.

Although the local lavender growers' association has condemned this "inadmissable act", it is nevertheless a fortunate coincidence for them that the amount of scented essence lost is almost exactly equivalent to this year's excess of lavandin production.

If the excuses of the lavender growers about the tap turning incident seem a bit fishy, they cannot perhaps be blamed for believing the ministry will pay no attention unless they protest forcefully.

# r Luns opposes widening Nato's boundaries

lenry Stanhope
nce Correspondent

e lesson to be learned the Gulf war, like that the Soviet invasion of anistan, was that Nato ld view the world from the t possible perspective, Dr h Luns, the Nato Secre- General, said in London night.

this did not mean that s boundaries should be ded, he told the European- tic Group. The alliance just able to defend the ory which it looked after ly without taking on any —a step which could ish allied strength io e to a dangerous extent.

Luns chided member ries who met in *ad hoc* s to decide on security es overseas instead of relying upon the machinery for consultation provided by the North Atlantic Council.

He carefully avoided any reference however to the British Government's impending cuts in the defence budget which are likely to threaten its Nato commitment to raise spending by an annual 3 per cent until 1986. That was left to Lord Stewart, the former Labour Foreign Secretary, who in thanking Dr Luns expressed the pious and rather pointed hope that governments would continue to keep their promises.

Dr Luns endorsed the cautious approach of allied governments to the crisis in Poland. The crisis had, however, confirmed the failure of communist ideology

ws analysis

# ocialist vote further olates Dr Soares

Richard Wigg
, Oct 27

than 150 members of cialist National Commis- esterday wrestled with blem of how to prevent ty breaking in two.

crisis was detonated by ision of Dr Mário Soares support the candidacy of nt Eanes, who is seeking on on December 7. To ne his decision, Dr has "temporarily" d the party leadership.

vote earlier in the day s the most serious defeat in the party for Dr the National Commis- ned by 131 to 34 to m the party national e in office to organize ort for President Eanes. s also decided to seek a with President Eanes rify" conditions of the ts' collaboration with

one member of the 15- national executive has in solidarity with Dr — the rest judged the essing need—with the tial election only six way — was to help t Eanes defeat General Soares Carneiro, the ent's candidate for the cy.

er, the Socialist leader- essed its appreciation oares — "a fighter for The executive said it continue a dialogue" during his absence as der.

"open letter to " written in *O Jornal* eve of the National ion meeting. Dr Soares that he had consulted no party member before he suddenly announced on October 19 that he could not support President Eanes' reelection campaign. The result inevitably was confusion within the party with some of the rank and file following his stand out of loyalty, while the majority were aghast at the move.

Dr Soares still has not given a full explanation of why, six weeks before the presidential election, he has gone back on the party's strategy to support President Eanes, who earlier this week sought to reassure Dr Soares that there was no "Eanes project" for a realignment of Portugal's political forces.

It seems that Dr Soares not only distrusts the President, but also the so-called "technocrats" among the Socialist Party, whom he judges to be "soft".

Soares sympathisers were distributing broadsheets yesterday recalling passages from a speech of the former Prime Minister in which he said that there was no place in a Socialist Party for those who only used it as an "umbrella" against communism.

The electorate will determine how much damage Dr Soares' manoeuvrings have caused the President. Dr Soares has never forgiven President Eanes for dismissing him from the premiership in July, 1978, and opening the door to Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Prime Minister.

But the present crisis in the Socialist Party threatens to open the door to a presidential candidate even less palatable to the Portuguese left and also many of the centre.

# ord £1.2m on s won by ss Spaniard

ry Debelius
October 27

nemployed chauffeur n the biggest prize yet the Spanish football orth more than £1m. so one of the largest uts in the world.

Angel Legaspi, aged the only person cor- predict the outcome anish league football played over the week- ting him to approxi- 08m pesetas. He was act with additional ringing his total win- an estimated 211m about £1,200,000).

Legaspi, the husband dio announcer and two young children, rters that he would "but from now on kind of work I like, neans having a ranch g fighting bulls".

# Dutch supreme court hears Menten appeal

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, Oct 27

The supreme court of The Netherlands today began hearing the appeal by Mr Pieter Nicolaas Menten, the 81-year-old Dutch millionaire and art collector, against his conviction for war crimes.

On July 9 the Rotterdam court found him guilty of playing a role in the mass execution by an SS-Sonderkommando of between 20 and 30 Polish nationals, mainly Jews, in the village of Podgorodrey, which at the time was in German-occupied Poland and is now part of the Ukraine. The court sentenced him to 10 years in prison and imposed a fine of 100,000 guilders (more than £20,000). Mr Menten's lawyers now argue that this judgment contained "errors of form".


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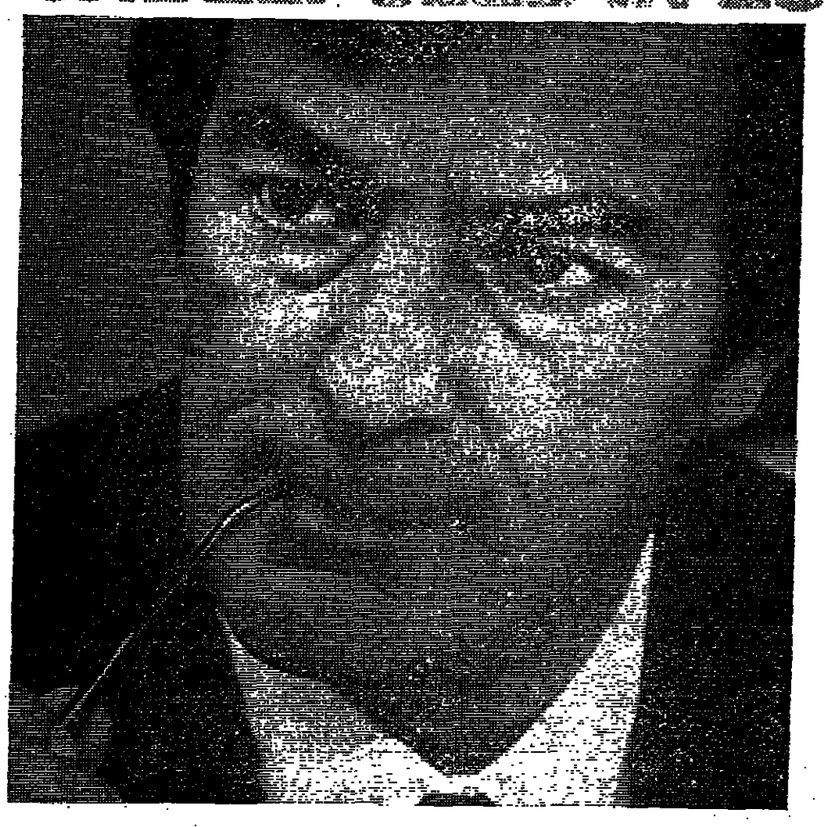

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OVERSEAS

# Polish free union backs down on ultimatum to Prime Minister but strike retaliation not ruled out

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Oct 27

*After much heated debate* the leaders of the Solidarity trade union federation today *decided against trying out their* strength and withdrew *a 24-*hour ultimatum to Mr Josef Pinkowski, *the Polish Prime* Minister, to meet them in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. Instead a meeting with him has tentatively been arranged for Thursday.

The ball is now in the other court, and tonight a government spokesman confirmed *that the invitation was* received but that no decision has so far *been taken or, indeed, is likely* to be taken tonight.

Thus, uncertainty prevails as the members are still thinking of a token strike if the talks fail or if the Prime Minister refuses to talk; but the feeling here is that slowly, and uneasily, both sides are now getting down to trying to reach an understanding.

Earlier today as the meeting began in the union's headquarters in the Morsky Hotel, Miss Anna Walentinowicz in a vigorous speech said that if the authorities really wanted dialogue this was the time to prove it.

A telegram inviting the Prime Minister to meet the workers of the Lenin Shipyard was sent with the decision that unless he came tomorrow, the shipyards would go on strike.

"This is pressure", Miss Walentinowicz said. "But this is what the unions intended it for, that the authorities explain clearly their intentions, sit at the table, and talk like Poles should be talking to Poles."

But, as on previous occasions, Mr Lech Walesa, the union *leader*, after talking to the region's prefect, proposed setting up a *commission to examine* all their grievances and present them to the Prime Minister with the invitation for him to come.

Another resolution approved was that the unions contest the court's decision to modify a statute of the constitution. The possibility of another general strike was left open. Thus, the strike was *deferred* but the unionists were by no means *unanimous though the moderate* line prevailed.

*The miners of Jastrebie as* well as the union branch of Szczecin strongly opposed it on the grounds that it would be a provocation which in any case the moderates, also, feared might become just the very thing the party hardliners were waiting for.

"We do not want a tragedy", Mr Walesa said. "All we want is to know where we stand."

But the Government is already losing no time to reassure the unions of its good will and is moving fast. The conflict with the railway workers in Wroclaw last week over wage increases has been settled and 35 people stopped their hunger strike.

A settlement with construction workers in Gdansk today promised considerable wage increases starting this month *with further increases at the* beginning of next year, thus *reinforcing the feeling that the* Government is doing what it *can.*

Meanwhile, the press is at great pains to remove all ambiguity by stressing that solidarity now exists legally though with modified statutes, and explaining why the judge took it upon himself to insert the clause, giving the party a *leading role.*

The feeling is that this coup de force was directed not so much against the union as against those in the party who reject even the notion of an independent union, and are looking hopefully for new tension which would provide a pretext to clamp down.

Mr Kania, the new party *leader, just like Mr Walesa,* now has his own radicals to *hear in mind, and the feeling* is that the majority in the party *is still extremely suspicious of* the party's new political line aimed at striking a partnership and renewing the institutions of checks and balances.

He wants an authentic form of self-government to put the economy back on its feet: but in order to move on he needs the union's understanding, if not unquestioned cooperation, which he has so far not even begun to achieve.

If an understanding can be struck, there is a chance of reinforcing the reformists and moderates in the party around a renewal programme. The leadership also has to go on convincing Poland's allies in the wisdom of such a policy.

The Solidarity union is now going ahead with the appeal *against* the court's unilateral act. But the uncertainty still *prevails before the two sides* can meet and before the unions *know where exactly they stand.*

Crowds cluster round the Iranian Parliament, where MPs were debating terms for releasing the American hostages.

# Majlis again defers decision on US hostages

*Tehran, Oct 27.—The Iranian* Parliament today adjourned the debate on terms for the release of the American hostages until *Wednesday after two sessions* behind closed doors failed to produce agreement.

Almost a year after the 52 hostages were seized at the United States Embassy here by militant students, the Majlis (Parliament) convened yesterday to hear a special commission's proposals on what Iran should demand for the return of the captives' freedom.

Seven hours of debate failed to produce a result yesterday and after two sessions today, one on the hostages and the other on the war with Iraq, the house decided to reconvene on Wednesday. Tomorrow is a Muslim holiday.

Although the commission's *report has not been made* public, no secret has been made *of the fact that it contains four* conditions laid down six weeks *ago by Ayatollah Khomeini,* the Iranian leader.

*The ayatollah said the cap*tives could be freed if America: *Helped Iran's efforts to regain* the wealth of the late Shah; unblocked Iranian assets *frozen* because of the hostage crisis; cancelled financial claims against Iran; and pledged not to interfere in Iranian affairs.

Deputies said the debate in the Majlis concerned what further conditions, if any, to impose.

One MP said there were various proposals. One group sought postponement of the whole issue until the end of the war with Iraq or after the American presidential elections (which will take place on the first anniversary of the hostages' seizure). But other Deputies opposed this and the Majlis *yesterday rejected postponing* the debate.

*Majlis sources again said one* condition proposed by the commission was the withdrawal of American naval forces from the *Gulf* area—a demand said to have been opposed by a leading *clergyman in the Assembly on* the ground that the United *States would consider it impos*sible.

The sources said the previously mentioned demand that the United States should condemn its past policies in Iran was implicit in the commission's report, but some Deputies were saying it should be an explicit condition.

Disagreements among the Deputies threatened to drag out the debate for several more days if not longer. Diplomatic sources said only intervention by the ayatollah could slice through the parliamentary haggling and *precipitate the release of the* hostages.

*Ayatollah Khomeini will* grant an audience tomorrow to *MPs, and political leaders are* also expected to visit him.

Carter message: President Carter has told Iran that the United States Government was prepared to accept three of the *four conditions laid down* by Ayatollah Khomeini, ABC news *said today.*

The American network reported that President Bani-Sadr of Iran had received a message from Mr Carter, which was *passed through diplomatic chan*nels, stating America's position.

The message, according to ABC, said Mr Carter was not in a position to guarantee the return of the assets of the late Shah of Iran and that this matter was up to the federal courts.

ABC said it had learnt in Iran that the Carter message had produced discussion of a compromise on this issue in which the Iranian Government *might be satisfied with a* promise that the United States *would help it in a legal effort* to recover the late Shah's assets.

# Tekere role admitted in shooting at farm

Salisbury, Oct 27.—A British lawyer defending Mr Edgar Tekere, the Zimbabwe Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, said in court today that the minister did not *dispute* the facts behind the prosecution charges of murder.

Mr *Louis Blom-Cooper* told the High Court that Mr Tekere, who is charged with murdering Mr Gerald Adams, a white farm manager, on August 4, should be discharged because the court had no jurisdiction in his case. Mr Blom-Cooper, who was admitted to the Zimbabwe *Bar to defend Mr Tekere,* said he would invoke the 1975 Indemnity and Compensation Act to defend the minister and his seven bodyguards.

The Act, drawn up by the former Rhodesian administration, grants government leaders immunity from prosecution for acts aimed at suppressing terrorism. In White Rhodesia Mr Tekere was regarded as an arch-terrorist.

*Earlier* Mr Blom-Cooper *had* told the court that Mr Tekere did not *dispute* the prosecution's version of events at Stamford Farm near Salisbury, where Mr Adams, who was 68, was shot.

At previous hearings police witnesses said Mr Tekere had been at a party near Stamford Farm on the night of August 3 when shots were fired. The next day the minister returned with seven of his bodyguards to lead an attack on black soldiers from the former Rhodesian African Rifles who were on the farm. The group then moved to Mr Adams's cottage and he died as he tried to summon help, police have told the High Court.

"I can say here and now that, subject to minor detail, there is no dispute to the facts set out in the summary of the state case" Mr Blom-Cooper said. "The primary facts are not in dispute: that the events of August 4 at the farm took place and all eight persons were *there and took part in* them.

"*If the court is of the* opinion that the minister was *acting in good faith for the* purposes of the suppression of *terrorism, then the court will* have to stop the proceedings and discharge Mr Tekere and the other seven accused."

Mr Blom-Cooper clashed with Judge John Pitman, whose withdrawal from the case he is seeking. Judge Pitman belonged to the judiciary throughout the Rhodesian rebellion. "Your Lordship took an oath of allegiance not to her Majesty the Queen but to a constitution that had no validity in the eyes of the sovereign", Mr Blom-Cooper said.

Mr Tekere and the judge had been on opposite sides during the seven-year Rhodesian war, the advocate said. The test was to decide whether there were "unconscious influences" on the judge from the old days of rebellion that would cause Mr Tekere to believe that he would not get a fair trial.

Judge Pitman told Mr Blom-Cooper: "When a judge is appointed he swears to act impartially."

# Iraq wins key bridge and hastens victory

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Oct 27

The fall of Khorramshahr, *trumpeted on four occasions by* the Iraqis since the Gulf war began and denied by the Iranians each time with equal vehemence, at last seems to be *nearing reality.*

The Iranians admitted this morning that their forces had lost all contact with their troops in the port city and that the bridge connecting it to the besieged refinery city of Abadan was no longer possible to cross.

This bridge—across the Karun river—previously provided the only physical link between the Iranians in *Khorramshahr* and Abadan. The Iraqi Army's armoured thrust *across the Karun further north* by pontoon bridge and their *subsequent push to the south* of Abadan now means that the Iranians are effectively encircled in two steadily contracting pockets of territory beside the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

According to the Iranians, the Karun bridge in Khorramshahr is still intact but is subject to so much shell and rifle fire that it is impossible to use.

For more than two weeks *now,* the Iraqis have fought to cut the Khorramshahr *defenders off* from Abadan, rightly surmising that the *Iranians in the second* city were still supplying ammunition to *their colleagues in the port.*

The Iranians still have a few *serviceable Chieftain tanks on* the southern bank of the Karun *in Khorramshahr, but most of* the port has been in Iraqi *hands for a fortnight.*

Tehran radio said that *although all contact had been* lost with Khorramshahr, it had *none the less received some* reports that "the enemy has *invaded new positions in the* city and dug trenches to consolidate his position".

For their part, the Iraqis reported a desperate attempt by the Iranians to break out of the *Abadan encirclement.* Baghdad radio claimed that Iraqi Air Force jets provided cover for the Iraqi tanks which allegedly "liquidated" the Iranian brigade near the Karun river bridge.

Unless the Iranians themselves sue for peace—which on past experience would be unthinkable—then it seems certain that President Saddam Husain of Iraq will press on with the siege of Abadan, initiating further diplomatic peace overtures only when the city has sur*rendered.*

He would then have tactical *military control over the whole* Shatt al-Arab waterway and *might feel free to suggest some* compromise to end the war.

Yet President Husain is unlikely to be in a mood for compromise once his troops control the waterway—and the Iranians are going to be in no mood to accept peace overtures.

Iranian officials said today that 110 civilians had died in yesterday's Iraqi missile attack *on Dezful and that bodies were* still being dug out of the *rubble.*

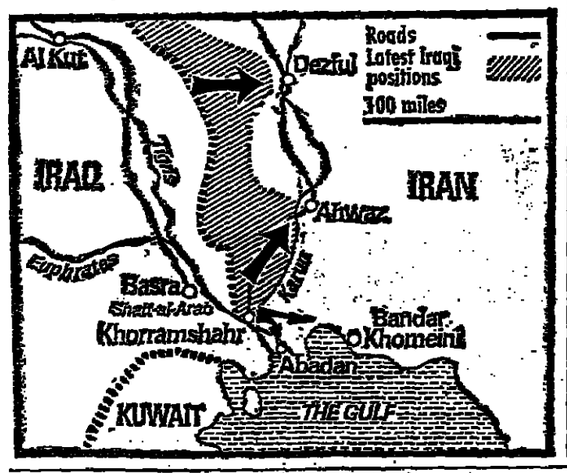
An official at the Governor's office, who *spoke* on the telephone to the Associated Press news agency, said that electricity and water supplies were being maintained but that many of the city's 84,000 population were in mourning. The Iranians claim that the missiles fired at Dezful were Soviet-made ground-to-ground rockets.

**Arab meeting:** Foreign Ministers from seven Arab countries and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization are meeting in Amman to prepare for next month's Arab summit in Amman, amid speculation that the summit may be called off (Richard Owen writes from Amman).

Disagreements in the Arab *world over the Gulf war are* now so intense that any meeting *of Arab leaders is likely to* cause even more bitterness.

*Crown Prince Hassan of* Jordan told *The Times* that in *view of Arab differences* a postponement of the summit *was possible, but he said that* Jordan was making "every *effort" to find a consensus.*

Issues like the Gulf war were "important but peripheral".




# War speeds Cairo peace talks

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Oct 27

The Presidents of Egypt and Israel today agreed that the Iran-Iraq war, now in its second month, makes it necessary for them to strive for a Middle East peace settlement.

President Anwar Sadat of *Egypt and President Yitzhak* Navon of Israel, after a two *hour meeting, said they agreed* that the two countries should find ways to overcome the obstacles. "It is an obligation to give more momentum to our peace process", Mr Sadat said. "This Iran-Iraq problem is very hot . . . very dangerous". Mr Navon said he agreed.

They said they had had "very fruitful" discussions, had agreed to meet again to continue talks in Mr Sadat's native village of Meit Abu El Kom, 30 miles north of Cairo.

Certain agreements had been reached, but Mr Sadat said no *details would be given until* they had been discussed by the *respective Governments.*

Mr Navon, who has become the first *Israeli President to* visit an Arab country, was only *scheduled to take a tour of the* village with Mr Sadat as his guide.

Although Mr Navon, who is a figurehead in his country's Government, cautioned that "no concrete solutions" are to be expected from his talks here, he emphasized that Israel is interested in "increasing" the pace of the negotiations and that he and Mr Sadat discussed ways of doing so.

# High Soviet post for trade expert

*Moscow, Oct 27.*—Mr Ivan Arkhipov, aged 73, an expert *on foreign trade, was appointed* Soviet First Deputy Prime *Minister today in political* changes caused by the resignation of Mr Kosygin *as Prime* Minister.

His promotion from the ranks of the 12 deputy prime ministers makes him nominally second-in-command to Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the new Prime Minister.—Reuter.

# Met dispute nearing settlement

By Martin Huckerby
*Music Reporter*

Optimism was being shown *yesterday by the Metropolitan* Opera in New York over the prospect of a settlement in the industrial dispute which has caused the cancellation of the 1980-81 season.

A lockout was imposed by the Met management on September 2 after negotiations with the musicians broke down over a new four performance working week.

However, the Met said yesterday that it had reached a tentative agreement with the orchestra and was now seeking agreement with the other 16 unions at the opera house.

The musicians still have to ratify the new agreement

The Met added: "If we could start rehearsals this week, then we could open by the end of *November". But even if all the* negotiations prove successful, *the remainder of the opera sea*son is likely to be severely dis*rupted.*

Because the whole season was *cancelled many of the singers* who were due to appear in New *York have been looking for* engagements elsewhere and a lot of substitutions are *likely.*

Moreover, the scheduled operas may also have to be changed. Some performances may not go ahead because the rehearsals should have taken place earlier this autumn, and others may have to be dropped because of the absence of suitable singers.

# Tonight's television debate could decide race for White House

From David Cross
Washington, Oct 27

*Like two prize-fighters* before a world championship *match, President Carter and* Mr Ronald Reagan have been *planning their strategy and con*serving their energy for tomorrow night's crucial television debate.

Because the two contenders are so evenly matched in the opinion polls just a week before election day, the 90-minute debate in Cleveland, Ohio, is widely regarded by the presidential candidates, the *press and the public at large* as possibly determining the outcome of the vote.

Even Mr Robert Strauss, the Carter campaign manager, acknowledged during a television interview yesterday that the debate would have an important impact on the chances of the two challengers.

"There probably won't be a winner or a loser. But the American people will be able to *see what* Governor Reagan stands for and what President *Carter stands for", he added.*

Neither candidate is leaving *anything to chance.* Mr Carter spent yesterday at Camp David, *the presidential retreat in the* hills of northern Maryland, *studying details* of the various issues he expects to be raised during the debate. After an election rally in West Virginia today, he was travelling to Cleveland for yet more preparation for the debate.

As befits a former film star, Mr Reagan has been rehearsing his role in the debate before a camera on a makeshift podium in the garage of his rented house in Middleburg, Virginia.

He has called in his senior domestic and foreign policy *experts to brief him on the* subjects on which he is likely *to be questioned and has* studied videotape recordings *of the debates between Mr*

**US Elections**

Carter and President Ford during the 1976 election campaign. Today he was lunching with Mr Ford before setting out tomorrow for Ohio.

The last week before election day is always filled with endorsements for either the *Democratic or the Republican* nominee from newspapers *around the country and that* tradition is being upheld again this year. Generally speaking, newspapers which have so far come out for a candidate have done so with mixed feelings.

*The New York Times,* for example, said that although Mr Carter seemed at times to be "all sail and no boat" he offered "better goods" than his Republican opponent. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* said it was supporting the President for reelection "with grave misgivings".

The former Governor of California has secured the backing of the influential *Chicago Tribune,* which said that his candidacy carried "a sense of mission, of direction, perhaps of change, that more and more Americans want". The *Detroit News* said that it was supporting Mr Reagan because he was "a decent man with some different and reasonable *ideas about reducing* unemployment and inflation while *letting the world know*—quietly—what the nation's foreign policy is".

An handful of newspapers have even endorsed the candidacy of Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate, whose support in the public opinion polls has been slipping badly in recent weeks. The *Beaver County Times* in Pennsylvania, for example, said that Mr Anderson, who has been excluded *from tomorrow's debate,* has "the most promise" to lead the nation.

The latest opinion surveys *have confirmed the new trend* in support for the three candidates which first emerged last week. Mr Carter has now caught up with Mr Reagan while Mr Anderson is trailing far behind.

This week's *Time* magazine says the President was backed by 42 per cent of those interviewed in its poll, Mr Reagan by 41 per cent, and Mr Anderson by 12 per cent with 5 per cent undecided.

# UN says nobody killed in gunship attacks

Islamabad, Oct 27.—Three people were wounded but nobody was killed when *Soviet-*built helicopters attacked an encampment and a village in Pakistan on Friday, the United *Nations High Commission for* Refugees (UNHCR) announced *today.*

Correcting yesterday's report *by United Nations officials,* Mr Roman Kolbaut, the UNHCR chief *representative, said* that it had been based on refugees' statements.

A UNHCR representative now reported that six gunships had machine-gunned first a village of tents—not a camp for Afghan refugees—at Mahd Khel, and then a mud-hut village at Pai Khel. One of the wounded was a refugee.—Reuter.

# British flights banned to Red Sea airport

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Oct 27

*Two British charter holiday* companies have been forbidden to operate flights to Etzion airfield at the Red Sea resort of Eilat this winter because the *airfield is in the occupied sec*tion of the Sinai desert.

The Department of Trade has issued a directive that no British aircraft may land at Etzion a former Israeli military airfield, without first obtaining permission from Egypt and this has not been forthcoming.

*Confirming the decision,* a senior British Embassy official in Tel Aviv said: "Etzion is situated in what even the Israeli authorities acknowledge as occupied territory. Permission for its use cannot be given to any British airline unless it secures prior agreement from the sovereign country—in this case, Egypt."

The first two companies affected are Monarch Airlines of Luton and Dan-Air which between them were planning to fly about 500 tourists a week to hotels in Eilat which in recent years has become one of the *most popular winter resorts in* the Middle East.

*Monarch said the company* had cancelled its planned flights for the whole season and passengers who had booked were being rescheduled on Dan-Air flights. Dan-Air now intends to use smaller aircraft capable of landing at the smaller Eilat central airport which is in Israeli territory. For the return journey tourists will fly via Athens.

The British insist that the ruling does not indicate any change of policy towards Israel.

As yet Israel's Foreign Ministry has *not reacted pub*licly to the British move, but *privately officials have ex*pressed annoyance at "unneces*sary interference" by the* British Foreign Office.

# Five released by Cuba arrested on return to US

Miami, Oct 27.—Thirty Americans pardoned by President Castro of Cuba after spending as long as a decade in Cuban prisons returned today to the United States and a joyous greeting from friends and relatives.

One of the first people off the flight from Havana was Mr Melvin Bailey who, along with Mr Thomas White, was arrested in May, 1979, for dropping religious leaflets out of an aircraft over Cuba.

Five of the 30 prisoners who returned to the United States—four accused hijackers and a parole violator—were arrested on arrival.

Although they were pale, *most of the released prisoners* appeared to be healthy. One of them shouted: "I haven't had a beer in a year".—UPI.

# Lord Carrington in Hungary

Budapest, Oct 27.—Lord *Carrington, the British Foreign* Secretary, was met by Mr Frigyes Puja, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, when he arrived on a visit. He will have talks with Mr Gyorgy Lazar, the Prime Minister, and meet Mr Janos Kadar, the Communist Party leader. Trade is likely to be a main discussion *topic.*—UPI.

# Britain dismayed by Unesco threat to free flow of news

By David Spanier
*Diplomatic Correspondent*

Britain will fight to reform the new "world information order" approved by the Unesco conference in Belgrade. But after a last minute change of position, by which the British delegation reluctantly sided with the rest of the conference, the fight will be from the inside, officials said yesterday.

British objections to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization resolution, as Mr Peter Blaker, *the Foreign Office* minister responsible, made clear throughout, was that it threatened to interfere with the free flow of news and ideas and to curb freedom of the press. Third World countries, many of whom want far closer control of news, welcomed the resolution, however.

Other Western countries shared the British concern, but evidently felt less strongly *when it came to the decision.* As a result, it was explained in Whitehall yesterday, Britain felt that, rather than standing out in defiant isolation, it was preferable to go along with the rest of the conference and fight again another day.

As the final intervention made by the belaguered British delegation put it: "It is with great reluctance that we join the consensus." If there had been a vote, Britain would not have supported the resolution.

In particular, reservations were expressed by the British delegation about several findings of the commission led by Mr Sean MacBride, the former Irish Foreign Minister, which underpinned the conference. British criticism emphasized the omission of "fundamental principles" such as the right to freedom of thought, opinion and expression; the free circulation of information and ideas; freedom of movement; freedom from censorship and arbitrary government control; and access to all sources of information, unofficial as well as official.

*Dismayed by the results,* British officials yesterday attributed the Western failure to "lack of coordination" and perhaps a general unawareness of the political significance of the proposed measures to direct the flow of information. A thorough review of the new situation is promised, with the aim of securing better Western coordination in future.

A final embarrassment to the United States and possibly some other Western countries was the arrival of Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to address the conference yesterday. One of the controversial tasks in Unesco's work plan approved by the conference is to study how to help the PLO and other liberation movements improve their propaganda capabilities.

# Peking catches up with fast food, pinball and the good life

From David Bonavia
Peking, Oct 27

Foreign residents and visitors in Peking can no longer complain that they have nothing to do in the evenings except entertain each other.

*The municipal authorities* have laid on imported television games and pinball tables, racing-car simulators, indoor bowling, air-rifle and archery galleries, bars, mahjong, films from Hongkong, dances and candlelight dinners—all in an effort to keep foreigners happy.

*Chinese girls* have begun reappearing at the weekly dance *in the International Club* after months when they did not dare to come.

Though some foreigners here turn up their noses at *such* pastimes, there is no doubt that they have helped to ease the frustration and sense of isolation of which they have always complained.

With discretion, it is now *possible to have* a small circle of private Chinese friends and acquaintances, *though there is* still a very long way to go before real freedom of social relations will be possible.

People who understand enough Chinese can also learn much about the country by watching colour television, which is beginning to show *more and more new* films, often of a romantic or comic nature, with little *political content.* American newsreels, old films, *and cartoons are shown regu*larly.

A *Chinese* woman plays Mozart and Schumann on the grand piano in the club dining room, while foreign patrons order Chinese dishes or European-style food which the older chefs have remembered and *taught to younger cooks.*

There are so many tourists visiting *Peking now that hotels* are bursting at the seams and it is nearly impossible to book a table at one of the city's famous restaurants without several days' notice. More Chinese people are eating out, too, and quick-food vans and stalls have appeared on the streets.

The streets are emblazoned with advertising hoardings pro*claiming the virtues of* Chinese face cream and Japanese watches. *The authorities* have been forced to issue stern warnings to officials not to accept expensive gifts from foreigners to smooth the path for trade deals.

The most common items being *brought* into China are cassette recorders and colour *television sets; but there is also* a strong demand for recordings of light music, watches, cameras, American cigarettes, sunglasses and smart clothes.

There is a succession of foreign sporting teams—especially playing basketball and volleyball — and orchestras which have visited China recently included an enthusiastically received steel band from Trinidad, which a Chinese critic complimented for the "lively and swinging atmosphere" it produced.

Books, *magazines and news*papers from Western countries can be bought in the shops—though strictly for foreign currency certificates. Chinese *people* are no longer shy to accept reading matter of the most diverse kind from foreign acquaintances — including *Reader's Digest* and *Paris Match.*

Most of this would have been anathema only a few years ago; but the present Chinese leadership is intent on letting people enjoy the good things of life,

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل



OVERSEAS

# Nato formula shares Aegean between Greece and Turkey

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 27

The grand compromise that made it possible for Greece to rejoin the integrated military structure of the Nato alliance last week satisfies the Greeks on the control of the air space in the Aegean, while keeping the Turks largely happy on naval command arrangements in the region.

Elements of the Rogers' formula, classifed "secret", which have been published in the Greek press, combined with intimations by Greek ministers during last week's debate in Parliament, allow some insight into the form of the agreement that was obtained.

The four-point formula stipulates at the outset that the interim arrangements agreed for the reintegration are without prejudice to the bilateral issues now pending between Greece and Turkey, and constitute no precedent for eventual bilateral solutions.

According to Point Two, the basis for the reintegration of the Greek Armed Forces is all the Nato documents to which Greece has been a party, although the reservations made in the past on some of these documents remain in force.

The text of the agreements does not list these reservations, but the main one by Turkey concerned the Military Committee's decision in 1963 to establish a Nato air defence boundary that largely coincided with the demarcation line between Greece and Turkey half way between the eastern Aegean islands and the Turkish coast. This left the Aegean air space under the exclusive control of the Greek Air Force.

The main Greek reservation was against the introduction of the "task force concept" in the Aegean where the Nato naval commander, "Commed", was a Greek admiral.

These questions are now left open for renegotiation. In the interim, under Point Three of the Rogers' formula, the Greek and Turkish officers commanding respectively Nato's Air Force Headquarters at Larisa and Izmir, will work out the details for the "full and unlimited" exchange of information (Cross-tell) between air forces under their command.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, told Parliament on Friday that "Cross-tell" zone would extend 30 miles on either side of the Greek-Turkish boundaries in the eastern Aegean.

This arrangement fully conforms with the Greek insistence for the return to the pre-1974 status. Under the agreement the two commanders will also be consulting with Nato's air force commander, south Europe in Naples about elaborating a new integrated defence system for the area.

Point Four of the agreement stipulates that so long as there is no Nato overall decision on the task force concept, interim naval arrangements in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea will take into consideration the inherent mobility of naval forces.

In this context, the commander-in-chief and the naval commander, south Europe, will decide in consultation with the area commanders the delegation of the operational command of available naval forces.

The meaning of this, of course, is that the Nato naval commander in the Aegean, who is a Greek admiral, stays on but he will no longer have exclusive jurisdiction in the area. The headquarters in Naples will simply consult with him when assigning an operation to a subordinate commander who may be a Turk.

Considering that both Greece and Turkey can block any future permanent arrangements that are not to their liking, it can be safely assumed that these interim arrangements will be the more lasting.

This agreement was sanctioned by the Greek Parliament by a wide majority at midnight on Friday with 182 deputies out of 300 giving the Greek Government a vote of confidence after a debate on the issue

# Officials fail to catch party mood in Russia

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 27

Soviet office parties appear to be getting out of hand, and the authorities are becoming seriously alarmed. Factory managers and their senior staff spend so much time drinking and carousing that meetings are postponed, directives ignored and production slumps.

Office parties, held in working hours and invariably at the State's expense, are being thrown on the slightest excuse: the sixtieth birthday of the director, the engineer's tenth wedding anniversary, the birth of a child, the registration of a new flat. One enterprise in the Far East even organized a huge feast, at a cost of several thousand roubles, to mark the end of the salted cabbage season.

When Mrs Tatyana Migunova, director of the clothing firm in Khabarovsk known as "dresses", turned 50, her employees decided to mark the occasion in a grand way.

The local trade union committee held a meeting. "I'm not against a china dinner service," one member remarked, "but this is office money which we got from the regional council and the local chamber of commerce. What should we ourselves give? Tatyana Migunova wants a gold and diamond watch. Wouldn't that be a fine gift? Every minute it would remind her of our firm."

Another member murmured that this would cost rather a lot. "Nonsense" said another, "we'll organize a collection through the trade union." And so they did.

Contributions were solicited from various departments and shops. The party was spectacular. The director sat in splendour in the centre of the room with a red sash over her shoulder. There were speeches of congratulation. A beautifully engraved certificate was presented to her. All praised her firm's success.

No-one thought of saying that all this was not really fitting for a good Communist Party member. No one mentioned the fact that this firm had fallen badly behind in its output and there were no dresses to be had in the local shops. No one remembered that the first thing the director had done when she took over was to exchange her three-room flat for a larger one that the housing authorities had made available for those in the firm who had nowhere to live.

Of course there was a scandal later on, Mrs Migunova got a sharp reprimand from the local party. But as *Sovietskaya Rossiya* pointed out in its report, it was no isolated instance.

A former director of a local food enterprise held a banquet for 70 people in the best restaurant. They all had a fine time celebrating his sixtieth birthday, the more so because he had ordered every food shop in the region to send along its delicacies.

But the feast did not end so well. All were arrested, and exchanged their comfortable seats in the restaurant for the hard bench in the dock.

It is not just Khabarovsk that carries on so. A pious official from Volgograd complained to another paper a few months ago that when he put his head round the door of his boss's office, he was told sharply to get out because the office was shut though there was drinking and pandemonium inside.

The local party secretary answered his complaints by saying it was "traditional" and would be considered a deadly insult if the factory had ignored this important birthday.

Clasp of friendship between President Brezhnev and Colonel Mengistu at Moscow airport.

# Ethiopean leader expected to press Moscow to step up arms supplies

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Oct 27

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's military leader, began talks today in the Kremlin on the first day of an official visit which is expected to underline the close military and political ties between the Russians and one of their principal African allies.

The Ethiopian leader was met today at the airport by President Brezhnev, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the new Soviet Prime Minister, and Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister. Mr Brezhnev led the first round of talks, which almost certainly dealt with Soviet military help for Ethiopia in its struggle against the Eritrean separatists.

Two years ago the Russians signed a 20-year treaty of friendship with Ethiopia and played an important part in supplying the revolutionary regime with arms and helping it reestablish control over the Ogaden district in the war with Somalia. Colonel Mengistu will probably press Moscow to step up its arms supplies.

The Russians will want to talk about Somalia's decision to allow the Americans to use the Berbera base, built by the Russians when they had a sizable presence in the country. They may also want to discuss economic aid and the deployment of Soviet and Cuban advisers.

The Russians will probably discreetly inquire what progress Ethiopia is making towards establishing a fully communist regime.

# Pledges and conditions accompany Seoul laws

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Oct 27

President Chun Doo Hwan today promulgated South Korea's new constitution which automatically meant the dissolution of Parliament and of existing political parties.

Mr Chun said that the new constitution, which was supported by nearly 92 per cent of the electorate in last week's referendum, was a firm foundation for a just and democratic welfare state.

The President emphasized the importance of a key provision in the new statutes which limits future presidents to a single term of office. There had been too many past revisions of the constitution by president, wanting to hang on to power.

The new constitution comes into force a year after President Park's assassination, ending 18 years of autocratic rule.

Mr Chun said new political parties would be allowed by December but politicians would have to submit to screening by the government. This would be carried out by the new Legislative Committee for National Security, which woud take over all the functions of Parliament until a new National Assembly is voted in next year.

Presidential elections are promised by next March and general elections by May.

But recent harsh verdicts brought against opponents of the regime, including the death penalty for Mr Kim Dae Jung, a former presidential candidate, make it clear that promises of a return to democracy are still conditional upon the peaceful cooperation of the Korean people.

The Government censored today all reports of the afternoon session of the military court handling appeals by Mr Kim and 23 codefendants.

During the afternoon, three former student leaders alleged that they had been tortured into making false statements prior to the preliminary court martial which sentenced Mr Kim to death and the other defendants to prison sentences of between two and 20 years.

# Polisario lobby criticizes Queen's Morocco visit

Rabat, Oct 27.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were welcomed here today by King Hassan of Morocco and a crowd estimated at 500,000.

Later they drove through the city to the royal guest house, where they will stay the night before travelling tomorrow to Marrakesh and then Casablanca.

The programme for the three-day state visit includes a visit to the Chamber of Representatives (Parliament) later today and a journey tomorrow morning to see a Save the Children Fund school for poor children.

The visit to Morocco, described in welcoming banners as "a token of Anglo-Moroccan friendship", is at the end of a tour which included Italy, Tunisia and Algeria.—Reuter.

**Appeal to MPs:** The Sahara Action Committee has criticized the Queen's visit to Morocco because of the Moroccan Government's policy on the Western Sahara. It called on the British Government to maintain relations with both sides in the dispute.

The committee, which is sponsored by Mr David Alton (Liberal MP for Liverpool Edge Hill), Lord Avebury, Mr Andrew Faulds (Labour MP for Warley East) and Mr Peter Hain, said the British Government should recognize the Polisario Front as the legitimate representative of the people of the Western Sahara in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

The appeal by the organization is supported by a petition to the British Government, signed by 36 MPs, urging it to reconsider British policy towards the Western Sahara.

# ew immigrants make use i Hongkong amnesty

n Our Correspondent
gkong, Oct 27

ly 6,952 illegal Chinese icants in Hongkong applied identity cards and formal stration during the "all r" period announced by the ernment and which lasted Thursday to Sunday.

r Jack Cater, the Chief Sec- had said the number of al immigrants who could applied was between 15,000 20,000.

m today all "illegals" without identity cards be repatriated, regardless ir length of stay in Hong- Previously their presence been tolerated if they had ged to evade Chinese and kong border guards and to ch base" in urban areas. have been in Hongkong any years.

se still unregistered are d employment and em- rs who give jobs to people ut identity cards are liable fine of $HK50,000 (about 1) and a year's imprison-

ernment officials suggest probably — that the Chief tary's estimate was too A likelier explanation is many illegals suspected he registration offer was a

eral hundred Indians and tanis who arrived legally in Hongkong over recent years but stayed and did not get identity cards are now threatened with deportation. Many tried vainly during the grace period to get identity cards, but were rejected because registration was only for Chinese illegals. Mr Hari Harilela, the president of the Council of Hongkong Indian Associations, will appeal to the Immigration Department for a registration extension on compassionate grounds if the people concerned have been living and working in Hongkong for a number of years on expired visas.

The Chinese authorities in Canton, who had welcomed Hongkong's abolition of the touch base indulgence, tightened security on the border, although the expected flood of last-minute illegals did not materialize.

During the registration period 1,800 people attempting to enter illegally were arrested at the border by reinforced Hongkong patrols, an increase of only 150 a day over the recent average.

Now the Hongkong door is finally closed to Chinese illegals the Government hopes China will reduce further the number of departure visas—currently about 150—it issues every day.

# uritius calls return Diego Garcia

hi, Oct 27.—Sir Seewoo- Ramgoolam, the Mauri- Prime Minister who is g Delhi, today called on 'nited States and Britain urn the strategic British Ocean island of Diego now being used as an can naval base.

think it is the duty of n and the United States k to us and to see that Garcia becomes part of tius", he said.

Seewoosagur's call was to be endorsed by Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Minister, who said last India was worried by military and "even r" build-up at Diego

United States recently d up development of its y base there in response Soviet intervention in istan.—Reuter.

# Fugitives enlist aid of tigers to lose their pursuers

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, Oct 27

Hongkong's efforts to stem illegal immigration from China have revealed a curious new trade which has developed in the past six months: the sale of tiger's dung.

This, it seems, has become a successful dog repellent, the smell of which can be used to scare away bloodhounds used by Chinese Army units to track and pursue fugitives.

A group of young Chinese in Canton early this year decided to experiment with tiger-dung in their escape attempt and, it is reported, discovered that discreet scattering of the substance, sneaked from the city zoo, made the hounds keep a respectful distance.

The news was swiftly transmitted to Canton after they reached Hongkong and a secret but brisk side-business was promoted by Triad gangs, who were organizing the mounting flood of illegal entrants into Hongkong.

Cantonese security authorities recently arrested some young men caught scraping the cages of tigers in the Canton zoo. Inquiries then uncovered the business which, it has been reported by local Kuomintang agents, had expanded into tiger-dung trafficking with rural residents of Hunan and Kwangsi provinces.

Prices reportedly ranged from the equivalent of £4 to £8 a basket. However, risky adulteration of pure tiger-dung has become common. "Pure for the rich illegals and adulterated for the poor", as the Kuomintang report claimed.

# elhi weighs up parliamentary rule

Our Correspondent
Oct 27

Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has conference of her party s here to consider the Westminster sys- f government is still to the situation in or whether a more riate form of govern- an be found.

essing several hundred supporting the ruling s (I) Party, she said erything laid down in the ution need not be rele- r all time.

conference ended with- pting a resolution which for a presidential system ernment.

Gandhi said that while countries had experi- with government and more effective forms of ndia the British parliamentary system had persisted without even a debate. For an institution to survive and function effectively it should be constantly reviewed and examined by knowledgeable people, she said.

A paper setting out the conference aims, said: "It is necessary to consider the efficacy of the present system of government in the context of the emerging trends in the body-politic involving communal and regional reparation and the political happenings which India went through during the short interregnum when multiple political parties joined together to govern the country under the banner of the Janata Party."

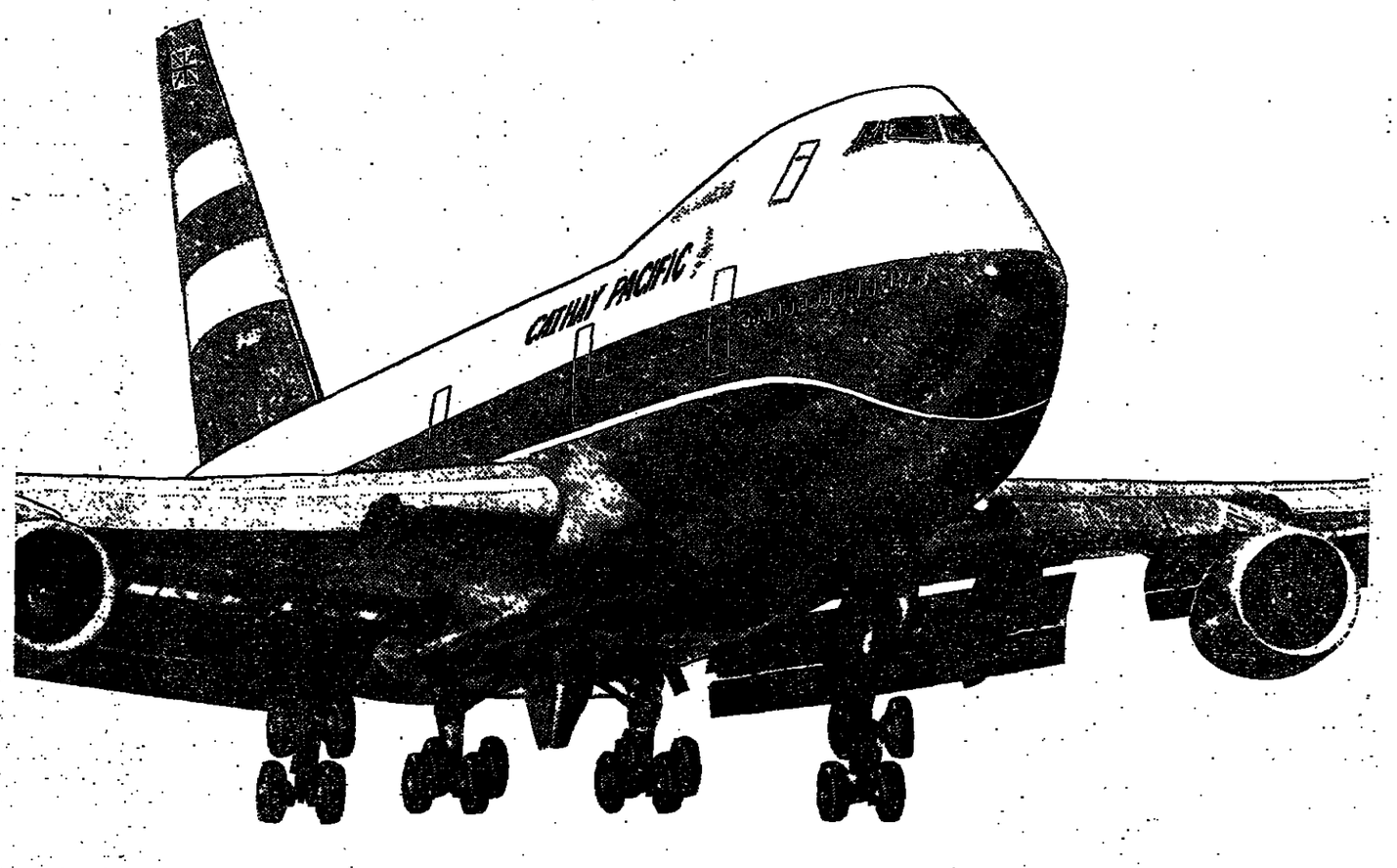
Several lawyers' groups including the Supreme Court Bar Association, have criticized the conference as a show of Congress (I) lawyers.

Dwelling on the various systems of government, Mrs Gandhi said no system was perfect. Systems accepted as democratic by the Western world themselves had many faces and forms. The presidential system had been tried out with various countries. In the United States there was a constant war between the President and Congress. The French system also underwent its share of crisis. gress(I) lawyers.

In Western democracies, the Prime Minister continued, certain conventions had evolved on the role of the opposition. Such norms had yet to evolve in this country, and it was time they did.

The role of the opposition had been negative most of the time, she said, except for a brief period when Congress (I) was out of power.


Flying to the Far East?

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PARLIAMENT, October 27, 1980

# Emergency powers sought to free some prisoners

House of Commons

A Bill would be introduced tomorrow (Tuesday) to bring in emergency measures to relieve the *criminal justice* system of some of the burdens placed on it by the action of prison officers during their dispute, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced.

He said the provisions would lapse when the dispute was resolved and that discussions were far advanced on a new duty system which would eliminate the anomalies which gave rise to the *dispute*.

Mr Whitelaw, in a statement about the current dispute in prisons in England and Wales, said—I should like to emphasize that this is not *a dispute about pay. It arises from* a claim by the Prison Officers' Association for two allowances for meal breaks.

The May Committee was set up by Mr Merlyn Rees to consider, amongst other things, the whole question of allowances for meal breaks. Its recommendations on pay and allowances were im*mediately accepted and implemented* by the Government. This was, by any standards, fair and generous treatment for the Prison Service.

*A number of claims, including* this present one, were examined but not supported by the May Committee. Having found the money to pay for what May did recommend, *the Government* cannot now accept and finance further and consequential claims built on the foundation of what was recommended and accepted.

The Prison Officers' *Association* have asked for arbitration. As the *Prison Officers'* Association themselves recognize, the matter lies outside the terms of the Civil Service arbitration agreement. *Nor* could the Government agree to *put to arbitration* an issue which was considered by the May Committee last year.

As I said in my statement to the House on October 31 last year, *this country has been fortunate in* the men and women it has secured to run its prison system. Their duty is to protect the public, to serve the courts and to care for the inmates in their charge. *This* duty is arduous, difficult and some*times dangerous*.

I therefore regret all the more the action which the Prison Officers' Association has chosen to take in pursuit of their claim. *This has included a refusal not* only to allow contractors to work in prisons, but also to undertake certain other duties which are necessary to maintain conditions *for prisoners, and to provide the* facilities to which they are entitled.

Even more seriously, prison officers at many establishments have refused to receive prisoners remanded or sentenced by the courts. This action amounts to a deliberate and unacceptable disruption of the criminal justice system.

*As a result, this morning about* 3,500 prisoners who would otherwise be in prisons are now being held in police cells, many of which are unsuitable for this purpose.

*The police have coped* magnificently with the additional demands which have been made on them, but the number of people in their custody is *approaching the limit of the* available accommodation. The police are also being diverted from their primary tasks. The inevitable result of this is to place the public at risk.

The Government must do all it can to fulfil its *responsibility to* protect the public and ensure the functioning of the criminal justice system. The House will be aware that following consultation with the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, I arranged for a Circular to be issued to magistrates' courts last Tuesday seeking their understanding of the problems we face.

We need to do more than that, however. Measures will be taken to provide additional accommodation with the help of the Army.

I am now arranging for the new high security prison which is nearing completion at Frankland, near Durham, to be brought immediately into use to provide emergency accommodation to relieve the pressure on police cells.

It will have a governor, assistant governors and administrative and specialist staff from the Prison Service and a police presence to *assist with security*; but otherwise it will be manned by servicemen. We may also need to use military camps.

For these and other purposes, I shall need to ask the House to agree to immediate emergency *measures to relieve the criminal* justice system of some of the burdens placed on it by the prison officers' actions.

I intend to present a Bill tomorrow (Tuesday). For the convenience of MPs I shall be arranging for typescript copies of the draft Bill to be made available later this evening.

The measures I seek will include provisions to cover the approval of places other than prisons for the detention of prison officers' actions.

I shall seek provisions to cover the position of those who care *for prisoners in these circum*stances. Other provisions will be designed to provide relief for the police in the very difficult circumstances they face.

*In particular*, I shall propose *that the requirement that remand* prisoners be produced regularly before the courts shall temporarily be suspended. I do not, however, propose to alter the *normal requirement for the courts* periodically to review remands in custody.

I shall seek powers to order the temporary release on my authority, if it is absolutely necessary to do so, of selected *prisoners* who have been remanded in custody or committed in custody for trial or sentence. This is a power I would use, with every feasible safeguard, only to *ensure that custodial places* were available, in police cells and elsewhere, for dangerous offenders.

I shall also need power, for the time being, to order the early release of sentenced prisoners nearing the end of their sentences.

*I shall ask for a power to re*strict magistrates' courts, if necessary, in committing people to prison for such matters as non-payment of fines or rates.

All these provisions will be temporary and will be allowed to *lapse when the present dispute is* resolved.

In addition, the measures will include a permanent provision putting it beyond doubt that it is lawful for the police temporarily to hold people committed to prison custody, when it is for any reason not practicable to secure their admission to prison.

I am satisfied that these powers, regrettable as they are, are necessary in the situation which has *been caused by the prison officers'* industrial action, which goes well beyond the limits of what is acceptable. But there is an alternative.

I *cannot look back*; I want to make it very clear that I am determined to look forward. That is why discussions are far advanced between the Home Office and the *Prison Officers' Association on a* new duty system which would eliminate the anomalies which gave rise to this dispute.

The early introduction of such a system would far better serve the interests of prison officers than the dangerous course on which they are now embarked.

This industrial action by prison officers is all the more regrettable because it comes at a time when, *following the May Committee*, so much constructive work is going on to improve the prison service for the future.

In view of all this, I invited *the Prison Officers' Association*, when I met them last week, to reconsider their action. I still hope that they will not persist in it while these negotiations continue. *Of course, I remain* ready to see the Prison Officers' Association at any time.

# Unthinkable to allow overspending of £180m on housing

It was unthinkable that the Government could countenance expenditure excesses of £180m and do nothing about it, *Mr Michael* Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said when questioned on his decision to halt indefinitely all further local authority expenditure on housing.

In a statement Mr Heseltine said the housing investment programme for local authority housing this year was £2,200m. The latest returns of local authorities expenditure between April and June, the *more recent* housing investment programme submissions for 1981-82 and discussions with them with individual authorities suggested there could be an overspend of up to *£180m in 1980-81 above this* figure.

He went on: The Government attaches fundamental importance to ensuring cash limits are observed. *As soon therefore* as I knew of the risk, I considered it essential to find out the precise position and to ask local authorities not to enter into any further *commitments until we knew what* the position was.

I have therefore sent them a circular asking them to let me have returns of their expected *expenditure* in 1980-81 on the basis of existing commitments together with their estimated expenditure on statutory grants in the year. When I have these figures, I shall be able to see what action is needed in the longer term and I shall make a further announce*ment*.

Meanwhile however I have asked authorities not to enter into any further new housing commitments, except those which follow from a statutory obligation and I have withdrawn related borrowing approval, except those needed to cover payments *resulting from* existing commitments.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): That is a disgraceful decision. It will be a bitter blow to *the hopes of so many people* desperately waiting in the housing queue. Their misery will continue as a result of what he has decided and the decision will have a disastrous effect on the building industry and employment.

Mr Heseltine: The action I took was to prevent an overspend on an announced budget. It is not a reduction in the existing programme which the House had announced to it. It has to be taken in the *overall context. It is un*thinkable that the Government could countenance a general attitude which allowed cash limits to be exceeded without attempting to *do anything about it on a scale of* £180m.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): The increasing burden on the rates is becoming *well-nigh intolerable in many* areas. For industry, particularly, the rates burden is every bit as great as the high rate of sterling or any other factor in the economy. In spite of the difficulties he will have widespread support if he is able to control local authority expenditure from going over and above the limits announced by the Government earlier in the year.

Mr Heseltine: No organization could countenance expenditure excesses of *£180m and do nothing* about it.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab): Why has the Secretary of State gone back on his public and *categorical rejection of such a* moratorium only last month? How long will it last?

Mr Heseltine: When I announced the Government's view about overspending of current expenditure of local authorities I took the view we could avoid a moratorium of capital expenditure which we are now considering.

Subsequent to that decision new information is now available indicating that there is a potential *excess expenditure on capital ac*counts of one of the housing cash limits. That was why I was forced reluctantly to introduce the circular.

The question about timing is crucial. I have asked the local *authorities* to let me have their revised estimates by the end of this week.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L): What economic sense *does it make to throw more people* on the dole queue with all the economic and social implications that will have?

Is he aware of the unemployment in the *building industry and* the indignities suffered by over a million people in the United Kingdom who do not have homes with inside toilets and bathrooms?

Mr Heseltine: I wonder what economic sense it makes to pile up capital debt interest on which would be paid for generations to come.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C): There is a certain latent injustice in applying this moratorium both to underspenders *and overspenders simultaneously*. The City of Plymouth which has consistently underspent has had to halt a number of *schemes in*cluding £200,000 of underspending put to one side for housing improvement and has had to cancel grants for mortgages to *young people*.

Mr Heseltine: The longer I allowed the situation to go on the worse the gap between the overspenders and the underspenders might have become. The legislation currently in the Lords enables me to distinguish much more between authorities *that overspend and* underspend, on capital and current accounts.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): He is the greatest disaster *to hit housing this century*. This year we are seeing the lowest number of starts for the last 66 years. It means that under his policy existing houses will have to last 400 years.

Would he reconsider and withdraw this obnoxious circular?

Mr Heseltine—*I will not withdraw* it. The council house building trends continue those established under his *government*.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, an Opposition spokesman on the *environment*, (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab): *The Daily Telegraph* on Friday accused him in this circular of hitting the wrong target *with a vengeance because it is* private enterprise and the construction industry which will feel the pinch.

The director general of the *National Federation of Building* Trades Employers said it was a further body blow on the building industry which has accelerated into decline. He is a disaster to housing and bringing about a disaster to the building industry. He should resign.

Mr Heseltine—The action I took last week was not to reduce the programme. It was designed to ensure the programme was not exceeded. It was necessary to do *so, just as the former Chancellor* of the Exchequer found it was necessary in 1976 to take similar action and was supported by Mr Kaufman.

# Mr Rees: We have to face reality

Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Leeds, South, Lab)—The statement reflects the deteriorating situation *in the prisons. It will worsen in* the days to come. Action is vital.

The situation Mr Whitelaw faces is one which the previous Government faced in the latter part of 1976. In many prisons, the governors are running the prisons; it is the local branch of the Prison *Officers' Association. Something* has to be done.

It was for that reason that the May Committee was set up. Its terms of reference were drawn to *deal with this situation* and I accept what Mr Whitelaw says—that a number of claims, including this present one, were examined and not supported by the May Committee.

I cannot, on behalf of our side, ignore that fact. The facts have not changed *because we are in* Opposition. (Conservative cheers.)

The Government recommend profound changes. We need to know how the Army are to be used. *Will the* legislation conflict with what used to be called the Army Act?

Why do we not use this *situation* to make long-term changes in *penal reform*; to have 50 per cent remission; reduced sentences; non-custodial sentences

The result *will he to* do what the Prison Officers' Association have asked for over a long time—to reduce the need for overtime.

We will look at the Bill and do what we *can to help*. (Some Labour interruptions and shouts of "Why?") I am speaking for anybody who faces up to the reality of the position.

Do we need to get the Bill through in one day. Is it essential to have it by Wednesday?

Mr Whitelaw—Mr Rees has made clear he stands by what he said when *he appointed* the May Committee. If we did not do that, the future of such committees will become hazardous.

We can discuss the Army's role *during passage of the Bill*. I understand it will not conflict with the Army Act. The Army would be responsible for manning. *But we* would have the prison staff there, *and* governors and assistant governors, to lay down what would happen.

The measures I have *announced* are the only ones we could take *quickly* to relieve a dangerous and worrying situation in the prison cells.

I agree with what Mr Rees *said* about the longer-term proposals. That is exactly what I have been seeking to do following the May Committee report. Nobody can pretend I and *the Home Office* have not made considerable strides towards improving conditions in our prisons since then.

I naturally regret having to ask *the House to consider* the Bill quickly but I must make clear to those who doubt it that the prison cells situation is extremely unsatisfactory. It is unsatisfactory *for the police and it is dangerous*.

We could, in certain circumstances, this week, run out of places to put these people.

Mr Whitelaw said later he would *consider as soon as* reasonably possible, publishing the new duty system.

Mr Edward Gardner (South Fylde, C)—The measures the Home Secretary *is seeking to introduce* will be widely seen as regrettable but inevitable, if he is going to prevent the action of prisoner officers from turning a crisis due primarily to overcrowding into what could *become a catastrophe due to* internal security.

He asked Mr Whitelaw to consider removing as many of the 3,500 prisoners now in police *custody to open prisons*.

Mr Whitelaw said he would consider that but the industrial action was preventing the intake of prisoners into open prisons as well as other establishments.

I will look into that matter (he said). I hope the Prison Officers' Association will consider it too.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab)—We are in this position because of the continued neglect by *himself and his predecessors of* industrial relations and the overcrowding in the prison service. The prison officers feel they have a legitimate grievance.

*If the Home Secretary is not* seriously to damage their morale, there is no need to introduce the Bill tomorrow and he could announce that he will accept the *results of an independent impartial* tribunal on this issue.

That was the civilized way of pursuing it, he added, and not the bludgeon that he was now using.

Mr Whitelaw.—I have accepted the overcrowding position. The pursuit of this claim, and what is happening in industrial action, would *have occurred whether we had* done anything about overcrowding.

As for arbitration, the May Committee examined all these claims and recommended some of *them. The Government paid all the* claims recommended by the committee. I cannot see that it makes sense now to reopen claims.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C).—The Home Secretary has a good deal of sympathy and support from colleagues in this House in the difficult situation he faces. But would he reconsider taking upon *themselves the power* to release prisoners before sentences are completed?

This is a dangerous action to take and could be used as a precedent *in a way that would worry* us.

Mr Whitelaw.—There is always that danger. I am more worried about the executive use of bail and would only use in very exceptional circumstances and under *the most stringent safeguards*.

I have it in mind to write into the Bill that all these measures will lapse unless renewed by affirmative resolution of the House after a very limited period.

Mr Mark Hughes (Durham, Lab).—Under what right have the Army already moved into Frankland Prison in my constituency? My constituents are *now in the* position that their security lies in the hands of military persons with bullets up the spout of their rifles. Who commands them? Can they pursue escaped *prisoners in hot* pursuit?

*Mr Whitelaw.—The security of* Mr Hughes' constituents would be a matter for the police and not for the Army.

There have been consultations *between my officials and the chief* constable of the area concerned.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C, asked if he had ruled out the possibility of referring this isolated aspect of the *prison officers'* claim back to the May Committee.

Mr Whitelaw said he would not rule out particular actions but it must be accepted that the May Committee considered the issue.

He did not think that if they were asked a year later to re-exam*ine the matter they would make* any different recommendation. Neither would Acas be a suitable way of settling the dispute.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, *Lab)—It is stupid that the* Government wants to enter into a policy of confrontation with the Prison Officers' Association instead of sitting around the table *and settling the meal break dis*pute.

Mr Whitelaw—It is because I want to get rid of the arguments and the anomalies, including the meal *breaks argument*, that I have been pursuing with the Prison Officers' Association the establishment of a new duty system.

I am ready to discuss again the question of moving forward on the basis of a new duty system which will remove the anomalies of the past. That is a constructive approach. I hope it will be received in that spirit.

An officer in his first year (he said later), on the basis of 13 *hours' overtime, which is the nor*mal average figure, will earn today over £8,000 a year, including overtime and taking account of quarter and rent allowance. That is reason*able and generous for a prison* officer in that situation.

As for accepting this particular claim, it would cost something in the area of £10m now and a further £3m a year in the future.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab)—There is a strong feeling in this House that some of the measures he proposed are more *likely to create confrontation than* settlement.

Mr Whitelaw—The proposed legislation, temporary as it would be, only continuing until the dispute *ended, could not be described as* confrontation.

It is to remove the difficult situation that has arisen in the prison cells and would not be necessary if *prison officers were prepared* to allow those remanded from the courts to be admitted to the prisons. There is no confrontation on my part.

*Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East,* Lab)—Would it not be more reasonable and responsible to summon the May Committee to examining this grievance rather than move into a dangerous *situation* in which he is requiring the Army to do a job for which it is not trained?

Mr Whitelaw—I have been in negotiation with the prison officers *over a new duty system*. I am prepared to continue with those negotiations.

Why cannot we centre our negotiations on that instead of going *back on* claims which May examined and did not recommend? It is much better to go forward to the new duty system.

Mr Thomas Cox (Wandsworth, *Tooting, Lab)—Nothing he has* said will in any way help to resolve this dispute. If it is such a good job, why is there such an enormous shortage of prison officers up and down this country?

Mr Whitelaw—There has been a considerable improvement in recruiting to the prison service.

# Trade has improved in nearly all markets

The United Kingdom's current total trade deficit with the rest of the world so far this year was £200m, compared with a £3,500m deficit last year, and trade had *improved in nearly all markets*, including the European Community, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for trade, said in reply to questions.

Asked by *Mr Frank Dobson* (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras South, Lab) what was the current imbalance in trade in manufacturing goods between Britain and the EEC, Mr Nott replied: In the first three-quarters of this year, the United Kingdom had a crude visible trade deficit with the European Community of £448m, a considerable improvement on the deficit of £2,589m for the corresponding period of last year.

*In the first three-quarters of this* year the United Kingdom deficit in manufacturing goods with the Community was £1,686m against an improvement on the deficit of £2,118m *in the corresponding* period of last year.

Mr Dobson—These figures demonstrate, in the light of the fact that Britain had a favourable balance of trade with the Six before we joined the Common Market, that joining the EEC has had a disastrous effect on manufacturing industry. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Nott (St Ives, C)—I do not think the figures demonstrate any such thing. The figures before and after entry cannot be compared in that simplistic way. Whether we were inside or outside the EEC, we now find ourselves with nine of our 10 leading markets in the *Community and with our export/im*port ratio improving year by year in our trade with the Community.

Asked if he anticipated the United Kingdom would move into *surplus in the near future Mr Nott* said: I hope we will move into balance in due course. It is vitally important that we continue to improve our trade with the Community. *It is doing better than in* the past few years and I hope it will continue.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab) said that multinational companies *contributed to the imbalance of* manufactured goods by importing goods to this country on terms which were unfair to other organizations which were seeking to do a *reasonable job on behalf of* Britain.

Mr Nott replied that there was a problem here of invoicing by multinational companies. This used to be a matter of concern for the exchange control authorities but no longer was.

It could (he added) conceivably be a problem for the Inland Revenue and the tax authorities.

# Blackmail allegation over prison clothes

The Government had not given in to blackmail by deciding to abolish the wearing of *prison uniform* by Northern Ireland prisoners, Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office, said in a statement.

*Mr Alison (Barkston Ash, C)—The* Secretary of State announced on October 23 that following a detailed study of the requirement to wear prison uniform in Northern *Ireland, the Government has* decided to abolish this uniform as such, and to substitute civilian type clothing.

The change will apply to all male prisoners. It will not affect the privilege granted to those prisoners who obey the prison rules of wearing their own clothes at weekends for recreation and visits.

This change arises from the Government's determination that their attitude to prisoners' living and *working conditions should be* guided at all times by a humane and enlightened approach. It will continue to keep the prison regime under review with these principles in mind.

Several prisoners at the Maze claim to have started a hunger strike today in support of their demand for political status. The Government has made it amply plain on numerous occasions that it cannot and will not concede this issue on *principle*.

The situation at the Maze prison is calm and it is too early to say whether the prisoners will carry out their threat of a hunger strike.

*The Government cannot give* way on the principle that those who are guilty of some of the most vicious crimes imaginable are less blameworthy than others, simply *because of a political motivation*.

Mr Enoch Powell (Down, South, Off UU)—This pretence that the change was made as a matter of course as a result of reconsidering *prison conditions is a pretence* which deceives no one.

An attempt to buy off blackmail not only encourages the blackmailers but destroys the credit and sincerity of the Government and so it will in this case.

*Mr Alison*—I repudiate his allegation that we are giving in to blackmail. The development or evolution in the prison clothing regime has been under way for some months now and in the past there has been evolution in the treatment of prisoners in Northern Ireland of no less significance.

We have brought this forward to *coincide with the threat of a* hunger strike possibly ending in death. There is no question of attempting to save the face of a few crazy hunger strikers.

Mr Merlyn Rees, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, (Leeds, South, Lab)—Special category status when it was introduced four years ago was a mistake and it was right to end it. For anyone who murders or kills anyone in the United Kingdom there is only one treatment and that is to be treated as a criminal and sentenced by a court of law.

Allowing prisoners to wear their own clothes would be seen to be special, unless that treatment could be given to sentenced pri*soners this side of the Irish Sea*.

Mr Alison—There can be no basis at all for a differentiation between crimes on the basis of their motivation and there is no such thing as a political crime in Northern Ireland.

Over a period of time since 1976 in a number of different directions, for example, 50 per cent remission and a more liberal regime of wearing own clothing for recreation and visits, there is already an extended differentiation in Northern Ireland compared with the rest of the United Kingdom.

The Rev Ian Paisley (Antrim, North, Dem U)—There will be outrage and anger among the majority of people in Northern *Ireland at this announcement. It is* an insult to the intelligence of the Ulster people to tell them that this package is a result of prison reform.

# Overseas aid under scrutiny

Further cuts in the overseas aid budget would not need to be made in the current year, Mr Neil Marten, Minister of State for Overseas Development, indicated during questions. But *added* that all public expenditure plans were constantly under review.

Mr Eric Deakins (Waltham Forest, Walthamstow, Lab) asked—Is Mr Marten saying that his department's forecast expenditure for the coming year is not as safe as it ought to be since it was in the public expenditure white paper?

If so, it is an appalling commentary on the Government's attitude to overseas aid expenditure generally.

Mr Marten—The answer to the first part of the question is "No". Therefore, there is no answer to the second part.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexleyheath, C)—Last time overseas *aid had more than its fair share of* cuts. We are not just talking about charity, but looking after our future trading partners.

Mr Marten—We had cuts the last *time round. I just hope we will get* a satisfactory solution to the present Government examination of the future programme.

# Minister disturbed by BBC film on transplants

The new health authorities the Government intends to establish under its plans for the reorganization of the National Health Service should come into existence in shadow form by the end of next summer, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, *said when* he opened a debate on the NHS.

Most regions envisaged the new health authorities taking over on April 1, 1982.

*The Government* attached great importance to management cost limits. A great mistake was made at the last reorganization when when the department sought to *lay down centrally and in great* detail the management structures for area health authorities and districts, resulting in many unnecessary posts being created. It would be equally mistaken to determine centrally the precise details of the new slimmed down management structure.

The key instrument must be an effective and enforceable management cost limit. There was now machinery for determining with *some accuracy the management* costs incurred in each health authority and there was also machinery to enable treasurers to hold the spending of authorities *within the limits defined first by* central government and then by the regional authorities.

By combining the two *disci*plines and fixing the management cost limits at the levels necessary to secure at the end of the transitional period the savings *they wanted they could achieve* the objectives of the reorganization satisfactorily.

We have the means (he said) and we are determined to use *them to cut the costs of admini*stration.

Any savings in management costs would be many available to develop patient services. The Government was not seeking to claw back those savings but to reduce the cost of administration *and switch it directly into health* care.

He hoped shortly to publish a consultative paper on the role and membership of community health *councils in order to seek views on* how their functions as watchdogs for the community could be made more effective.

Talks were going on with representatives of *family practitioner* committees on getting better collaboration between the committees and health authorities on planning. Arising from the talks *a further draft circular would be* prepared and the NHS consulted.

The Government would be publishing a document—he hoped early in the new year—aimed primarily at chairmen and members of health authorities and local authority social services committees to give them guidance on policy and priorities in health and social services as plans were drawn up for running their new district health authorities.

Early next year he intended to put out a circular on the procedure for the appointment of district health authority members to spell out their role more clearly. He hoped to discuss the simplified planning system with the regional chairmen during the autumn with a view to publishing proposals on that in the new year.

Sir Henry Yellowlees, the chief medical officer in his department, *was making a good deal of pro*gress on his review of medical professional advisory machinery in discussion with the profession.

He hoped the Government's conclusions would be published well before the first district health authorities were created.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C), intervening, referred to the allegations in a recent *Panorama* programme that there had been cases where organs were removed before the patients were clinically dead. These were disturbing allegations and would have a bad effect on possible future donors unless they were disproved.

Mr Jenkin said: That was a very disturbing broadcast and nothing that has happened since then has gone any way to modify the grave anxieties that have been aroused *in the minds of the public because* of what they fear about being organ donors. We are now getting torn up kidney donor cards being sent back to the department by *people who are frightened* by what they saw.

There was grave anxiety in the medical profession because they felt that the programme got it entirely wrong. The programme was based on the proposition that there were three American donors *who would have been pronounced* dead under the British rules but who subsequently survived.

I must tell the House (he said) that under the British rules established by the organ transplants committee of the profession not *the of those three patients would* even have had the British rules applied to them.

The failure of the BBC to give the leaders of the medical profes*sion, who protested vigorously* before the broadcast went out, any opportunity to comment after having seen it was really shameful. (Cheers.)

I hope members of the public will now pay as much attention to the statement which will be drawn up by the group of the royal medical colleges who are concerned with this as they did to the original programme.

I hope the BBC may be persuaded to give the British medical profession an opportunity to answer that programme.

It was right that they should *look to the medical profession for* the effective refutation of the charges that were made in the programme. The representatives of the royal colleges were gathering *together today*.

We must wait (he added) until we see what they produce. There is now a need, which there ought never to have been, to reassure the public so that we can continue with the programmes of organ transplants as in the past.

The awful thing is, the terror one has is that patients, particularly those requiring renal transplants, may go without the operation they need and may die *because people have become* frightened unnecessarily and irresponsibly by a programme put out on television.

Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Salford, West, Lab), said there were disquieting aspects of the smoking industry that should be dealt with, such as the way television advertising was being got round at present. They had to carry the public with them, but the *public were ready to be carried* along on this issue.

It is about time (he went on) that we had some action from the Government. If they need legislation, let them tell us. Then we can consider how we can assist.

Another disturbing development had been the Secretary of State's statement at the Conservative Party conference about volunteers. The Opposition objected not to volunteers but to using them for *jobs which should be done by* people within the health service.

There had also been the terrible example of a lottery being held in a Liverpool hospital. The BMA had attacked health service cuts which forced a surgeon to select patients by lottery.

Mr Jenkin—All in all each of the House will condemn a rather heartless publicity seeking action by the surgeon in that case. That doctor knew there were not enough beds for the patients he summoned in. *The whole episode gave the im*pression of being set up for the benefit of the press. That is a matter for the professional bodies to look at and see how that accords with the high standard of ethics the profession rightly takes to itself.

Mr Orme—I was not seeking to make publicity. The facts are there and the statement from the BMA. We have to take cognizance of it. It is this type of development within the hospital service which I do not want to see happen. I welcome what the Secretary of State has said and we will wait to see what the medical profession have to say. I would welcome a clear statement from them.

Mr Roland Moyle, an Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Lewisham, East, Lab) said the surgery which the Government was about to apply to the NHS showed every sign of being conducted not with a scalpel but with a chopper and without the *benefit of an appropriate and ade*quate anaesthetic.

This was the first government which had introduced shrinkage as a concept for administering the NHS. After 18 months of Tory Government, the message was clear—the NHS was being sacrificed in order that the ICIs of the world might be sacrificed as well. The Government was embarked on a course in which there was no hope.

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health, (Reading, South, C) said hospital waiting lists were falling. In March, 1979, there were 752,000 people on the list and in March, 1980, 662,000. This trend would continue.

Before Christmas there would be a strategy document from the Government on its priorities for preventative medicine and improving community service.

The membership and role of community health councils was being urgently looked at and there would be a document this autumn before the House.

On the question of contracting out he was *having discussions* with representatives of various organizations. The Government had asked the regional chairmen to look for the smallest size of health authority which would be viable and be able to run any efficient health service.

He was having discussions with the nursing groups about their careers and their future in the NHS.

The debate was concluded.

House adjourned, 10.29 pm.

# Bill's timetable angers some Labour MPs

After *Mr Norman St John-Stevas*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House, had announced the change in this week's business as a result of the Government's intention to introduce the Imprisonment (Temporary Powers) Bill, Mr Mark Hughes (Durham, Lab) complained on a point of order that the Bill was not available to MPs.

Palpably it affects my constituents (he said) but I cannot get to Durham to consult *prison officers* and be back here tomorrow.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas)—The business statement *is the responsibility of the Govern*ment Front Bench. I can do *nothing* about that.

Mr Michael Foot, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab)—The House generally is deeply anxious *normally about* business it is proposed to take at such short notice and *put through* the House in a single day. This is *not the best way to legislate as* grave mistakes can be made when *such prospective measures are put* to the House.

Mr St John-Stevas—I have *great* sympathy. I do not think it is desirable to *legislate in this man*ner on a single day unless there are overriding reasons of the *national* interest which compel us to take this course. It is not the normal way of proceeding in the House, *and* I have no intentions that it shall be.

With regard to publication of the Bill, it will be available at six o'clock in draft form. It is a short *Bill with four main* clauses and four subsidiary ones.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab)—In my constituency I have Risley, one of the largest remand centres in the country, where a great *many* problems are caused at the moment. It appears the Government is treating back bench MPs with contempt in not giving every opportunity to discuss with the people involved in what is a *serious dispute*.

There is a grave danger that the introduction of troops into this dispute will exacerbate the situation and escalate it gravely. We *have no opportunity* to seek to have discussions with the prison officers involved about this Bill he proposed to rush through the House in one session.

*Mr St John-Stevas*—It is a grave situation and there is a duty on the Government to take immediate action both on security and humanitarian grounds for those people committed to prison. I am sure the Home Secretary will gladly receive any representations Mr Evans wishes to make about his constituency.

Mr Leo Abse (Pontypool, Lab)—The Home Secretary is asking us in one day to bring in a Bill, which has not been published, and to collude in an assault on civil liberties unprecedented in this place in peacetime. He is asking the House to collude in an assault upon the courts whereby executive action on the part of *bureaucrats inside the* Home Office can determine the liberty or otherwise of a *subject*. It would be wise to recommend we have more time than that proposed.

Mr St John-Stevas—I do not think we should have tomorrow's debate now. The major provisions of the Bill are temporary and will lapse when the dispute is settled.

## Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Proceedings on the *Imprisonment* (Temporary Powers) Bill.

*House of Lords*

Today at 2.30: Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill, further progress on report. Highways (Road Humps) Bill, report.

# Origin marking orders to be issued

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs (Gloucester, C), said she intended to issue orders and regulations dealing with origin marking, estate *agents' consumer credit, consumer* safety, and VAT inclusive pricing.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) said matches were being imported into the United Kingdom from the Soviet Union. Both the origin and the quantity were indicated and this satisfied the Customs and Excise but subsequently labels were stuck over the top indicating the matches were made in Austria.

Mrs Oppenheim said that while it was the purpose of the origin marking orders to deal with this kind of situation, they did not *include the subject of matches*. It might well be the practice Mr Adley referred to was in breach of the Trade Descriptions Act.

# Peer wants 'The War Game' on television

*House of Lords*

It was for the BBC to decide whether to show the film *The War Game* on television Lord Belstead, Under Secretary, Home Office, stated during *questions*.

He said the broadcasting authorities were responsible for the content of their programmes. It was for them to decide what programmes to broadcast and it would be contrary to long established *practice, endorsed by* successive Governments, for ministers to seek to influence their decisions.

Lord Noel-Baker (Lab) had asked if the Government would advise the *Director General of the BBC* that it would be in the national *interest* that the film should be shown on the corporation's television programmes.

Twelve years ago (he said) the BBC first suppressed this film. The *Director wrote* to me that the impact was so terrible that if they showed it fathers would kill their children and mothers would jump out of windows. That did not pre*vent the BBC from selling the film to private societies for exhibition*.

It has now been seen by perhaps 500,000 people and no fathers have killed their children and no-one has jumped out of windows. It has *been sold to education authorities* in Germany who have made a German sound track.

It is the right of British citizens to see what a nuclear war would be like, *if it is possible for German* children to see it.

*Lord Belstead—There are other* ways other than seeing this particular film that the people of this country can become acquainted with the effects of nuclear war.

*Lord Brockway (Lab)—Does he* appreciate the wide concern in this country about the effectiveness of any civil defence against nuclear attack, *as illustrated yesterday by* the largest demonstration there has ever been in this country.

Lord Belstead—The peace of this country has been kept by the contribution we have made to Nato. Part of that contribution means being prepared as far as we can at home and abroad.

# Fish farms to be derated

Two new clauses which would allow rating exemption for fish *farms* were accepted by Earl Ferrers, Minister of State, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, during the report stage of the Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill.

Earl Radnor, moving one of the new clauses, said there had been a lot of support at the Bill's committee stage for derating fish farms *and straightening out the strange* anomaly which meant they were not considered as agricultural.

The new clauses would give the industry a chance to go ahead and fulfil its proper role and operate on a level basis with foreign competitors.

Lord de Clifford (C) said fish farming was a young industry which wanted every encouragement. Its future was vital to the supply of food and one which the country might have to rely on in times of crisis.

Earl Ferrers said the derating of fish farms would follow the corresponding provisions for agricultural derating as closely as *possible*. That was right in the interests of equity.

The exemption for rating would extend to the farming of all kinds of fish for human consumption and for those which might relate to sporting interests.

The new clauses were agreed to.

# Dawn raids on companies

The Government was accused of prevaricating in tackling abuse in what Mr Clinton Davis, an Opposition spokesman on trade, called the furtive acquisition of British companies.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C) had asked during questions if the Government was satisfied with the action by the Council for the Securities Industry in stopping dawn raids on public British companies or if legislation would be taken to outlaw this.

Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary for Trade, CSI action has been admirably strong. There is a question whether legislation would be helpful on disclosure of shareholdings, and that is being considered carefully.

Mr Clinton Davis (Hackney, Central, Lab)—that prevarication is most unsatisfactory when it is *abundantly plain, and should have* been plain to the Government long ago, that legislation needs to be undertaken to tackle this abuse of the furtive acquisition of significant *British companies by using* nominees and overseas companies acting in concert.

Mr Eyre (Birmingham, Hall Green, C)—In time he will see that all these factors have been properly taken account of.

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SPORT

Football

# Red and yellow cards flutter away on a light wind of change

By Stuart Jones

The gathering of the 92 club chairmen ended yesterday after two days of discussions that are likely to help sweep away the cobwebs covering the aged and ailing body that is the Football League. After the fresh wind that blew on Sunday, there was no more than a light breeze yesterday. That makes a change, though, from hot air.

Among the proposals to emerge from Solihull were the abolition of red and yellow cards, support for commercial activities, a call for more severe punishments on the field and the need for more consultation between players and officials. The question of shirt advertisements was deferred for three years.

Graham Kelly, the League secretary, said: "There was nothing as sensational as yesterday but it was an extremely beneficial day of talks." So much so that there was no time to discuss the introduction of artificial turf, the future of two-legged League Cup ties and finance. These topics will be debated at the next seminar, which will precede an extraordinary general meeting early next year.

The chairmen felt that the advantages of the coloured cards were outweighed by the disadvantages. They were introduced as a visual aid to communication "but, in the heat of the moment, it was too easy for a referee to produce a card when he does not have two or three vital seconds for reflection", Mr Kelly said.

The league are to be asked to appoint marketing consultants to explore the deep and as yet almost untouched well of commercialism. An executive club are also to be launched with a membership of 2,000. Vice-presidents will be invited to join at the princely sum of £50 a year, which, among other perks, will guarantee them a seat at the League Cup final.

There was a welcome, if overdue, call for the cynical (known laughably as the professional) foul to become an immediate sending-off offence. It was thought, rightly, to be damaging the good name of the game. Referees could also be empowered to dismiss without warning those who indulge in violent play.

In recognizing the wide gulf that exists between managers, players, coaches and referees, the chairmen suggested more consultation. To lay the foundation at the lowest level, apprentices may soon be required to "undertake instruction in the laws of the game."

A possible disagreement between clubs and television companies was averted. The clubs want their players to wear advertisements on their shirts in all matches. The television companies, who have a four-year contract worth £10m with the league, ban their use. But although the contract has yet to be signed, the clubs agreed to honour the existing agreement.

"The clubs from the lower divisions are happy with their £25,000 cheques and would not want to stop them arriving on August 1 each year," Mr Kelly said. Jimmy Hill, with a foot in both camps as managing director of Coventry City and presenter on BBC television, described it as a bad contract and an unhappy compromise.

# Eire look to their newest son for goals

Ireland, the land of eternal optimism, yesterday claimed a new son, Mick Robinson, the 22-year-old who was born in Leicester and brought up in Blackpool. Robinson's first appearance for the republic is in the World Cup qualifier against France in Paris tonight.

The Irish connexion goes back three generations to his great grandmother, Eiza Morgan, the West End stage actress who moved to London after learning her trade on the boards of her native Dublin. Despite his background Robinson, whose £1 million plus transfers over the past 18 months have taken him from Preston to Brighton via Manchester City, is a key player in the Irish attempt to reach their first World Cup finals.

Robinson, whose trips to Ireland have been limited to holidays in Bray, nevertheless pledges himself fully to the native cause: "I'm out to show our manager Eoin Hand what I can do, and playing for Ireland is the biggest occasion of my footballing career". Robinson replaces Givens in one of only two changes from the side that drew 1—1 with Belgium in Dublin two weeks ago. The other is the inclusion of the Newcastle player Martin for the injured Daly.

Hand accepts that while holding the Belgians to a draw was creditable it was also a dropped point for the Irish who lead group two with five points from three games. He knows that a draw in France would put Ireland firmly on the path to Spain in 1982. "This game is absolutely vital to our hopes of qualifying", he said. "If we lose we will have to rely on the other teams making mistakes and that is not a happy position to be in. I shall not be playing defensively. If you come here to get two points you can get one. If you come here only to get one you could end up with none."

The French have been heartened by Platini's recovery from an ankle injury. After beating Cyprus 7—0 two weeks ago, the French have strengthened their experienced line-up by including the winger Rochereau in place of Baronchelli.

Other old hands Six and Lacombe are also included.

Since Hidalgo's greatest worry is the strength in the air of Stapleton, he has preferred the tall St Etienne defender Lopez to the veteran international Michel of Nantes in the hope that he will cancel out the threat.

FRANCE: Dropsi (Strasbourg); Battiston (St Etienne), Bossis (Nantes), Specht (Strasbourg), Lopez (St Etienne); Larios (St Etienne), Rocheteau (St Germain), Tigana (Lyons), Lecombe (Bordeaux), Platini (St Etienne), Six (Bruges).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: G. Peyton (Fulham); C. Hughton (Tottenham Hotspur), Langan (Birmingham City), K. Moran (Manchester United), M. Lawrenson (Brighton and Hove Albion), L. Brady (Juventus), M. Martin (Newcastle United), A. Grealish (Luton Town), F. Stapleton (Arsenal), M. Robinson (Brighton and Hove Albion), S. Heighway (Liverpool).

For two Czechoslovak tennis stars, Lendl and Miss Mandlikova, the world is now their stage

# Stepping forward from the chorus line

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

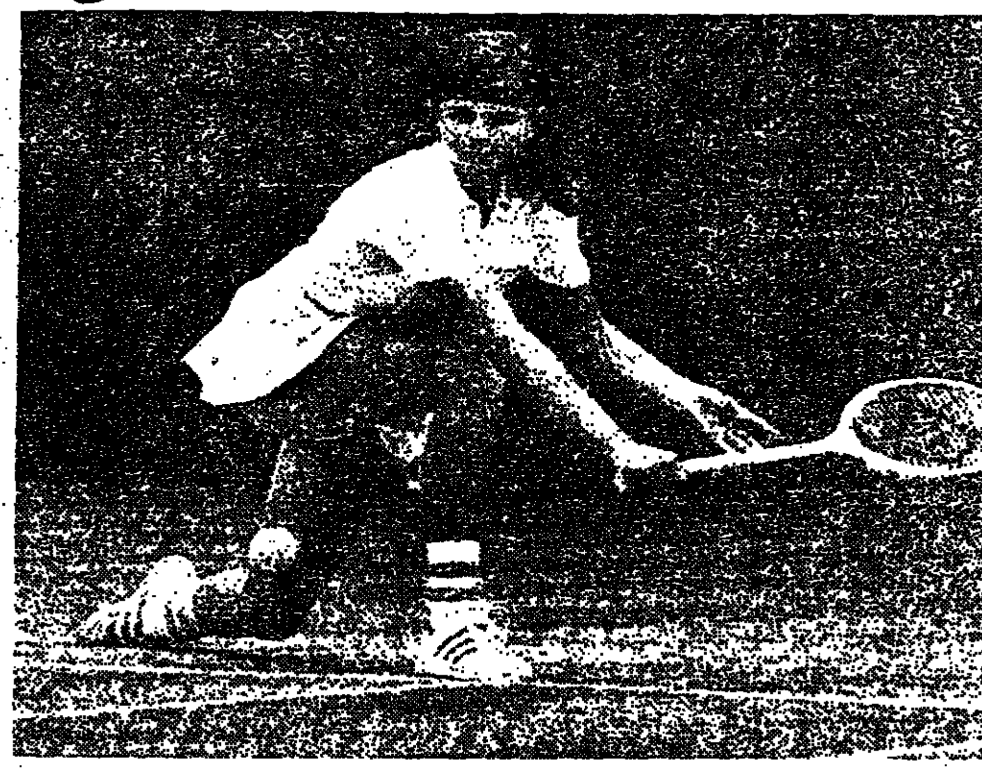
A man's love for his native soil, Albert Camus wrote, can be extended to a wider area without perishing. That line of thinking commends itself at a time when no British player of either sex can confidently be expected to gain even a precarious foothold in the top 10. It is some compensation that two mainland Europeans, both Czechoslovaks, have advanced from the chorus line to play starring roles on this year's circuit and that both are young enough and good enough to consolidate their new status.

One is Ivan Lendl, aged 20, and the other Hana Mandlikova, 18. These two won world junior championship awards in 1978 and have matured so swiftly, yet so firmly, that it must be a surprise if they fail to reach the last eight, at least, whenever they compete. They are relatively new to the circuit and others in the top 10 will gradually work out the best way of playing them.

In addition to this stiffening resistance from the celebrities, Lendl and Miss Mandlikova must expect sharp challenges from those contemporaries who recently stood alongside them, just as full of hope, in that chorus line. Anyone moving out in front immediately becomes a target. There is the question of raised level of expectation. Lendl and Miss Mandlikova now demand more of themselves and others expect more from them, too.

Miss Mandlikova first had the formidable task of establishing national supremacy over such highly ranked players as Renata Tomanova and Regina Marsikova, former winners of the German and Italian championships. An even more daunting challenge was presented by Czechoslovakia's renowned tennis refugee, Martina Navratilova, twice Wimbledon champion.

But 10 weeks ago Miss Mandlikova beat her twice in nine days, first during the run-in tournament to the United States championships and then at Flushing Meadow itself, where Miss Mandlikova reached the final. By this time Miss Mandlikova's competitive confidence was such that the blazing versatility of her tennis was overwhelming one leading player after another.



Hana Mandlikova, whose grace provokes comparisons with Maria Bueno.

Few women have been so comprehensively equipped to win tennis matches and look exciting and attractive while doing so. By nature Miss Mandlikova is thoughtfully composed and still a little shy but has a winning personality and a mischievous smile. Her court presence is more obviously striking because of her slim, strong, supple figure, her liking for red and her Apache-style bandeau. Her elegant athleticism is all that might be expected from the daughter of a former Olympic sprinter and there is such a graceful facility about all she does that inevitably she provokes comparisons with Maria Bueno and Evonne Cawley.

Miss Mandlikova's tennis is adventurous because of the bold way she draws on a wide repertory of shots in going for outright winners. She enjoys the serve-and-volley game and her service action is admirable. But she has so many shots that she is still acquiring discretion in picking the right one and respecting the percentages.

In terms of personality, Miss Mandlikova and Lendl demonstrate the difference between shyness and reserve. Lendl is self-assured but tends to be rather aloof, with no more than a polite tolerance for the circuit's promotional activities (he would rather go fishing). This guarded attitude towards everything except the basic business of playing tennis, as distinct from "selling" it, is accentuated by a gaunt and somewhat gloomy mien. As a junior, Lendl seemed to be all bones and pallor but he is now a formidably strong 6ft 2ins and 12 stone 5 lbs.

Lendl won national championships in every age group before joining the tour in 1979. He has since played as much as possible, in an effort to educate himself quickly and thoroughly in the challenges of his calling. Leaving nothing to chance, sparing neither himself nor his opponents, he could be described as a professional's professional. As a match-player, Lendl differs from Miss Mandlikova in that he is a patient, if powerful, percentage player. He knows the difference between boldness and rashness. His head always rules his heart.

Lendl's difficult transition from clay court specialist to allround player is almost complete. Even his second serve is strong and he is overcoming a tendency to be hesitant in moving to the net which meant that his first volleys were not as positive as they might have been. The forehand is his best shot but his backhand is flexible and on both flanks he hits down the line more than most players do. He has a deft touch when playing short.

We should not assume that Lendl and Miss Mandlikova will be great champions. There are many more good youngsters about —John McEnroe, Yannick Noah, Tracy Austin, Andrea Jaeger and a few others. We have yet to learn how brightly the various stars of the new generation can shine. But it seems safe to predict that Lendl and Miss Mandlikova will become familiar figures in the leading finals of the 1980s.

# Mansfield extend run

Mansfield Town completed their [..]th victory in succession and [m]oved into third place in the [fo]urth division with a 2—0 defeat [of] Northampton last night. [No]rthampton were behind to a [Pa]rkinson penalty conceded after [..] seconds and the same player [ha]d another score disallowed for [off]side. Mansfield made the points [saf]e with an opportunist goal from [Alle]n 13 minutes from the end.

[P]ort Vale's impressive home run [ca]me to an abrupt end at the [han]ds of Bournemouth at Vale [Par]k. Massey scored Bournemouth's first after only seven [min]utes, but they had to wait [unti]l 88 minutes for their second [whe]n Morgan headed home from [clos]e range.

[H]artlepool's Houcher, their [lead]ing scorer for the past two [season]s, brought his season's tally [to s]ix in his side's 2—0 win over [Stoc]kport. After Newton had [foun]d the target in the 42nd [min]ute, Houcher pounced on an error by Sherlock, ran 40 yards and rounded Lawson and side-footed the ball home.

Gow deal held up: Gerry Gow's transfer from Bristol City to Manchester City will not be finalized until today.

## Last night's results

Fourth division

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mansfield | (1) 2 | Northamptn | (0) 0 | | |
| Parkinson, pen | | 3,560 | | | |
| Allen | | | | | |
| Port Vale | (0) 0 | Bournemth | (1) 2 | | |
| 3,009 | | Massey | | | |
| | | Morgan | | | |
| Stockport | (0) 0 | Hartlepool | (1) 2 | | |
| 2,066 | | Newton | | | |
| | | Houchen | | | |

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bath 0, Altrincham 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Chelmsford 0, Dorchester 1; Poole 1, Folkestone 0.

## Squash

NORTHAMPTON: British senior championship: Final: M. Khalifa (Merseyside) beat M. Thurgur (Devon) 6—9, 9—6, 4—9, 9—4, 9—1.

# [W]atford hoping [th]at lightning [do]es strike twice

[Th]ere will be a common theme [in te]am talks in both dressing [room]s at Watford tonight. The [secon]d division side and their [Leagu]e Cup fourth round opponent Nottingham Forest, will each [draw] inspiration from Watford's [dis]mantling of Southampton in [the s]econd round.

[Tha]t astonishing result turned [a 4]-0 first-leg deficit into a [..]g Watford victory. Forest's [assista]nt manager, Peter Taylor, [said]: "After that shock we won't [need] warning that we must not [let li]ghtning strike twice."

[Wat]ford's manager, Graham [Taylor], countered: "That result [showe]d that we are capable of [beatin]g anyone."

[Whe]n the two teams met in the [f]inal round two season ago, [Forest] won at home and drew [at Wa]tford. Of the players in[volved] then, only 11 feature in [the p]ools for tonight - Jenkins, [..]t, Cassells, Pritchett and [..]n (Watford) and Shilton, [..]r, Lloyd, O'Neill, Robertson and McGovern (Forest).

[Cam]bridge United, another second division side whose mediocre [league] performances contrast with [their gi]ant-killing, travel to Coventry aiming for a third victory [over Mi]dlands first division teams.

[Havi]ng beaten the holders, [Wolver]hampton Wanderers, and [the Le]ague Cup specialists, Aston [Villa, t]he East Anglian side allow [themsel]ves the luxury of keeping [their ..] striker, Alan Taylor, [in reserve] for his first appearance [.. Cove]ntry City, drawn at home [for the] first time in six years, [are aw]aiting the result of a fitness [test] on their captain, Coop. [Liverpo]ol, whose silverware collection has never included the [League] Cup, may have to call on [..]h in attack against Portsmouth of the third division.

[Portsm]outh have chartered [..] trains and expect to take [..] supporters. Their manager, [Frank] Burrows, said: "It will [make a] huge difference having [our] fans with us at a place [like Liv]erpool."

# 'Strikers' takes on another meaning in Spanish

The Spanish Football Players' Association will lead a strike, starting on November 9, in protest against a new rule which demands that each team in the second division and lower has at least two players under the age of 20. The strike will affect the first four divisions of the Spanish League.

The Association claims the rule is unconstitutional and not in the interests of professional players, who often finish their careers in the lower divisions. Some 61 of the 76 clubs concerned were in favour of the strike, according to the association whose committee will be meeting on November 3. Among first division clubs, players from Valencia, Seville, Bilbao and St Sebastian have supported the call for a strike but those from Madrid, Real and Atlético, would prefer to take legal action. It is the second move for a strike in Spain, the first being in March last year.

Atlético opened up a three-point lead at the top of the first division last weekend after their successful visit to Hercules. Two early goals by Ruben Cano put them on the road to victory and, although Kustudic reduced arrears five minutes before the interval, the Madrid side were always in command. Their closest rivals, Valencia, went down 2—0 at Valladolid and Barcelona lost their unbeaten home record to Betis, who won 3—1.

An unlikely result in the dour Italian first division that is renowned for goalless draws took Roma back to the top. They went to Inter Milan and won 4—2 with three goals by Pruzzo, who was a constant danger, in the first half. The fourth, an own goal by Bini, looked to have put the match beyond doubt. But Inter came back to score twice after the interval. Fiorentina, unbeaten in six matches, moved up into second place after a dreary draw at Brescia.

A 4-1 home victory over Maastricht put AZ67 Alkmaar four points clear of their nearest rivals, Feyenoord, at the top of the Dutch League. Feyenoord dropped a point when held to a goalless draw at Groningen. Ajax beaten 5-1 by Bayern Munich in the European Cup and currently struggling half-way down the table, continued their run of disappointing results when they were beaten 2-0 at Zwolle. Utrecht, though, followed their success against Eintracht Frankfurt in the Uefa Cup by winning 3—2 away to P.S.V. Eindhoven.

## Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

WORLD CUP: Group two: France v Republic of Ireland (Paris).

LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round: Birmingham v Ipswich; Coventry v Cambridge United; Liverpool v Portsmouth; Watford v Nottingham Forest (7.45); West Ham v Barnsley.

THIRD DIVISION: Carlisle v Blackpool; Charlton v Reading; Colchester v Hull; Gillingham v Sheffield United; Millwall v Walsall; Newport v Fulham (7.15); Plymouth v Brentford.

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot v Torquay (7.45); Bury v Hereford; Darlington v Rochdale; Halifax v Bradford City; Scunthorpe v Doncaster (7.15); Wimbledon v Peterborough.

ANGLO-SCOTTISH CUP: Quarter-final round, second leg: Chesterfield v Rangers.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Stafford Rangers v Worcester.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury v Stourbridge; Bridgend v Corby; Trowbridge v Barry; Wellingborough v Cheltenham. Southern division: Ashford v Bognor Regis; Aylesbury v Dartford; Basingstoke v Salisbury; Canterbury v Dunstable; Crawley v Margate; Gosport v Hounslow; Hastings v Tonbridge; Hillingdon v Waterlooville.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Netherfield v Runcorn; Witton Albion v South Liverpool.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bromley v Dulwich Hamlet; Hendon v Barking; Leatherhead v Croydon; Leytonstone and Ilford v Dagenham; Slough Town v Hayes; Walthamstow Avenue v Tooting and Mitcham; Woking v Carshalton Athletic; Wycombe Wanderers v Harrow Borough. First division: Aveley v Ware; Camberley Town v Maidenhead United; Chesham United v Wembley; Epsom and Ewell v Kingstonian; Farnborough Town v Oxford City; Finchley v Tilbury; Lewes v Walton and Hersham. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals v Dorking Town; Hornchurch v Cheshunt; Horsham v Eastbourne United; Hungerford Town v Tring Town; Rainham Town v Harwich and Parkeston; Southall v Molesey; Willesden v Epping Town.

HITACHI CUP: Second round replay: Boreham Wood v Billericay Town.

RUGBY UNION: Tour match: Newport v New Zealand (2.30). Club matches: Penarth v Bridgend (7.0); Roundhay v Leeds Polytechnic.

Rugby Union

# March of strong men at Rodney Parade

By Gerald Davies

It is difficult to assess the match between Newport and New Zealand at Rodney Parade this afternoon. There is not much to go on. The home side have experienced a topsy-turvy season and have lacked consistency. On the other hand the All Blacks likely first choice team, which performed so expertly on Saturday and are gaining in momentum, has undergone a reshuffle. On such a short tour as this it is difficult to estimate what effect 10 changes will have on their performance.

The early season form of the three clubs who have already played, the visitors did not give any indication of how they were likely to fare against them. Both Cardiff and Llanelli, who had experienced such mixed fortunes beforehand and had caused their own partizan supporters to doubt their ability, in the end gave creditable performances. Swansea, apart from a slip against Llanelli, were a much fancied team again this year, but they fell apart disastrously and lost heavily to an All Blacks team which ruthlessly exposed and exploited the home team's weaknesses.

Before last Saturday it might have been said that tradition and the ghostly reminder of past accomplishments informs such an occasion with an added poignancy. Undoubtedly the Cardiff players with little else to fall back on were well enough aware of the 1953 achievement, as were the Llanelli players reminded of the heroic deeds at Stradey Park in 1972.

But the present Swansea players ostensibly found little motivation in the fact that in 1935 they also had beaten a New Zealand team. So what can be said of Newport? They have suffered a mixture of success and failure and their only crumb of comfort is that the same line-up which will play today trounced Gloucester 10 days ago. Their left winger on that day, the 19-year-old Robert Ackerman scored six tries, but he will win his first cap for Wales on Saturday and so has withdrawn from the team. Last weekend with a complete change of personnel they lost to the Wasps. So there is little to be gleaned from the form book.

Geoff Evans, the Newport captain, will be aware that New Zealand's much vaunted attempts at emulating the Australian style of slick threequarter passing movements have gone adrift and there is no time left to develop them. Certainly they are unlikely to do so with so many changes in the team and without Mourie's example and influence. They will now rely on the efficiency and discipline of their forwards and the traditional support play of their half backs to secure victory.

The match is likely to be limited to a test of strength and in such a contest it will need all the motivating qualities of Evans to bring the best out of a Newport team which will start as underdogs. He will be aware, too, that they can look to the past for a source of inspiration. On an otherwise dank and dismal day in 1963 a solitary drop goal by John Uzzell was enough to ensure a famous victory against Wilson Whineray's team. Such inspiration will be much needed this afternoon if the All-Black tide is to be stemmed.

Robert Ackerman: first cap for Wales on Saturday.

# Whirlwind French tour has touch of 'summer madness'

Durban, South Africa, Oct 27.—The French rugby party, managed by Yves Noe and accompanied by two coaches, Michel Celaya and Jean Pique, arrived here to start a whirlwind tour of South Africa which has been dubbed as a touch of "summer madness".

The travel-weary Frenchmen came against their government's wishes, from the autumn of the northern hemisphere for four matches over the next two weeks at the height of the South African cricket season.

Jean-Pierre Rives, the French captain, said on the flight from Johannesburg to the humidity of Durban: "Naturally I'm pleased to be here. But we are all very tired and I'm looking forward to a swim in the Indian Ocean."

Starting at Durban against Natal on Wednesday, the party of 25 moves on to Cape Town to play Western Province on Saturday. Then they travel to Bloemfontein to meet an invitation team and the visit ends when they play South Africa at high altitude in Pretoria, on November 8.

Most world sporting bodies have ostracized South Africa in protest against the country's race policies. But officials, saying the game is moving towards multi-racialism at all levels, and succeeded in attracting the British Lions and a South American team here, as well as France.

The South Africans also travelled to South America, where they were unbeaten in five matches. The South African Rugby Board president, Danie Craven, was determined not to turn down international contact. But a congestion of fixtures resulted in the unseasonal arrival of the French.

The French face formidable opposition from the start against Natal, one of the most improved provincial teams, who finished third in the Currie Cup. Their next opponents, Western Province, will be captained by the Springbok captain, Morne du Plessis, who led South Africa to victories against the Lions and South America.

FRENCH team (v Natal): S. Gabernet (Toulouse); D. Bustaffa (Carcassonne), R. Bertranne (Bagneres), L. Pardo (Bayonne), C. Martinez (Beziers); B. Viviès (Agen), J. Gallion (Toulon); J-P Rives (Toulouse, captain), J. L. Joinel (Brive), P. Lacans (Beziers), A. Maleig (Tarbes), H. Wolff (Beziers), R. Paparemborde (Pau), P. Dintrans (Tarbes), P. Dospital (Bayonne). Substitutes: R. Herrero (Nice), D. Dubroca (Agen), M. Carpentier (Lourdes), J. P. Elissalde (La Rochelle), P. Mesny (Grenoble), S. Blanco (Biarritz).

# Bucks need only to draw

Don Gatherer, the RFU physiotherapist, leads Buckinghamshire tomorrow in the southern group of the county championship, sponsored by Thorn. Gatherer, the Aylesbury hooker, takes an unchanged side to meet Dorset and Wilts at Dorchester. A draw would give Buckinghamshire the group for the first time in seven years.

Dorset and Wilts make three forward changes: Jackson (Swindon) comes in at prop, Nararow (Yeovil) joins the second row and Larcombe (Salisbury) returns after injury, as a flanker.

Rugby League

# Ward joins Britain's party for second international

By Keith Macklin

Contrary to expectations only one name has been added to the Great Britain party for next Sunday's second Rugby League international against New Zealand at Bradford. The British manager, Colin Hutton, and the coach, John Whiteley, had meetings on Sunday and decided to bring in an experienced international, David Ward, the Leeds hooker.

Ward has played for Britain 10 times and has captained England. He and Elwell, the Widnes hooker, will compete for the number nine jersey. Explaining the decision to add only one player to the party despite the loss of Hartley and Watkinson through injury, the League's public relations officer, David Howes, said:

"We have already selected 26 players for the squad including several replacements for injury at various times. The squad now consists of 17 players who have been there from the beginning and that should be enough."

Carrying injuries at the moment, but possible starters on Sunday, are Steve Evans, the Featherstone Rovers back, who has bruised ribs and Chris Camilleri, the Barrow wing three-quarter, who has a bruised back.

Rugby League is unconcerned by proposals that football may be played on Sunday afternoons. David Howes said: "We feel we have our own clientele, and only a small percentage of people watch soccer on Saturday and rugby on Sunday. Rugby League attendances have increased every season for the past five, and as we have successfully built the image of the game as being for all the family we do not fear a soccer switch. Anyway, I don't think the big soccer clubs will move away from the traditional Saturday, certainly not the big clubs."

Book reviews

# A pride of books on the fall of the Lions

Whether this year's tour by the British Lions to South Africa proves the last deemed advisable by them to that unhappy country remains to be seen. Rugby historians, however, will always be grateful that the 1980 tour spawned three diverse books by responsible British writers, who all manage to strike an acceptable balance between rugby and politics.

It was, after all, a tour which began against a background of disquiet and doubt and one which continued amid a large measure of civic unrest and violence. In the end rugby was fortunate, as all three books show, that the Lions, in terms of public debate and anxiety, were totally overshadowed by the invasion of Afghanistan, and the furore preceding the Olympics in Moscow.

In order of arrival from the publishers, the three books being discussed are: *British Lions 1980* (World's Work Ltd, Windmill Press: £5.95) by John Hopkins; *Backs to the Wall: The 1980 Rugby Union Tour of South Africa by the British Isles and Ireland* (Rugby Books Ltd., London: £5.95) by John Reason; and *Injured Pride: The Lions in South Africa* (Arthur Barker Ltd: £6.50) by Carwyn James and Chris Rea, edited by Rupert Cherry.

This tour, in a specific rugby context, was notable for the appalling number of injuries sustained by the Lions; and by the way time-honoured rugby precepts were flouted, as the Springboks won the series against better forwards and on their opponents' mistakes. All three books contain writing and judgements that reach high and perceptive levels, not least when it is remembered that the greater part of them had to be written progressively, and that they have appeared within three months of the tour's end.

Above all, these books provide several lessons to be learnt by the four home unions' tours committee before the next Lions go to New Zealand in three years' time, and certainly if the Lions go again to South Africa. It is extraordinary that, after many years of Lions tours, so many basic matters remain open to criticism. In the case of the 1980 visit, certain selectorial processes were shown once again to have been illtimed. More than one individual choice was made too hastily in the wake of Wales's drubbing by Ireland, without that game being taken into account, and in several instances sufficient notice was not taken of the conditions likely to be met in South Africa.

Then there were the unsatisfactory matters connected with the hotels and itinerary, the one putting the team in the city centres too often, and the other bringing an excessive number of midweek fixtures of grossly unfair strength. Another issue that should have been sorted out beforehand was the differing interpretation of International Board regulations that allowed South Africa to use professional coaches. These Lions at last had their own doctor for the first time but their own physiotherapist from Britain should also have travelled.

Each reader will have his own preference between the three books. Mr Hopkins, in what was his farewell rugby assignment for *The Sunday Times* before turning to golf writing, has made a determined effort to escape from the traditional tour book pattern, as he has done before. To deviate from the rugby was a temptation closer than ever for all the rugby writers on this particular tour. There was, however, so much incident to be reported from the injuries, personal setbacks, politics and other stories, that there have to be reservations this time whether Mr Hopkins has not fallen between two stools.

His chapters in which Alan Paton and Bishop Desmond Tutu are interviewed, and an excursion to South-West Africa's troubled border, are all well done but have the immediacy of newspaper features and seem out of place in what is basically a rugby book. His personalized writing about players, and his own experiences, mean disruption to the tour's chronological happenings. These are relegated to what is admittedly full and factual treatment, under Michael Nimmo's supervision, to the back of the book.

For some years nobody has handled the day-to-day approach better than Mr Reason, who manages to combine atmosphere, humour, rugby intricacies, and criticism in his books to better effect than anyone since the New Zealand writer, Terry McLean, retired. For those who want a genuine tour book, Mr Reason, who these days is the *Sunday Telegraph* correspondent, has once again produced a shrewd and readable account that is indispensable to the enthusiast.

So we come to the third book by Mr Rea and Mr James, who each had broadcasting and newspaper commitments on the tour. Because it avoids most of the drawbacks mentioned about its rivals, the best to this reviewer—if his arm is twisted—has been left to the last. It was clear thinking by someone to link Mr Rea's precise, Scottish clarity of thinking with Mr James's familiar mixture of Welsh poet and rugby philosopher. Nor should the part played by the experienced Mr Cherry in editing be underestimated.

The pre-tour problems, the politics, and the occasional rows are all there but correctly gauged for space, with emotion and bias kept in their place. The match reports are all there at acceptable length, and split between straightforward reports and comment by the authors. It is not strictly within the province of these reviews, but reading Mr James and enjoying the breadth of his tactical thinking, it was impossible not to wonder why the Lions have not continued to utilize his gifts since that memorable 1971 tour. One more thing for the powers that be to ponder from these three books.

**Richard Streeton**

[Athle]tics

# [Spa]nish runner [ban]ned for [usin]g steroids

[.. ]oversight" by a Spanish [.. ]Rosa Colorado, has led [to her b]eing banned from com[petition] after a positive dope test, [the Inte]rnational Amateur Ath[letic Fed]eration (IAAF) said in [London] yesterday.

[John] Holt, the IAAF general [secretary], said in a statement that [a te]st taken at the Women's [European 40]0 metres hurdles cham[pionship] in Sittard, Netherlands, [las]t had detected the pres[ence of a]n anabolic steroid drug. [..] It said that enquiries by [the Span]ish Athletic Federation [showed] that Miss Colorado had [injured] a finger in a fall six [days be]fore the Sittard cham[pionship]. She had been treated [by a loc]al doctor who had given [her] injections of a drug [containing] steroids.

[The] IAAF is fully satisfied [with the] statement by the Span[ish Athle]tic Federation that the [athlete w]as being treated for a [..] finger joint and was not [trying] to gain an unfair advan[tage by u]sing steroids," Mr Holt [said].

[Des]pite the fact that Miss [Colorado] had not deliberately [..] the IAAF added: "There [can be n]o dispensation for any [athlete w]ho has used or been [administer]ed a forbidden drug."

# Marathon man's Z to A of New York City

New York, Oct 27.— Ernest Conner is claiming a record after running the 26 miles 385 yards of the New York marathon backwards. "I feel fantastic right now", Conner said after soaking in a hot tub for half an hour on Sunday night. "But I wouldn't try that again for a million dollars."

Conner, who is 36 and a professional roller skater from the Harlem area of New York City, said he did not know what his exact time was—it was about five hours—because he was delirious by the time he finished the race in Central Park. An official time was not immediately available because the marathon computer broke down after 1,500 runners had come across the finish line.

Conner, who had hoped to match his 3hr 33min time in running the marathon forwards in 1975, said he collapsed at the finish line, but recovered after half an hour in warm blankets in a first aid tent. "I don't know what happened toward the end", he said. "I couldn't even recognize anyone I knew."

Conner, who said he trained by running 12 miles a day backwards for the last three months, said he was slowed by having to look over his shoulder at other runners

Basketball

# Crystal Palace recovering from two defeats

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace, who face a huge task against the Greeks of Panathinaikos in Thursday's home European Cup-tie, have restored some of their credibility, not to mention shattered morale with two successive wins.

Two days after gaining their expected victory over Kelly Girl, Kingston, by 116—95, Palace repeated last month's league win over Ovaltine by defeating the Hemel Hempstead club 97—83 in Saturday's Asda National Cup tie. The margin was slightly closer than in the previous meeting but then Palace did not have to face Joe Pace and neither were they familiar with the chastening feeling of having just suffered two defeats. Pace, Ovaltine's recently acquired American, helped himself to 37 points but received too little support from Larry Dassie (12) and Paul Stewart (14). Palace, who are no great rebounders, also conceded 17 rebounds to Pace, but in one of their own Americans, Bob Roma, Palace had a scorer of 26 points and a better supporting cast in their captain, Dan Lloyd, and Paul Stimpson (both 20).

Any chance Ovaltine had of saving the tie they threw away in the closing minutes when Palace twice capitalized on interceptions to stretch a lead of nine points.

The surprise result of the first round was achieved by Leeds, a second division club who overcame Stockport from the first division, 80—78, Chris Deans (29), and James Gray (17) their two Americans doing most of the damage. Leeds' reward is a tie with Sunderland.

The closest game was that between Stretford and Doncaster, who won 88—87 after extra time. The appearance of Ian Day three minutes from the end of full-time edged the game Doncaster's way. This Great Britain Olympic player, who has been handicapped by tendon trouble, could have prevented extra time but missed one of two foul shots. In no way disheartened, Day proceeded to score the winning basket although Sunderland still managed to squander a match-winning chance in the last seconds.

Solent, who beat another second division club Brighton 129—105 with 28 points from Jim Guymon and 24 from Mark Saiers, will play their home quarter final with Team Fiat next Sunday at Fiat's request because they are on tour in America when the next round is scheduled.

Tennis

# Chichester goes to Nottingham

By Rex Bellamy

One of the principal pre-Wimbledon grass-courts tournaments for women has been shifted from Chichester to Nottingham, where a similar event for men was promoted until 1977. To be played from June 8 to 14, the event will probably carry more than £50,000 in prize money. The tournament chairman, John Beddington, representing Mark McCormack's International Management Group, says the tournament has outgrown Chichester's facilities.

Cricket

# Another setback for Agnew

The promising Leicestershire fast bowler, Jonathan Agnew, aged 22, is being flown home from Australia after contracting glandular fever. He was to have spent the winter playing for a club side.

Mike Turner, the Leicestershire secretary-manager, said: "It's a great disappointment because Jonathan had just returned to his best form after battling for 12 months to recover from a back injury

For the record

## Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 7, Detroit Red Wings 6; Buffalo Sabres 5, New York Islanders 2; Chicago Black Hawks 7, Quebec Nordiques 4; Winnipeg Jets 7, Boston Bruins 7; Philadelphia Flyers 6, Hartford Whalers 1; Los Angeles Kings 4, Edmonton Oilers 4; Vancouver Canucks 8, Toronto Maple Leafs 5.

## Cricket

BRISBANE: Victoria 250 for 7 dec; Queensland 354 for 5 dec (K. C. Wessels 134, G. S. Chappell 100 not out, M. Kent 77; R. J. Bright 3 for 80). Match drawn.

## Tennis

PARIS: Grand Prix tournament: First round (France unless stated): M. Cox (GB) beat B. Fritz, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3; F. Krajcik (Austria) beat D. Bedel, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3; J-F. Caujolle beat R. Vizcaino (Spain), 6—2, 7—6; M. Mir (Spain) beat C. Vattuone (Italy), 5—7, 7—6, 7—5; C. Edwards (SA) beat E. Fromm (US), 6—1, 6—1; R. Brunet beat T. Tulasne, 6—4, 6—0; P. Portes beat H. Lecomte, 6—3, 6—3.

COLOGNE: Grand Prix Tournament: first round: C. Dibley (Australia) beat L. Palin (Finland), 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; R. Simpson (NZ) beat G. Ocleppo (Italy), 6—3, 6—1; A. Pattison (US) beat O. Parun (NZ), 6—3, 6—4; A. Gimenez (Spain) beat I. du Pasquier (Switzerland), 6—4, 6—7, 6—3.

VIENNA: Grand Prix tournament: Singles, final: B. Gottfried (US) beat T. Wahlke (US), 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

## American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Falcons 13, Los Angeles Rams 10; Green Bay Packers 16, Minnesota Vikings 3; Denver Broncos 14, New York Giants 9; Kansas City Chiefs 20, Detroit Lions 17; Houston Oilers 23, Cincinnati Bengals 3; Philadelphia Eagles 17, Chicago Bears 14; Buffalo Bills 31, New England Patriots 13; Cleveland Browns 27, Pittsburgh Steelers 26; Washington Redskins 21, New Orleans Saints 14; St Louis Cardinals 17, Baltimore Colts 10; Tampa Bay Buccaneers 20, San Francisco 49ers 17; Oakland Raiders 33, Seattle Seahawks 14; Dallas Cowboys 42, San Diego Chargers 31.

SPORT

Racing

# Stoute receives an early entree to the exclusive hundred club

By Michael Seely

*Michael Stoute became the fourth individual trainer this century to saddle 100 winners in a season when Lester Piggott rode Withy Copse to victory in the Belton Handicap at Nottingham yesterday.* This was Piggott's second winner of the afternoon, the maestro having earlier captured the first division of the Woodborough Maiden Stakes on the 2-1 on favourite, *Spin Of A Coin*. However, at Chepstow Willie Carson tightened his stranglehold on *the jockeys' title by landing a* treble on Royal Heritage, Josuvy and John Willoughby. The gap between the two is six, Carson now having ridden 158 winners as opposed to *Piggott's 152*.

William Elsey, the present trainer's grandfather, Peter Walwyn *and Henry Cecil are the* other men apart from Stoute to have accomplished the feat during this period. Cecil has passed the magic figure twice when champion *trainer in the past two seasons.* This is a notable landmark in Stoute's career. The trainer was 35 last Wednesday and it is only eight years since he first took out a licence with *only 15 horses in* his charge. The following year he moved to Beech Hurst, his present home. That season Stoute sent out Alphadamus to win the Stewards' *Cup at Goodwood* and Blue Cashmere the Ayr Gold Cup. Since then the graph of his progress has followed a steady upward curve.

Stoute's first classic success was *gained with Fair Salinia*, who won the Oaks among other group one races in 1978. The same year *Shangamuzo* galloped to a hard-earned victory in the Ascot Gold Cup. In 1980 Stoute's undoubted star has been the flying filly, Marwell, whose record of five wins from *five starts included vic*tories in the Flying Childers and Cheveley Park Stakes. The trainer *must be looking forward to* 1981 as Shergar also proved himself a live candidate for next year's *Derby when finishing* second to Beldale Flutter in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster on Saturday.

Piggott rode a supremely confident race on Withy Copse, settling the three-year-old down in *mid*field before sending him to the front over two furlongs from home. *Withy Copse is owned in partner*ship by Mr and Mrs Horace Renshaw. "I know that Mr Ren*shaw* will be delighted to have given us our 100th winner" the *trainer's wife, Pat, said.*

Piggott's other success on Spin Of A Coin was gained even more *easily. Owned by Ken Higson*, a director of a Dutch Finance Company, *the Boreen colt had per*formed with immense promise when fourth to To-Agori-Mou at Goodwood. Ryan Price's horses are in sparkling form at present. *Not only did the Findon trainer* win the Westborough Nursery with Hiz, but Dunderave also made it a treble for Price when justifying 2-1 favouritism in the Aston Park Stakes at *Chepstow*.

The gamble of the afternoon was on St Mawes in the final divi*sion of the maiden race. Owned* by David Adams, a property developer from Derbyshire and *trained by Bruce Hobbs*, St Mawes was backed down from 11-4 to 7-4. From the moment Geoff Baxter unleashed his run halfway up the straight St Mawes never looked in danger of defeat, eventually winning by six lengths. "This will make a nice horse next year", *Hobbs said afterwards.*

Things are starting to warm up on the National Hunt scene. Border Incident gave a promising rehearsal for the King George VI Steeplechase at Newbury on Saturday and yesterday Michael Dickinson announced that last *year's big race winner, Silver Buck* would take on Diamond Edge in the Terry Biddlecombe Challenge Trophy at Wincanton on Thursday. "Silver Buck is very well" the trainer said. "*And only if condi*tions become testing would we think of not running the horse".

This afternoon at Nottingham Dickinson, who took over the licence to train *from his father*, Tony, this summer can saddle his first winner on the flat with Visconti, who runs in the Repton Apprentice Stakes. This useful hurdler ran well when third to *Galveston at Redcar and should* prove too good for Viribus.

The best bet at Colwick Park *should be Flying Officer* in the Willington Handicap. Flying Officer will be trying for his fifth victory off the reel, but Guy Reed's three-year-old has won *with so much in hand in his past* two races that it appears he is still beating the handicapper. Two other possible Yorkshire-trained winners are Rag Dancer, who runs in the Final handicap and Bonny *Gold, who will be attempting to* defy a 10 lb penalty for his recent Redcar victory in the East Midland Nursery.

Spindrifter just misses record: Spindrifter failed by a head to beat Nagwa's record of 13 victories in a season for a two-year-old this century when beaten by Doc Marten in the Cairs Stakes at Stockton yesterday.

*Inside the final furlong* Spindrifter, finished strongly in the hands of his regular rider, George Duffield, but his effort came too late. Sir Mark Prescott, Spindrifter's trainer, disclosed that he had had "considerably more than 66-1" about Spindrifter beating Nagwa's record.

STATE OF GOING (official): Stockton: Soft. Nottingham: Soft. Plumpton: Soft. Tomorrow: Ascot: Good to firm. Newcastle: Heavy.

Loser on a winner? Piggott ahead on Spin Of A Coin, but behind in jockeys' title race.

## Nottingham results

1.30 (1.32) WOODBOROUGH STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £998: 1¼m).
SPIN OF COIN, br c, by Boreen—Lovely Linan (K. Higson) 9-0 L. Piggott (1-2 fav) 1
Aniece .... W. Wharton (25-1) 2
Tallishire Homes, G. Starkey (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Brisbane, 8-1 Alangrove Sound, 11-1 Sandalay, 16-1 Duke of Brittany (4th), 20-1 La Coulur, 33-1 Sharelle, 33-1 Adept, Mend It, New Continent, Royal Bounty, Sharosum, Trokkos, Dreanddemmup, Pawnbroker. 17 ran.
TOTE: Win, 12p; places, 15p, 50p, 20p. Dual F: £4.76. CSF: £1.73. H. Price at Findon. 1½l, sh hd.

2.0 (2.01) RAINWORTH STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £671: 1m 50 yds).
DIZZY HEIGHTS, b g, by Daring Display—Balholme (G. Mason) R. Cochrane (16-1) 1
Barla ...... W. Wharton (12-1) 2
Twenty Four Carat, P. Madden (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-13 fav Campton, 8-1 Scottish Green, 14-1 Clean Winner, Legendry Knight, 20-1 Plain Stalker, Record Wing, 25-1 Queens Coup, Rival, Seymour Lady (4th), 33-1 B B Off, Jays Grey, My Challenge, Christina Times, Implicator, King of Stress, Princess Karima. 19 ran.
TOTE: Win, 89p; places, 20p, 16p, 51p. Dual F: £5.71. CSF: £19.87. H. Flemming at Grimsby. 1½l, 1½l.

2.30 (2.32) BELTON HANDICAP (£2,108: 1m 5f)
WITHY COPSE, b c, by Blakeney—Chiltern Lass (Mrs H. Renshaw) 3-9-8 .... L. Piggott (9-2 fav) 1
Prince Sandro .... J. Reid (15-2) 2
Jollmo ...... N. Day (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Penwood, 8-1 Gambling Wren, 10-1 Sunette, Grey Mountain (4th), 12-1 La Champ Talot, Sunburst, 14-1 Graf Metternich, 16-1 Jubilee Dancer, 20-1 Silent Prayer, 33-1 Hypidion, 50-1 Wilton Beacon, Flying Swallow, Arctic Rascal, Count On Me. 17 ran.
TOTE: win, 45p; places, 10p, 37p, 25p, 16p; dual forecast, £1.27. CSF: £4.03. M. Stoute at Newmarket. 1l, 3l.

3.0 (3.1) KEGWORTH HANDICAP (£2,523: 6f)
MERITOUS, b g, by Decoy Boy—Welsh Huntress (I. Peers) 5-8-6 C. Dwyer (13-2) 1
Tralee Falcon .... N. Day (13-2) 2
Covergirls Choice . M. Hills (11-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Shayboob (4th), 7-1 Celtic Halo, 8-1 Lana's Secret, 10-1 Hyperion Chief, Oyston Estates, Sky Walk, 12-1 Inzera, 16-1 Crimson Silk, 25-1 Design for Living, Flint, 33-1 The Old Feller, Comice Lad, Lady, Quarry Bank, Swinging Belle. 18 ran.
TOTE: win, 74p; places, 28p, 13p, 37p, 21p; dual forecast, £5.38. CSF: £6.00. J. Bingham at Doncaster. ¾l, 1l.

3.30 (3.34) WESTBOROUGH HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,671: 6f)
HIZ, gr c, by Persian Plan—Miss Swift (Mrs H. Price) 8-5 J. Blanks (13-1) 1
Welsh Noble .... P. Hill (20-1) 2
Taillshire Abode P. Robinson (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-10 fav Ponchielli, 7-1 My Jem, 12-1 Krugerama, Rivers Edge, 14-1 Age of Reason, Dollas, 16-1 Hurtwood Lass, Mummies Treasure, 20-1 Manita, Littleton Song (4th), 25-1 L'Omotto, Wyn Milly, Floridian Dawn, Ilakan, San Jose, Aovandalo Princess. 19 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.82; places, 43p, 39p, 28p, 28p. Dual F: £26.56. CSF: £26.56. H. Price, at Findon. 1½l, sh hd.

4.0 (4.05) FLAWBOROUGH STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,120: 1¼m)
BELMONT BLUE, br f, by Kashmir II—Joie de France (C. Smith) 8-11 ..... P. Madden (25-1) 1
Flight Control .. J. Matthias (8-1) 2
Always Sandkiffe, R. Street (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav Lydia Rose, 6-1 Lightning Lady, Dobrina, 8-1 Foolish Pet, 10-1 Tras Barras, 14-1 Travel, 16-1 Pitance, Wings Ground (4th), 25-1 Chalk Down, Dutch Doll, Groovy Girl, Honarium, Lusitanica, Miranda Rock, My Gentiana, Norseman's Lady, Restless Lady, Town Line. 22 ran.
TOTE: Win, £7.05; places, £2.01, 72p, 58p. Dual F (winner or second with any other): 33p. CSF: £20.84. I. Walker, at Newmarket. 1l, 2½l.

4.25 (4.30) WOOLBOROUGH STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £996: 1¼m)
ST MAWES, b c, by Relko—Asturia (D. Adams) 9-0 G. Baxter (7-4 fav) 1
Hit The Road .. B. Raymond (7-2) 2
Ellilo Glbb .. I. Johnson (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Whitworth (4th), 7-1 Magic Formula, 8-1 All In, 16-1 Legal Gamble, 25-1 Anvil Lark, Rhengold, Girl, Saint Crispian, Sparkler Clear, Beneco, Double Tops, First Award, Orange Valley, Princess Mourn. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 14p, 10p, 30p. Dual F: 60p. CSF: 79p. B. Hobbs, at Newmarket. 6l, 4l.
PLACEPOT: £232.60.

## Nottingham programme

1.30 REPTON STAKES (Apprentices: £1,926: 1¼m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 010 | Grafty Green (D), D. Dale, 5-9-1 .. Guest | 6 |
| 2 | 000 | Tiran (D), N. Vigors, 7-8-12 .. Dawson 5 | 8 |
| 3 | 003 | Viribus, R. Hollinshead, 4-8-12 .. Carlisle | 3 |
| 5 | 0-03 | Visconti (D), M. Dickinson, 4-8-9 Marriu 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 230 | Doty, J. Bradley, 5-8-4 ...... B. Jones | 5 |
| 7 | 000 | Little Bog, G. Fletcher, 3-8-4 ...... — | 3 |
| 9 | 000 | Prince Runnymede, J. D-Home, 3-8-4 Malham | 1 |
| 10 | 400 | Acushla Macree, R. Houghton, 3-8-1 Miss Cooper 5 | 4 |
| 12 | 0 | Kusuma, M. James, 5-8-1 ..... Banner 5 | 10 |
| 13 | 030 | Letiigo, P. Felgate, 4-8-1 ...... Hill 5 | 9 |
| 16 | 000 | Pearl Of Price, A. Hide, 3-8-1 .... Fox | 7 |

13-8 Grafty Green, 100-30 Viribus, 9-2 Visconti, 13-2 Acushla Macree, 10-1 Doty, 14-1 Letiigo, 16-1 others.

2.0 FINAL HANDICAP (£1,973: 1m 50yd)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 003 | Handsome Kid, E. Eldin, 4-9-1 .... Madden | 15 |
| 7 | 000 | Bertie Me Boy, M. H. Easterby, 5-8-12 Birch | 5 |
| 9 | 413 | Silver Tips, T. Waugh, 4-8-9 .. Raymond | 3 |
| 11 | 101 | Hadera, B. Gubby, 5-8-4 .... P. Eddery | 2 |
| 12 | 20-0 | Speed Bonnie Boat, D. Wilson, 4-8-3 Rouse | 13 |
| 13 | 000 | Markle, R. Peacock, 4-8-2 ...... Wood 5 | 12 |
| 14 | 021 | Rag Dancer (C), W. Elsey, 3-7-13 Robinson | 7 |
| 15 | 042 | Malvan (CD), R. Turnell, 4-7-10 .. Clark 5 | 4 |
| 16 | 010 | Gibraltar, S. Wiles, 4-7-9 .... McKeown 5 | 17 |
| 17 | 222 | Wise Man, J. Fitzgerald, 4-7-8 .. Hills 5 | 9 |
| 18 | 001 | Greatest Hits, D. Laing, 3-7-8 .... Payne 5 | 16 |
| 19 | 223 | Precious Jade, W. R-Bass, 3-7-7 Newnes 3 | 10 |
| 20 | 000 | Pecord Breaker, B. McMahon, 4-7-7 .... — | 11 |
| 21 | 430 | Eyelight, R. Hollinshead, 3-7-7 Carlisle 5 | 1 |
| 22 | 103 | Belle Vue, R. Mason, 7-7-7 .... Crossley 5 | 6 |
| 23 | 0-00 | Flying Optician, J. Bradley, 5-7-7 McKay | 16 |
| 25 | 330 | St Louis Sue, C. Austin, 4-7-7 ...... Fox | 14 |

11-4 Silver Tips, 7-2 Hadera, 9-2 Handsome Kid, 6-1 Rag Dancer, 8-1 Wise Man, 10-1 Malvan, 14-1 Greatest Hits, 16-1 others.

2.30 EAST MIDLAND HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,387: 1m 50yd)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 402 | Grain Race, B. Hobbs, 9-7 ...... Baxter | 4 |
| 2 | 021 | Nimblemoss, P. Walwyn, 8-6 .... P. Eddery | 7 |
| 4 | 042 | Ball George, S. Mellor, 8-4 ...... J. Reid | 3 |
| 6 | 033 | Sharsha, M. Stoute, 8-0 ....... B. Rouse | 3 |
| 8 | 000 | Queensbury Boy, D. Dale, 7-10 .. Robinson | 8 |
| 10 | 401 | Bonny Gold, K. Stone, 7-9 ...... Nesbitt 5 | 8 |
| 12 | 300 | Master Martin, R. Hollinshead, 7-7 Carlisle 5 | 5 |
| 13 | 000 | Silver Leo, J. Harris, 7-7 ...... Crossley 5 | 6 |

6-4 Grain Race, 7-2 Nimblemoss, 11-2 Sharsha, 7-1 Bonny Gold, 12-1 Ball George, 16-1 Silver Leo, 20-1 Master Martin, Queensbury Boy.

3.0 BITTER END STAKES (Selling: £636: 1¼m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 020 | Sole Grise, A. Smith, 4-9-0 ...... — | 16 |
| 4 | 002 | Copper Tinsell, C. Thornton, 4-8-11 Bleasdale | 15 |
| 5 | 200 | Langdale's Bazaar, J. Etherington, 4-8-11 Piggott | 3 |
| 6 | 013 | Albrizzi, I. Walker, 3-8-7 .... Colquhoun | 2 |
| 8 | 003 | Delta Digger, G. Lewis, 4-8-6 .... Sexton | 4 |
| 9 | 003 | Hood Hill, G. Fletcher, 4-8-6 .. Rawlinson 7 | 19 |
| 13 | 001 | Act Promptly (D), J. Gifford, 3-8-4 Clark 5 | 18 |
| 16 | 100 | Manitoba, J. Gilbert, 3-8-4 .... P. Eddery | 8 |
| 17 | 001 | Manor Farm Legacy, M. Tompkins, 3-8-4 .. | 17 |
| 19 | 004 | Kelly's Rap, R. Hollinshead, 3-8-2 Carlisle 5 | 13 |
| 20 | 000 | Spikey Hill, C. Benstead, 3-8-2 .... Rouse | 9 |
| 23 | 000 | Charlies Who, C. Booth, 3-7-13 .... Oldroyd | 10 |
| 24 | 002 | Flotty, W. Elsey, 3-7-13 ...... Robinson | 5 |
| 25 | 001 | Great Myth, J. Fitzgerald, 3-7-13 Newnes 3 | 5 |
| 26 | 000 | Horkey, G. Wallace, 3-7-13 ...... Hodgson | 5 |
| 27 | 000 | Miss Tadcastle, P. Rohan, 3-7-13 .. Fayle 7 | 7 |
| 28 | 040 | Norfolk Gold, M. McMahon, 3-7-13 Crossley 5 | 6 |
| 30 | 0-00 | Song Maiden, T. Kersey 3-7-13 ...... — | 12 |
| 31 | 000 | Storm Dancer, B. Shaw, 3-7-13 Ballantine | 2 |

3-1 Delta Digger, 4-1 Sole Grise, 9-2 Albrizzi, 6-1 Copper Tinsell, 7-1 Langdale Bazaar, 10-1 Flotty, 12-1 Manitoba, 16-1 Manor Farm Legacy, 20-1 others.

3.30 WILLINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,828: 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 012 | Teresilla (C), R. Sheather, 9-8 Cochrane 5 | 7 |
| 3 | 334 | Sir Billy, N. Tinkler, 8-12 ...... Wharton | 5 |
| 4 | 111 | Flying Officer (D), C. Thornton, 8-10 Bleasdale | 8 |
| 5 | 000 | Baron Blakeney, W. Marshall, 8-9 Baxter | 2 |
| 6 | 000 | Marechal, S. Woodman, 8-8 ...... Piggott | 4 |
| 7 | 200 | Lord Gallant, B. Hanbury, 8-5 .. Raymond | 10 |
| 8 | 200 | Our Bara Boy, M. Ryan, 8-5 .... Robinson | 9 |
| 10 | 104 | Kiltaspec Gal, M. H. Easterby, 8-4 .. Birch | 9 |
| 13 | 022 | Dawn Hall, J. Winter, 8-0 ...... Newnes 3 | 12 |
| 14 | 000 | Midsummer Boy, P. Ashworth, 8-0 Hills 5 | 3 |
| 15 | 000 | Blood Fool, B. Hanbury, 7-10 ........ — | 11 |
| 17 | 000 | Bellino, W. Musson, 7-7 ........ Fox | 1 |

7-4 Flying Officer, 4-1 Teresilla, 5-1 Kiltaspec Gal, 7-1 Sir Billy, 8-1 Marechal, 12-1 Lord Gallant, 14-1 Our Bara Boy, 16-1 others.

4.0 SPRINTERS' CONSOLATION STAKES (Maidens: £1,125: 5f)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 000 | Blues, W. Guest, 3-9-3 ........ Guest 7 | 12 |
| 2 | 000 | Dhoard, D. Henley, 3-9-3 ........ — | 16 |
| 4 | 00 | Boldness, B. Palling, 3-9-0 .. Launchbury | 13 |
| 5 | 002 | Captured Again, B. McMahon, 6-9-0 Cochrane 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 000 | Holla, R. Houghton, 3-9-0 ....... Price 7 | 4 |
| 7 | 000 | Katy Belle, C. Benstead, 3-9-0 .... Rouse | 5 |
| 8 | 200 | Loquacity, R. Hollinshead, 3-9-0 Carlisle 5 | 20 |
| 9 | 000 | Mary Maguire, S. Nesbitt, 3-9-0 .. Moodby | 17 |
| 10 | 400 | Pinkersun, F. Durr, 3-9-0 ...... Robinson | 7 |
| 11 | 000 | Royal Bat, I. Walker, 4-9-0 .... Colquhoun | 2 |
| 13 | 00 | Tartan Bay, R. Turnell, 3-9-0 ...... Fox | 10 |
| 15 | 003 | Chapel Ash, P. Walwyn, 2-8-7 .. P. Eddery | 6 |
| 17 | 004 | Humble Blue, G. Fletcher, 2-8-7 .. Higgins | 1 |
| 18 | 33 | Marking Time, B. Hanbury, 2-8-7 .. Piggott | 9 |
| 21 | 00 | Song Minstrel, M. Camacho, 2-8-7 .. Birch | 19 |
| 22 | 004 | Vorowen, R. Stubbs, 2-8-7 ...... Wharton | 14 |
| 23 | 02 | Colonial Line, G. P-Gordon, 2-8-4 .. J. Reid | 13 |
| 24 | 444 | H R Micro, D. Dale, 2-8-4 ...... McGivern 7 | 8 |
| 25 | 000 | Jamenda, W. R-Bass, 2-8-4 ...... Mathias | 18 |
| 28 | 000 | The Hayton Girls, M. James, 2-8-4 Newnes 3 | 3 |

11-8 Colonial Line, 3-1 Chapel Ash, 5-1 Marking Time, 8-1 Pinkersun, 10-1 Katy Belle, 14-1 Loquacity, 16-1 others.

## Nottingham selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 Visconti. 2.0 Rag Dancer. 2.30 Bonny Gold. 3.0 Delta Digger. 3.30 FLYING OFFICER is specially recommended. 4.0 Chapel Ash.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Pearl of Price. 2.0 Silver Tips. 2.30 Grain Race. 3.0 Albrizzi. 3.30 Teresilla. 4.0 Marking Time.

## Plumpton programme

1.45 AUTUMN HURDLE (Div I: novices: £639: 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 0p-0 | Aytiders, D. Ringer, 7-11-4 ...... McNeill 4 | |
| 3 | 3pp | Donals's Daughters, J. Bridger, 8-11-7 Mr Madawick 7 | |
| 4 | 0- | Legal Laird, G. Balding, 6-11-7 ...... Reilly | |
| 5 | 0- | Mississippi, D. Kent, 5-11-7 ...... Haynes | |
| 7 | | My Bally-Anna, R. Atkins, 5-11-7 .. R. Atkins | |
| 8 | | Notiki, C. James, 5-11-7 .......... McNally | |
| 9 | 000 | Pilgrims Progress, Mrs J. Pitman, 6-11-2 Smart | |
| 10 | 44-f | Prince Kabair, N. Henderson, 5-11-7 .... Nolan | |
| 12 | | Admiral Blake, E. Beeson, 4-11-0 Goldstein 4 | |
| 13 | 0-00 | Anna Bivouac, G. Ripley, 4-11-0 ...... King | |
| 14 | 3-22 | Ballacorey, T. Marshall, 4-11-0 .... C. Brown | |
| 15 | 40- | Blood Brother, H. Price, 4-11-0 .... Gwilliam 7 | |
| 16 | 0-03 | Godwit, A. Moore, 4-11-0 ............ Rowell | |
| 17 | 40-2 | Midsummer Girl, D. Gandolfo, 4-11-0 .. Barton | |
| 18 | 00-0 | Radnorcliffe, A. Moore, 4-11-0 ...... Moore 4 | |
| 19 | 0 | Sunnybanks Angel, J. Long, 4-10-0 .... Rowell | |
| 20 | 00-4 | Walking Cane, J. Gifford, 4-11-0 .... Champion | |

100-30 Ballacorey, 4-1 Midsummer Girl, 5-1 Blood Brother, 13-2 Prince Kabair, 8-1 Walking Cane, 10-1 Admiral Blake, 12-1 Notiki, 14-1 Mississippi, Sunnybanks Angel, 16-1 others.

2.15 CUCKFIELD CHASE (Novices: £783: 3m 1f)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | p-11 | Coral King, D. Gandolfo, 7-11-6 .... Barton | |
| 202 | 22f | The Ommaroo, G. Small, 7-11-6 ...... Hobbs | |
| 203 | 044 | Atlantic Prince, R. Kesmor, 8-11-1 .. Mr Poorn | |
| 204 | | Blue Brass, R. Head, 8-11-1 ...... O'Halloran | |
| 205 | 0pp- | Chatterbox, A. Moore, 9-11-1 ...... Moore 4 | |
| 206 | pp0 | Colonial Lad, M. Wallace, 7-11-1 ...... Wallace | |
| 207 | pp-0 | Even Gamble, D. Jermy, 10-11-1 ...... Old | |
| 208 | 2u2- | June's Jake, T. Forster, 8-11-1 ...... Francome | |
| 209 | | Midnight Panic, M. Kent, 8-11-1 ...... Scudamore | |
| 211 | | Rock Pendant, C. Mackenzie, 6-11-1 Kennard 7 | |
| 212 | pp0 | Tangled Knight, R. Voorspuy, 10-11-1 Akehurst | |
| 213 | 4-03 | Colonel Christy, H. O'Neill, 5-10-12 Gracey 4 | |

2-1 Coral King, 4-1 The Ommaroo, 5-1 Blue Brass, 13-2 June's Jake, 7-1 Midnight Panic, 10-1 Colonel Christy, 12-1 Atlantic Prince, 16-1 others.

2.45 PLAYBOY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,738: 2¼m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | 1-02 | Navalkar, F. Winter, 7-11-10 Marquis de Cuellar | |
| 303 | 200 | Royal Idol (C), R. Atkins, 6-11-2 .. R. Atkins | |
| 305 | 22p- | Glissando, S. Wise, 7-11-2 ........ Rowell | |
| 309 | 0-04 | Linton, D. Underwood, 6-10-10 Redmond 4 | |
| 310 | 014- | Heroic, D. Barons, 5-10-9 .......... Leach | |
| 311 | 3p-0 | Knockagin, D. Mills, 7-10-8 ...... Goldstein 4 | |
| 312 | 00b- | Kirkstone Pass (D), D. Gandolfo, 7-10-6 Barton | |
| 313 | 100 | Maare Hall, P. Cillingham, 8-10-5 Scudamore | |
| 316 | p0- | Lawrence Johnson, D. Barons, 7-10-0 Kinane 4 | |

6-4 Navalkar, 4-1 Royal Idol, 9-2 Linton, 6-1 Heroic, 8-1 Glissando, 10-1 Knockagin, 14-1 others.

3.15 WESTMESTON HURDLE (Selling: £594: 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 401 | -p | Aali, A. Aylett, 11-11-11 ...... G. Jones | |
| 402 | 1p0- | Big Boss (CD), G. Ripley, 9-11-11 P. Guest 7 | |
| 403 | 0-00 | Bill's Brother, Mrs E. Andrews, 11-11-11 Mr Andrews 7 | |
| 404 | 001- | Clever Boy (D), J. Spearing, 5-11-11 Hiskett 7 | |
| 405 | 00-0 | Coxmoore Sweaters (D), Mrs R. Lomax, 7-11-11 Mrs Ros | |
| 406 | 220 | Dark Sky, R. Kesmor, 13-11-11 ...... Gray 4 | |
| 407 | 0-0c | Downing Arms (D), D. Ringer, 10-11-11 McNeill 4 | |
| 408 | | Drum Major, D. Underwood, 9-11-11 Redmond 4 | |
| 409 | 0 | Fairman, D. Jermy, 7-11-11 ........ Old | |
| 410 | 400- | Go Brookside, D. Barons, 7-11-11 .... Leach | |
| 411 | 002 | Hobgoblin, F. King, 8-11-11 .......... Floyd | |
| 412 | 20-0 | Inca Prince (D), B. Forsey, 7-11-11 Forsey | |
| 413 | 244 | Jet On (D), G. Balding, 7-11-11 .... Lynn 7 | |
| 416 | 13-0 | Mr Linnet, P. Butler, 8-11-11 ...... Butler | |
| 417 | f0-2 | Pandemon (CD), R. Dean, 7-11-11 Gracey 4 | |
| 419 | 111 | Red Ambion (CD), A. Davison, 8-11 .. Kinane 4 | |
| 422 | 130- | Selway (CD), A. Moore, 11-11-11 .. Moore 4 | |
| 423 | 410 | Sharf (D), C. Wildman, 6-11-11 .. Barnard 4 | |
| 426 | 00 | Splendid Again (CD), C. James, 5-11-11 McNally | |
| 436 | | Wheatclose, R. Hodges, 9-11-11 Mr Callow | |

2-1 Red Ambion, 4-1 Sharf, 5-1 Jet On, 13-2 Downing Arms, 8-1 Hobgoblin, 10-1 Pandemon, 12-1 Splendid Again, 14-1 Selway, 16-1 others.

3.45 NEWHAVEN CHASE (Handicap: £1,863: 2m 3f 90yd)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 501 | 1-11 | Grass Hand (CD), D. Morley, 9-11-13 B. Davies | |
| 502 | 2-4 | Colonel Mustard, T. Forster, 12-11-7 Francome | |
| 503 | 112- | Abo (CD), A. Moore, 8-10-2 ...... Moore 4 | |
| 505 | 1-0 | Chichester Bird (CD), R. Smyth, 6-10-8 Hughes | |
| 507 | 000 | Toussaint, C. Mackenzie, 8-10-0 .. Kennard 7 | |
| 508 | 3-1p | Philwin (C), F. King, 8-10-0 ........ Floyd | |
| 509 | f2-3 | Tudor Mystery (C), E. Beeson, 10-10-0 Goldstein 4 | |
| 510 | 2p0 | Strong Hand (C), A. Bigham, 6-10-0 Crimes 7 | |
| 511 | 02-p | Jackadandy, A. Moore, 9-10-0 ........ Rowell | |
| 513 | | Dracons Girl, D. Lewis, 8-10-0 Mr Willett 7 | |

2-1 Chichester Bird, 3-1 Grass Hand, 4-1 Colonel Mustard, 7-1 Abo, 10-1 Philwin, 13-1 Toussaint, 25-1 others.

4.15 AUTUMN HURDLE (Div II: £632: 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 601 | d00 | All Bright, Mrs R. Lomax, 6-11-7 .. Mr Roe | |
| 602 | 0 | Alltyre, D. Underwood, 6-11-7 .... Redmond 4 | |
| 603 | 00-p | Bronze Image, J. Long, 7-11-7 .... Mr Head | |
| 604 | 0- | Eastern Palace, E. Beeson, 6-11-7 .... Rowell | |
| 605 | 0f-4 | Emerald Sea, C. Benstead, 5-11-7 D. Smith 7 | |
| 606 | 0p0- | Larden Lass, Mrs R. Murdoch, 5-11-7 Mr Willett 7 | |
| 608 | 004- | Alnasr Ashamali, C. Benstead, 4-11-0 R. Atkins | |
| 610 | 00-p | Brogue, A. Moore, 4-11-0 ........ Moore 4 | |
| 611 | 0-02 | Caubeen, Mrs N. Smith, 4-11-0 ........ Webb | |
| 612 | 00-3 | Chance Flight, W. Musson, 4-11-0 K. Davies 4 | |
| 613 | p0-0 | Double Stretch, J. Long, 4-11-0 ...... Haynes | |
| 615 | e0- | Jolie Emma, R. Hodges, 4-11-0 ...... Gray 4 | |
| 616 | 0-00 | Marine Ballast, R. Head, 4-11-0 Goldstein 4 | |
| 617 | 0-0 | Misty Nimbus, D. Mills, 4-11-0 Mr Hadwick 7 | |
| 618 | 403 | Yeahm Oyster, D. Morley, 4-11-0 .. B. Davies | |

2-1 Caubeen, 4-1 Chance Flight, 5-1 Yeahm Oyster, 13-2 Emerald Sea, 7-1 All Bright, 10-1 Eastern Palace, 12-1 Alltyre, 16-1 others.

## Plumpton selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Walking Cane. 2.15 Coral King. 2.45 Navalkar. 3.15 Red Ambion. 3.45 Grass Hand. 4.15 Caubeen.

## Stockton programme

1.15 FIVE LAMPS HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,095: 1m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 303 | Davidgalaxy Affair, F. Yardley, 5-9-11 McLaughlin 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 200 | Regency Elite (D), Denys Smith, 5-9-2 Sedgwick 3 | 20 |
| 6 | 000 | Dras Lass, N. Tinkler, 4-9-1 ...... Bryan 3 | 5 |
| 7 | 010 | Jubilee Prince (C,D), F. Durr, 5-9-0 McKeown 3 | 12 |
| 9 | 100 | Charlie's Sunshine, J. Leigh, 3-8-9 .... — | 17 |
| 10 | 400 | Single Swinger (D), G. Hunter, 3-8-9 R. Hills | 13 |
| 13 | 043 | Laodamia, M. H. Easterby, 3-8-5 Donkin 7 | 10 |
| 14 | 421 | Vaigly Blue, M. Stoute, 3-8-4 ...... — | 5 |
| 16 | 400 | Quaker Star (D), J. W. Watts, 4-8-3 Fotheringham 7 | 6 |
| 18 | 010 | Prince Of Light (D), Denys Smith, 8-8-2 Thompson 7 | 8 |
| 19 | 010 | Villa Mill (D), C. Crossley, 5-8-0 .... — | 19 |
| 20 | 000 | Apple Wine (CD), M. W. Easterby, 3-8-0 Storey 3 | 11 |
| 22 | 004 | Nannina, I. Walker, 5-7-13 ...... Fortune | 18 |
| 23 | 000 | Gnos, P. Wigham, 6-7-12 .. Sylvia Smith 7 | 14 |
| 25 | 2-00 | Pop A Long, H. Wragg, 6-7-11 O'Sullivan | 15 |
| 26 | 443 | Ecchinswell Oak, W. Guest, 5-7-11 Sally Guest 7 | 7 |
| 29 | 02 | Chapeau Vert (D), G. Balding, 7-7-9 Dawe | 2 |
| 32 | 030 | Spanish Handful, R. Stubbs, 5-7-7 .... Fry 3 | 1 |
| 34 | 044 | Thrilling, C. Thornton, 4-7-7 .... Tasker 3 | 9 |
| 35 | 000 | Arak For Ever, R. Ward, 5-7-7 McAndrew 7 | 16 |

11-4 Vaigly Blue, 5-1 Jubilee Prince, 6-1 Laodamia, 7-1 Regency Elite, 8-1 Davidgalaxy Affair, 10-1 Chapeau Vert, 12-1 Ecchinswell Oak, 14-1 Thrilling, 16-1 Apple Wine, 20-1 others.

1.45 WILDERESS STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £549: 5f)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | Classic Steel, S. Wiles, 8-11 ...... Lowe | 22 |
| 2 | 000 | Granpark, J. Wilson, 8-11 .... Paul Eddery 5 | 10 |
| 3 | 000 | Rapid Lad, T. Gillam, 8-11 ........ Crook | 14 |
| 6 | 000 | Super Eagle, W. Marshall, 8-11 .... Bond | 3 |
| 7 | 00 | Tuthill Warrior, N. Callaghan, 8-11 Thomas | 12 |
| 8 | 000 | Westport Bay, M. Prescott, 8-11 .. Duffield | 9 |
| 10 | 304 | Apapa Port, K. Stone, 8-8 ........ Wigham | 11 |
| 12 | 000 | Aquabelle, S. Nesbitt, 8-8 ........ Carson | 6 |
| 13 | 000 | Benlform, J. Wilson, 8-8 .......... — | 13 |
| 15 | 00 | Bonny Blink, Herbert Jones, 8-8 ...... Ives | 8 |
| 16 | 000 | Coffee Day, J. Berry, 8-8 .......... Darley | 2 |
| 17 | 004 | Consistent Queen, E. Weymes, 8-8 Starkey | 1 |
| 19 | 003 | Fine Spun, J. Etherington, 8-8 .. Seagrave | 17 |
| 20 | 000 | Freda Flockton, S. Wiles, 8-8 ...... Arter | 16 |
| 21 | 000 | Gold Guinea, W. Musson, 8-8 .... R. Hills 5 | 15 |
| 22 | 020 | Lost Cause, C. Austin, 8-8 ........ Kettle | 4 |
| 23 | 000 | Miss Carabelle, S. Nesbitt, 8-8 .... Moore | 21 |
| 26 | 340 | Pampered Isle, W. G. Watts, 8-8 B. Jones 7 | 7 |
| 27 | 000 | Princess Vronski, J. Toller, 8-8 .... Young | 20 |
| 28 | 000 | Riverhill Lad, G. Hunter, 8-8 ........ Hide | 25 |
| 30 | 0 | Shenoula, W. Haigh, 8-8 ............ Kelleher | 17 |
| 31 | 000 | Snap Tin, R. C. Ward, 8-8 .... Connorton 5 | 23 |
| 33 | 200 | Tommy's Gold, M. Tompkins, 8-8 ...... — | 22 |
| 34 | | West Parade, C. Booth, 8-8 ........ Day 7 | 12 |
| 36 | 400 | Wind And Reign, D. Chapman, 8-8 Webster | 18 |

5-2 Fine Spun, 9-2 Lost Cause, 5-1 Tuthill Warrior, 6-1 Consistent Queen, 8-1 Granpark, 10-1 Apapa Port, 12-1 Aquabelle, 14-1 Westport Bay, 16-1 others.

2.15 PARK STEWARDS' HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,410: 1¼m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 100 | Snow Blessed (D), W. Elsey, 9-5 .. Wigham | 6 |
| 4 | 120 | Denston, H. Wragg, 9-3 ........ Carson | 2 |
| 5 | 740 | Mac's Delight, Denys Smith, 9-1 Starkey | 4 |
| 6 | 211 | I. C. Dollar (D), G. Pritchard-Gordon, 8-12 Duffield | 5 |
| 11 | 133 | Skelbrooke, E. Weymes, 8-4 ........ Dwyer | 3 |
| 12 | 000 | Caroline Lamb, Miss S. Hall, 8-4 .... Birch | 7 |
| 13 | 400 | Nathaniel, M. W. Easterby, 7-13 .. Thomas | 8 |
| 14 | 001 | Keadeen, J. Fitzgerald, 7-13 .. Connorton 5 | 12 |
| 17 | 103 | Persian Princess, C. Crossley, 7-11 Webster | 13 |
| 19 | 200 | Irrawaddy, E. Carr, 7-11 .......... Charnock | 11 |
| 20 | 000 | Priddy Blue, P. Asquith, 7-11 ........ Lowe | 10 |
| 22 | 000 | Little Bog, G. Fletcher, 7-7 .......... — | 1 |
| 23 | 000 | Divetta, T. Fairhurst, 7-7 .......... Darley | 9 |

100-30 Nathaniel, 4-1 I. C. Dollar, 5-1 Snow Blessed, 6-1 Denston, 7-1 Persian Princess, 8-1 Skelbrooke, 10-1 Keadeen, 12-1 Mac's Delight, 14-1 others.

2.45 REG BOYLE HANDICAP (£2,206: 7f)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 240 | Hot Case (D), J. Dunlop, 3-9-13 .. Carson | 19 |
| 6 | 011 | Peek-A-Boo (D), C. Thornton, 3-9-9 .. Hide | 15 |
| 8 | 011 | Chicken Again, C. Crossley, 3-9-0 Webster | 7 |
| 9 | 021 | Higham Grey, D. Chapman, 4-8-13 .... — | 18 |
| 10 | 201 | Willow Red (D), J. Etherington, 4-9-7 Seagrave | 5 |
| 11 | 400 | Yiva, W. Guest, 3-8-9 ........ Starkey | 11 |
| 12 | 044 | Prince Of Spain (D), P. M. Taylor, 5-8-8 Rogers | 10 |
| 13 | 003 | Whenby, J. Mason, 6-8-8 .... Connorton 5 | 14 |
| 15 | 100 | Charlie's Sunshine, J. Leigh, 3-8-7 .... — | 9 |
| 16 | 010 | Swing The Axe (D), D. Weedon, 3-8-7 Paddy Young | 3 |
| 18 | 300 | Yorkshire Dancer, F. Durr, 3-8-3 .. Thomas | 20 |
| 19 | 000 | Hypnotherapist, J. Calvert, 3-8-3 ...... — | 1 |
| 21 | 000 | Deputy (C), J. Fitzgerald, 3-8-0 Duffield | 1 |
| 24 | 100 | Lucky Mistake (D), W. Marshall, 3-7-8 Charnock | 6 |
| 26 | 000 | Mirthful, W. Elsey, 5-7-7 .... Paul Eddery 5 | 8 |
| 28 | 000 | Little Bog, G. Fletcher, 3-7-7 ........ — | 3 |
| 31 | 100 | Quarry Bank (D), S. Cahill, 5-7-7 Johnson | 17 |
| 32 | 004 | Aqua Blue, P. Asquith, 3-7-7 ...... Darley | 16 |
| 33 | 000 | Baby Ban, R. Whitaker, 6-7-7 B. Jones 7 | 13 |
| 38 | 040 | Roman Smile, C. Wildman, 3-7-7 .... Street | 2 |

3-1 Chicken Again, 7-2 Peek-A-Boo, 5-1 Willow Red, 6-1 Hot Case, 7-1 Deputy, 8-1 Prince Of Spain, 10-1 Higham Grey, 12-1 Yorkshire Dancer, 14-1 others.

3.15 HIGHFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: £966: 1m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 031 | Irish Heart, J. Dunlop, 9-7 ........ Carson | 3 |
| 2 | 11 | Emblazon, M. Prescott, 9-4 ...... Duffield | 12 |
| 3 | 041 | Segos (D), G. Harwood, 9-4 ...... Starkey | 19 |
| 10 | 000 | Glen Air, G. Pritchard-Gordon, 8-11 .. Bond | 10 |
| 13 | 000 | Hit Me Again, C. MacKenzie, 8-11 Martinez | 6 |
| 15 | 00 | Noble Legend, M. H. Easterby, 8-11 Dwyer | 2 |
| 16 | 00 | Our Lucky Jim, Herbert Jones, 8-11 Connorton 5 | 18 |
| 17 | 02 | Princely Lad, J. Hindley, 8-11 .. Kimberley | 8 |
| 18 | 000 | Rekal, C. Brittain, 8-11 ...... E. Johnson | 11 |
| 21 | | Sky Primula, J. W. Watts, 8-11 ........ Hide | 4 |
| 22 | 00 | Selborne Record, J. Etherington, 8-11 Seagrave | 13 |
| 23 | 00 | Triple Secret, Denys Smith, 8-11 .. Kelleher | 17 |
| 26 | | Aries, M. Camacho, 8-8 .............. Gray | 20 |
| 30 | 0 | Canoodle, C. Thornton, 8-8 .......... Lowe | 16 |
| 32 | 040 | Dusty Path, W. Bentley, 8-8 .......... Arter | 7 |
| 33 | 000 | Jean's Gamble, G. Lockerbie, 8-8 .... Moss | 9 |
| 34 | 000 | Lindrama, C. Booth, 8-8 ............ Day 7 | 14 |
| 36 | 3 | Over The Top, W. O'Gorman, 8-8 ...... Ives | 5 |
| 37 | 00 | Perma Fina, M. Stoute, 8-8 ............ — | 15 |
| 40 | 00 | Silver Gates, G. Lockerbie, 8-8 Paddy Young | 1 |

11-4 Princely Lad, 7-2 Over The Top, 5-1 Emblazon, Irish Heart, 6-1 Segos, 12-1 Rekal, 16-1 Canoodle, Noble Legend, 20-1 others.

3.45 PRESTON PARK STAKES (Maidens: £862: 1m 4f 110yd)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 0-00 | Brave Effort, P. Felden, 5-9-0 ...... Hide | 2 |
| 3 | | Doubtful Sun, I. Jordon, 5-9-0 Robert Eddery 4 | 10 |
| 5 | 30 | Jalard, J. Leigh, 3-9-0 ........ Wigham | 16 |
| 6 | 02 | Mizzenhead, M. W. Easterby, 5-9-0 Skilling | 13 |
| 7 | 000 | Pidarrash, F. Yardley, 6-9-0 McLaughlin 7 | 9 |
| 10 | 003 | Timo Gents, C. MacKenzie, 5-9-0 Martinez | 15 |
| 12 | 332 | Dame Sue, S. Mellor, 4-8-11 .......... Perks | 18 |
| 13 | 040 | Ribonny, W. Elsey, 4-8-11 ...... G. Smith 7 | 7 |
| 14 | 030 | Charlie Theodore, J. Calvert, 3-8-8 Upton 7 | 5 |
| 17 | 020 | Dugald, J. Fitzgerald, 3-8-8 ........ Day 7 | 17 |
| 18 | 200 | Dynapak, F. Durr, 3-8-8 .......... Starkey | 6 |
| 19 | 002 | Forest Grove, H. Wragg, 3-8-8 .... Duffield | 11 |
| 20 | 243 | Governor's Camp, J. Dunlop, 3-8-8 Carson | 12 |
| 22 | 000 | King's Aim, P. Walwyn, 3-8-8 ........ — | 3 |
| 25 | 340 | Queens Pattern, P. Asquith, 3-8-8 Paul Young 5 | 14 |
| 30 | 000 | Empress Clementina, J. Hanson, 3-8-5 Johnson | 8 |
| 31 | 000 | Freeze Frame, M. Camacho, 3-8-5 .... Lowe | 4 |
| 34 | 000 | Tudor Claire, R. Collingridge, 3-8-5 Thomas | 2 |

3-1 Governor's Camp, 5-1 Forest Grove, King's Aim, 11-2 Dame Sue, 6-1 Dynapak, 8-1 Mizzenhead, 10-1 Ribonny, 12-1 Dugald, 14-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

## Stockton selections

By Michael Seely
1.15 Nannina. 1.45 Westport Bay. 2.15 Denston. 2.45 Quarry Bank. 3.15 Over The Top. 3.45 Forest Grove.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.15 Vaigly Blue. 1.45 Tuthill Warrior. 2.15 Denston. 2.45 Swing the Axe. 3.15 Perma Fina. 3.45 Forest Grove.

## Chepstow

1.30 (1.33) HORESHOE STAKES (Apprentices: £741: 1½m)
MISTER LUCKY, br c, by Royalty—Fair Songstress, 3-8-2 A. McGlone (4-1) 1
Strathdearn .. N. Vaughan (16-1) 2
Ambler .......... T. Bryan (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav Rags And Bags (4th), 6-1 Old Knocker, 16-1 Dancing Kaia, 20-1 Nimble Dove, 33-1 Brancaster, 50-1 Bell Hop, Flying Grordie, Heithermal, Saintingo, Shiny Future. 13 ran. Carlack Pickles did not run.
TOTE: Win, 63p; places, 14p, 28p, 26p; dual forecast, £5.17. CSF: £6.23. R. Hannon, at Marlborough. 1l, 7l.

2.0 (2.3) WHITSBURY MANOR STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,241: 7f)
ROYAL HERITAGE, b c, by Welsh Pageant—Escorial, 9-4 W. Carson (4-5 fav) 1
Whittington .. R. Weaver (25-1) 2
Beldale Robber .. P. Young (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 Ardgour, 16-1 Airslee (4th), Well Done, 20-1 Musical King, 25-1 Old Hollow, 50-1 Cambray Lad, Handsome Haze, Handsome Trailboss, Jonbee, Rocker, Solaire Prince. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 13p, 27p, 26p; dual forecast, £9.09; CSF: £2.33. I. Balding, at Kingsclere. 4l, 4l.

2.30 (2.33) ASTON PARK HANDICAP (£1,185: 1¼m)
DUNDERAVE, b c, by Owen Anthony—Levant 3-8-6 B. Rouse (2-1 fav) 1
Radigo, ...... B. Crossley (12-1) 2
Haverhill Lad, .. M. Rimmer (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Almega (4th), 8-1 Royal Rex, 10-1 Galaxy Capricorn, 12-1 Bezique, 33-1 Purple Flag, Fortuny, Irish Rifle, Simira, Cherches La Femme, Overholt. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 21p, 23p, 12p; dual forecast £1.36. CSF: £2.45. H. Price, Findon. 4l, 2l.

3.0 (3.3) ADSTOCK MANOR HANDICAP (£1,302: 6f)
ILSA KEMPINSKI, b f, by Right Tack—Allegretto 3-7-0 R. Hills (25-1) 1
Sweet As A Nut, W. Newnes (9-1) 2
Pagapas Bay, .. N. Howe (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 fav Sandhaven, 6-1 Ascot Blue, 9-1 Witchingham Lass, Marstain (4th), 12-1 Miss Hartnell, 14-1 Con-Man, Raffia Set, Paddle Wheel, 16-1 Etonian, Habilo, 25-1 Gelliawr, Retro, Sunset Value, 33-1 Repentance, Warooka, Poetic Smile. 19 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.33; places, 77p, 24p, 17p, 15p; dual forecast £9.10. CSF: £25.41. C. Nelson, Upper Lambourn. hd, 1½l. Dhuard did not run.

3.30 (3.37) LUCKHAM PARK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,356: 1m)
JOSUVY, ch f, by Shoolerville—Severn Bridge, 9-0 W. Carson (100-30 fav) 1
Jebel Ali ...... P. Young (20-1) 2
Tower Win .... A. McGlone (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Roybirdie, 7-1 Fast Recoil, 8-1 Love Supreme, 10-1 Darymoss, Remainder Imp, Skai, 16-1 The Britisher, 25-1 Brian, 33-1 Jet Star, Tanzio, Gwyndoline, Miburdu, Mr Nosey Parker. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 11p, 44p, 48p, 30p; dual forecast, £5.63. CSF: £6.49. B. Hills, Lambourn. 1½l, 2l.

4.0 (4.4) WHITSBURY MANOR STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,197: 7f)
JOHN WILLOUGHBY, b c, by Run The Gauntlet—Sensibility, 9-4 W. Carson (4-7 fav) 1
Ta Morgan ...... G. Sexton (9-1) 2
Henry Morgan .... B. Rouse (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 14-1 Superior Saint (4th), 20-1 Garter Star, 25-1 Kenny O'Reilly, 50-1 Copper Prince, Friendly Sovereign, Oak Apple Day, Smithy Lane, The Floorlayer, Dal's Boy, Joulouville. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 17p, 16p; dual forecast, 34p. CSF: £5p. J. Dunlop, Arundel. 3l, 2l. Nutty Slack and Rudrey Grange did not run.
JACKPOT: £1,017. PLACEPOT: £13.65.

## Stockton

1.15 (1.20) WYNYARD STAKES (2-y-o: £1,308: 6f)
MISS MENTON, b f, by Brigadier Gerard — Miss Monaco (J. Pearce) 8-8 .... T. Ives (4-1) 1
Perlesse .... M. Birch (11-8 fav) 2
Cobbler Smith .. O. Gray (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Dullingham Lad (4th), 14-1 Prince Copper, 20-1 Carnation, Red Petal, Tropical Love, Wandering About, 25-1 Wish Upon A Star, 33-1 Be In Touch, Golden Bally. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 10p, 18p, 26p; dual forecast, 27p. CSF 96p. W. Hastings-Bass, at Newmarket. 2½l, 1½l. Button Top did not run.

1.45 (1.48) CARRS STAKES (2-y-o: £951: 5f)
DOC MARTEN, b c, by Rotfoot—Rockney (R. Griggs & Co. Ltd) 9-7 ...... T. Ives (6-5 on fav) 1
Spindrifter .. G. Duffield (6-4) 2
Disco Fever .. G. Oldroyd (50-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-1 River Breeze, 20-1 Noble (4th), 50-1 Kent's Pride, Christines Folly (4th). 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 17p, 10p; Dual forecast, 11p. CSF 22p. W. O'Gorman, at Newmarket. hd, 15l. Granpark did not run.

2.15 (2.19) ANDY LANE STAKES (Amateur: £1,090: 1¼m 110yds)
CECCONI, b c, by High Top—Stardom (R. McAlpine) 3-10-7 Miss F. Vittadini (4-5) 1
Be Friendly Too Miss G. Clarkson (50-1) 2
Merkalla .. Miss J. Brown (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Swift Kiss, 10-1 Three Ways, 12-1 Kindred (4th), 16-1 Pretty Useful William, The First, 20-1 Ha'way Geordie, 33-1 Shiniand, 50-1 The Vic, Gordon's Lad, Hill Venture, Home Win, Linamac, Chaperon, Peace Penco, Gay Bonnet.
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 13p, £3.05, £1.19; dual forecast, winner or 2nd with any other horse 11p. CSF £4.48. J. Hindley, at Newmarket. 15l, ¾l. Antique Seeker and Vaudeville Queen did not run.

2.45 (2.46) STOCKTON HANDICAP (£1,875: 1½m, ¼f)
YORK COTTAGE, b c, by Royal Palace—Mimmser (N. Hetherton) 3-10-4 M. M. Wigham (9-2) 1
Entente ...... G. Duffield (10-1) 2
Bertram Personnel J. Seagrave (13-8 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Lucirauza, 7-1 Miss Admington, 12-1 Covenant (4th). 6 ran.
TOTE: win, 86p; places, 21p, 18p; dual forecast, £11.98. CSF £4.58. C. W. Elsey, at Malton. Neck, hd. NR: Earl's Court.

3.15 (3.17) CARLTON HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,210: 1m)
THE SMALL MIRACLE, gr c, by Most Secret—Grey Aglow (Mrs C. Mathieson) 7-10 J. Lowe (9-4 fav) 1
Andrea's Pet N. Connorton (12-1) 2
Tudorville .... M. Wigham (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Cherry Corner, 6-1 Sovereign Landing, 11-1 Connaught Nymph (4th), 12-1 Scottish Dream, Abrovian Rose, Beechwood Seeker, 20-1 Hans Crescent, Welsh Diamond. 11 ran.
TOTE: win, 48p; places, 18p, 13p, 12p; dual forecast, £2.41. CSF £3.08. W. Elsey, at Malton. ¾l, 5l.

3.45 (3.48) CLEVELAND STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £749: 1m 2f)
MALICIOUS LOVE, b f, by Malicious—Larissow's Love (D. Jackson) 8-11 .... G. Duffield (11-1) 1
Ra Tapu .. M. Birch (100-30 fav) 2
Vivarie .... J. Seagrave (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Army Scout, Limbrance, 7-1 Turbole, 10-1 Dudor Wyddial, Preacher Man (4th), 12-1 Parkstone Quay, 16-1 Jubilee Eve, Ryemen, 20-1 Beryl's Gift, Do Or Die, 33-1 Claymore, Gay Troop, Gibbs Garden, Palm Cross. 17 ran.
TOTE: win, 76p; places, 25p, 10p, 37p; dual forecast, £1.25. CSF £8.08. R. Collingridge, at Newmarket. 5l, 5l.
PLACEPOT: £7.60.

Snooker

# Derby may host team event next year

By Sydney Friskin

*Cliff Thorburn, the captain of* the Canadian snooker team, paid a high tribute on Sunday night *to Wales for retaining* the world team championship and beating Canada 8-5 in the final. "The *bookies in this country*," he said, "are never wrong and they were right again in making Wales the favourites to win." The Welsh team of Ray Reardon, Terry Griffiths and *Doug Mountjoy* had also beaten Canada in the group match.

Reardon, *the Welsh captain*, described team snooker as a different type of tournament. "It brings *extra* pressure on the individual when the survival of one's colleagues is at stake. It is then that one has to do something extra". No member of the Welsh team did more than Reardon in a crisis.

For the players, the tournament was a great success. It enabled Reardon, *Patsy Fagan* and Alex Higgins to find new confidence. It also inspired Jim Rempe, the *American pool champion*, to seek an entry for the next world individual professional *championship* at Sheffield. He played for the Rest of the World.

*Financially, the well organized* event, sponsored by State Express, was not a success. On the after*noon of the final there* were no more than 190 paying customers, a number that swelled to 370 in the evening, in a hall with a capacity of nearly 1,000. For the second time in a month *a snooker pro*moter at the New London Theatre has burnt his fingers and in all *probability will not hold the event* in central London again. It could possibly be held next year at Derby.

Launceston, Tasmania, Oct 27.—Jim Bonner, of Australia, a reserve, and David Meredith, of New Zealand, brought off the first surprises of the world amateur snooker championship.

FIRST ROUND: E. McLaughlin (Scotland) beat R. Atkins (Australia), 4—3; G. Parikh (India) beat Lau Weng Yew (Singapore), 4—0; J. Giannoros (Australia) beat B. S. Clarke (Northern Ireland), 4—2; P. Mifsud (Malta) beat S. Padayachi (Fiji), 4—0; J. Grech (Malta) beat Yap Long Loo (Singapore), 4—1; D. Sheehan (Ireland) beat M. Gibson (Scotland), 4—1; J. Campbell (Australia) beat B. Barrie (Australia), 4—0; A. Savur (India) beat R. Burke (Northern Ireland), 4—0; J. White (England) beat L. Adams (NZ), 4—1; D. Meredith (NZ) beat S. Newbury (Wales), 4—3; J. Bonner (Australia) beat W. King (Australia), 4—3.—Reuter.

Gymnastics

# Brückner makes up for failure

Toronto, Oct 27.—Roland Brückner, of East Germany, won three gold medals—floor, horse and vault—on the final day of the World Cup here yesterday to make up for his fourth place in the all-round competition, for which he had been favourite.

Maxi Gnauk, another East German, was the outstanding performer on the final day of the women's competition, winning the isometric bars and floor.

RESULTS: Men: Floor: 1, R. Brückner (EG), 19.75pts; Horse: 1, Brückner, 19.60. Rings: equal 1, B. Makuz (USSR), Yubin Huang (China), 19.55. Vault: 1, Brückner, 19.575. Parallel bars: 1, Yue Jiu Li (China), 19.65. Horizontal bar: equal 1, Makuz, K. Gushiken (Japan), T. Nishiki (Japan), 19.65. Women: Beam: 1, E. Naymushina (USSR), 19.60. Floor: 1, M. Gnauck (EG), 19.80. Isometric bars: 1, Gnauck, 19.80; Vault: 1, S. Zakharova (USSR), 19.60.

Boxing

# Clarke issues ultimatum

Sean O'Grady, who challenges Jim Watt for the World lightweight title on Saturday, was told yesterday to accept the officials appointed by the World Boxing Council (WBC) or pack his bags for home. Ray Clarke, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, said: "The O'Grady camp have been threatening to return home ever since they arrived from America. When I spoke to Jean O'Grady, the challenger's manager, I told her that we could not influence the WBC decision, it was out of our hands and if she did not accept the appointed officials she might as well pack her bags and go home."

Pat O'Grady, the challenger's father, said in Glasgow that he would, under no circumstances, accept the appointment of the *French referee, Raymond Baldeyrou.*

The Olympic light-welterweight bronze medal winner, Tony Willis, has withdrawn from the England amateur team to tour Hungary from November 3 to 9.

TOUR PARTY (Hungary, Nov 3-9): Light-flyweight: N. Potter; Fly: K. Wallace; Bantam: R. Gilbody; Feather: R. Ashton; Light: T. Howden; G. Gilvous; Light-welter: A. N. Other; Welter: R. Stephens; Light-middle: N. Wilshire, J. Price; Middle: M. Christie; Light-heavy: D. Bailey; Heavy: A. Harris, J. Moody.

ENGLAND (v Kenya, Nov 19): Light-fly: Potter; Fly: Wallace; Bantam: B. Jones; Feather: P. Hanlon; Light: Bowden; Light-welter: A. N. Other; Welter: Stephens; Light-middle: Wilshire; Middle: R. Schumacher; Light-heavy: Bailey; Heavy: A. Elliott.

ENGLAND (v Kenya, Nov 21): Light-fly: T. Kashlard; Bantam: Gilbody; Feather: Ashton; Light: Felvus; Light-welter: W. Green; Welter: R. McKenley; Light-middle: Price; Middle: Christie; Light-heavy: A. Harris; Heavy: B. McLean.


ENTERTAINMENTS

S Unsold seats at cut price to students just before performance.

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903). THE ROYAL OPERA. Ton't. & Fri. 7.30 Lucia di Lammermoor. Sat. 7.00 Le Nozze di Figaro. Mon. 7.00 Otello. THE ROYAL BALLET. Tomor. & Thur. 7.30 Giselle. 65 Amphi seats avail. for all perfs. from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA. Tonight & Fri. 7.00 Arabella. Tomor. & Sat. 7.30 La Boheme. Thurs. 7.00 Cosi fan tutte. 104 balcony seats avail. from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1. HANDEL OPERA. 25th Anniversary. Nov 5, 8, 12, 14: Esther. Nov 7, 11, 13, 15: Semele. Evgs. 7.30. Nov. 21-27. Bkg. Office 837 1672/3856/7506.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 01-928 3191. Tomorrow 8. London Mozart Players, Harry Blech, Paul Tortelier. Mozart: Symphony No. 29; Haydn: Cello Concerto in C; Tchaikovsky: Rococo Variations; Dvorak: Czech Suite.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611. Evgs at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursdays at 3.0. TONY BRITTON, CAROLINE VILLIERS, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY. "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now. "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. For Group Bookings telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE. ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, PAL JOEY & TOMFOOLERY. CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 am all major cards. No bkg fees. GROUP bkgs 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY. See Theatre listings below.

ALBERY S 836 3878. CC Bkgs 379 6061 or 836 3962 evgs 8 Thur/ 4.30 Sat. 5 & 8.15. DENIS QUILLEY, SIAN PHILLIPS. "A KNOCKOUT" (S. Tms). "DENIS LAWSON TRIUMPHANT" (D. Tel). PAL JOEY. "IS SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.) RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY. SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE (Std).

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats. 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Seats available Ton't 7.30, Then evgs. 7.30, Thu., Sat. mats 2.00. LAST TWO WEEKS. JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK by Sean O'Casey. "Excellent! Judi Dench and Norman Rodway give a fine lead to a marvellous cast" S. Times. "Trevor Nunn's stunning revival" D. Mail. "Magnificent production" Gdn. "A triumphant success" F. Times. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061. For RSC Prestel booking key 22055. Booking now open for special return season of NICHOLAS NICKLEBY (from 13 Nov). RSC also at The Warehouse and Piccadilly Theatres.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171. Evenings at 8.0. Mats Sat at 4.0. DONALD SWANN & FRANK TOPPING in The Delightful Entertainment. SWANN WITH TOPPING. Seats £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

APOLLO S cc 01-437 2663. Group Sales 379 6061. Evgs. 8. Weds. 3. Sat. 5 & 8. (Wed. Mat. 5.0 from 19 Nov.). RODNEY BEWES, FRANCIS MATTHEWS. In "An unusually truthful and brilliant comedy" The Observer. MIDDLE AGE SPREAD. "Delightfully funny" Dly Express. COMEDY OF THE YEAR. WEST END THEATRE AWARDS.

ARTS THEATRE 01-836 3334/2132. Red Price Prev. Tues. Opens Tomor. 7.0, subs. evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5.30 and 8.30. JOE ORTON'S LOOT. Directed by KENNETH WILLIAMS.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE 01-836 6056. Credit card hotlines 01-836 7040, 01-240 5879. JOAN COLLINS, SIMON WILLIAMS, JAMES VILLIERS, ELSPETH MARCH, MOYRA FRASER and MICHAEL ALDRIDGE in THE LAST OF MRS CHEYNEY. Directed by NIGEL PATRICK. Evgs. Mon-Fri at 8.0. Weds 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. Anti-inflation policy seats at £1.50, £2.50 & £4.00 in stalls and Royal Circle. Students/Nurses & OAPs £2.50. Group sales 379 6061 & 836 5056.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley. Eves 8.0, Sat 4.30 & 8. Thurs 2.30. LESLIE PHILLIPS, ANGELA SCOULAR, JOHN ARNATT, JOAN SANDERSON, JIMMY JEWEL in SHAW'S PYGMALION.

COMEDY THEATRE cc S 01-930 2578. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061. Evgs. 8.0. Matinee Sat. at 5.00. "I came out a devoted admirer of Cleo Laine and her superb singing voice" D. Tel. CLEO LAINE as COLETTE with KENNETH NELSON and JOHN MOFFATT. A story with music by JOHN DANKWORTH. "Miss Laine is a bewitching singer" Times.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium—low price tkts). Ton't, Tomor. 8.00 Previews. THE CRUCIBLE by Arthur Miller.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Evgs. 8. Fri/Sat 6 & 8.45. ROBIN RAY, JONATHAN ADAMS, MARTIN CONNOR, FRICES RUFFELLE. "Put over with great style" S. News. TOMFOOLERY. The words, music and lyrics of TOM LEHRER. "REFRESHING STYLISH BUOYANT" D. Tel.

DUCHESS TR S cc 01-836 8243. Group Sales 379 6061. Evgs. 8. Sat 5.30 and 8.30. Thurs. Mats 3 (Thurs. Mat. 5.0 from 13 Nov.) MARIA AITKEN, MICHAEL JAYSTON in Noel Coward's PRIVATE LIVES. "GLITTERING PRODUCTION" S. Tms. "A NIGHT OF SIZZLING MAGIC" D. Mail.

DUKE OF YORK'S S cc 836 5122. Mon-Thur 8.00. Fri 8.30. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. Matinee Wednesday at 3.0. FRANCES DE LA TOUR. "SHE MAKES YOU LAUGH. SHE MAKES YOU CRY. SHE MAKES YOU GLAD YOU CAME" E. News. and DAVID DE KEYSER in TOM KEMPINSKI'S DUET FOR ONE. "ONE OF THE MOST DEEPLY SATISFYING STRAIGHT PLAYS I HAVE EVER SEEN" Punch.

FORTUNE 01-836 2238. Evenings at 8.0. Saturdays 5.0 & 8.0. Edward Duke. "A virtuoso performance" Time Out. JEEVES TAKES CHARGE by P. G. WODEHOUSE. "Absolutely spiffing" D. Telegraph. "A RARE ENTERTAINMENT" D. Mail. "DON'T MISS IT" Thames T.V.

GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601. Evgs 8.0. (Sharp). Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. WILLIAM FRANKLYN in IRA LEVIN'S DEATHTRAP. "The BEST THRILLER" D. Tel.

GLOBE S cc 01-437 1592. 439 6770. Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 6.00 & 8.40. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. "RINGE & BRACKET ARE TRIUMPHANTLY ENSCONCED AT THE GLOBE" E. Stan. FOR A LIMITED SEASON ONLY. "MY DEAR LADIES I AM SO GLAD I CALLED. AT THE END WE WERE CALLING FOR MORE" E. News. "A SLICK WITTY ENTERTAINMENT PRESENTED WITH SUBTLETY AND HUMOUR" Daily Express.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Sats. 2.30. Ends Sat. TIME AND THE CONWAYS by J. B. Priestley. "J. B. Priestley's fascinating play ... superb cast" S. Ex. "A meticulous production" E. News. From Nov 5. ALL TOGETHER NOW. A new play by Peter Buckman.

HAYMARKET Theatre Royal cc 01-930 9832. Evgs. 7.45. Wed 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. LEONARD ROSSITER, PRUNELLA SCALES in MICHAEL FRAYN'S MAKE AND BREAK. Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE. "THE BEST NEW PLAY—ALSO VERY FUNNY" Obs. "ABSOLUTELY NOT TO BE MISSED" S. Times.

HER MAJESTY'S 930 6606 (S) cc Evgs. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15. Wed. Mats. 3. Group sales: 01-379 6061. "VICTORIAN MELODRAMA IS BACK IN TOWN. PRACTICE HISSING AND BOOK NOW" E. News. "THE WHOLE THEATRE CHEERED" D. Tel. THE STREETS OF LONDON by Dion Boucicault. "Timely and what a marvellous great fun. Nothing but cheers" D. Mail. "Nothing but praise for the music and lyrics" Guardian. MARKS OF APPROVAL Times.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Dnr. 7. Show 8. GOOD FUN by Victoria Wood.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Ton't 7.00, low price preview, Tomor 3.00 (low price mat.) & 7.45 THE PROVOKED WIFE by John Vanbrugh.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH 01-741 2311. Mon-Sat 7.30. Sat mats 2.30. THE WILD DUCK. New translation by Ronald Bryden. Director Michael Winner. With Richard Briers & Nigel Hawthorne. "A beautifully detailed production" Gdn. From 4 Nov DETERMINATIONS. Peter Jeffrey's cast includes Paul Eddington. LYRIC STUDIO: Evgs. 8.0. THE POTSDAM QUARTET, David Pinner's new comedy. Director David Giles. "... a riot of clever performances" Gdn. "... superbly written" D. Tel.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. Evgs 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. DINSDALE LANDEN, NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TAKING STEPS. "A VERY FUNNY EVENING. I ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News. "THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN" Punch.

MAYFAIR 01-629 3037. Dec. 22-Jan. 10 daily 10.30, 2.0 and 4.0 p.m. SOOTY'S XMAS SHOW with MATTHEW CORBETT.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER, LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. Air-conditioning. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.25. Inf. 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616 cc 261 1821 'S'. Until 8 Nov. Evgs 7.30, mats Wed & Sat 2.00. Leicester Haymarket Theatre Co. with Margaretta Scott, Richard Easton, Polly Adams & Joyce Grant in the original 4-Act version of THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST. Sunday 7.30 Shall I have Audience? Tkts now bkg 16 Dec to 17 Jan.

OLIVIER (N.T.'s open stage): Ton't, Tomor. 7.30 AMADEUS by Peter Shaffer.

PALACE S cc 01-437 6834. "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rodgers & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat 3.00. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Mon., Tues., Wed. 7.30, Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 6.10 & 8.45. Until Nov 1. THE KEN DODD LAUGHTER SHOW with HILLSIDERS & SUPPORTING CO. Nov 3 for one week only. The Fabulous LENA HORNE. With Guest Stars TED ROGERS AND WALL STREET CRASH. Nov 10. For four days only. VICTOR BORGE. With Guest Stars GUYS 'N' DOLLS. Nov 18/19 two days only. MISS PEGGY LEE. Opens Dec 22 for a season. Reduced Price Previews Dec 15-20. JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in DICK WHITTINGTON. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit Cards accepted.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Mon. to Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.50. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO in Willy Russell's new comedy EDUCATING RITA. "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING" Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY. HILARIOUS. IT SENT ME OUT MOVED EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681. Credit Card Bookings 930 0846. An evening with TOMMY STEELE and his company. SHOWBUSINESS PERSONALITY OF THE YEAR. Variety Club Award. "SPECTACULAR ... DAZZLING ENTERTAINMENT" Sunday Telegraph. Mon.-Thurs. 8.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.50. LAST FIVE WEEKS.

PRINCE EDWARD cc 01-437 6877. Evs. 8.0. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 3.0. EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Directed by Harold Prince. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061. Seats available for Matinee performances.

QUEEN'S S CC 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. TOM COURTENAY, FREDDIE JONES in THE DRESSER. "RONALD HARWOOD'S WITTY AND WARMHEARTED COMEDY" Ev. Stan. "Directed by MICHAEL ELLIOTT. THE PLAY IS A DELIGHT" D. Exp. "VERY ENJOYABLE" Observer.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564. British Premiere of CIRCUS OZ. Nov. 5-22. Book now!

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564. Citizens' Company Glasgow in DON JUAN by Robert David MacDonald. Designed and directed by Philip Prowse. 5-13 December only.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745. SUGAR & SPICE by Nigel Williams. Evgs 8. Mon all seats £2. "Strong Play—it means business" Time Out.

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SHAFTESBURY cc Shaftesbury Avenue WC2. Tel Box Office 01-836 659 or 01-836 4255. TOM CONTI, GEMMA CRAVEN in THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG. "THIS SHOW IS A REAL STUNNER. TWO OF THE MOST ENGAGING PERFORMANCES IN LONDON" D. Mail. If possible book at least 7 days in advance by post. Send SAE and cheque. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00, Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office). Mon-Fri 8.00. Mats Wed 3.00. Saturdays 6.00 & 8.30. Credit Card Booking only 01-839 4682 (9.30-6.30). Group Bookings only 839 3092.

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ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE Tufnell Park N7. 24 Hour Booking 607 1128. Tonight & Tomor 7.30: THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Fri & Sat 7.30 THE WINTERS TALE.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH. Directed by Allan Davis. Group sales box office 379 6061.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129, (0789) 69191. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in new production RICHARD II previews tonight 7.30, Thur. Fri. 7.30. New production RICHARD III previews Wed., Thur., Sat.

THEATRE ROYAL Drury Lane. 8108. "S" "THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN"—Ev. Std. "A MASTERPIECE"—Guardian. SONDHEIM'S "Utterly superb score"—Times. DENIS QUILLEY, SHEILA HANCOCK. SWEENEY TODD. Evgs. 7.30. Half price Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 2.30. Seats from £2.50. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061. End November 15.

TRICYCLE THEATRE 328 8626. Kilburn High Road. PAINES PLOUGH in Rise of the Old Cloud by Dorrell. Mon-Sats. 8.00.

VAUDEVILLE cc 01-836 9988. Evs. to Fri 7.45, Sats. 5 & 8.15, Wed 2.45. "JOAN PLOWRIGHT IS STUNNING AND COLIN BLAKELY IS NO LESS FINE" Gdn. in ENJOY. "ALAN BENNETT LURES AUDIENCE INTO ENJOYMENT FROM THE START" Times. Directed by Ronald Eyre.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat 2.45. ANNIE. "ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT MUSICALS YOU WILL EVER SEE" People. Group Sales Box 01-379 6061. Now booking for Christmas.

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Ton't, Tomor. 3.00 & 7.30 THREE SISTERS by Anton Chekhov (sold out). Seats available from Thurs. NO LIMIT TO LOVE by David Mercer. TWO WEEKS. "It strikes me as Mercer's best play in years". Time Out. "The performances are magnificent" Time Out. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

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THEATRES

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red price. Gps 836 3962. Mon-Fri. 8.00. Sat. 6 & 8.40.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
"Exactly the shot in the arm that the West End needed." S. Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time." Punch.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Ton't to Sat 7.30. Shakespeare's LEAR, Mon 7.30 ROMEO & JULIET

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. Air-conditioning. Credit cards. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT From 8.00. Dining & Dancing 9.30 SUPER REVUE
"BUBBLY"
at 11: KAMAHL
DANCING TILL 1 A.M.

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 SHAFTESBURY AVE. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: A Stanley Kubrick Film THE SHINING (X). Wk & Sun: 1.30, 4.45, 8.00 (Last 3 days.)
2: THE ELEPHANT MAN (AA). Wk & Sun. 1.30, 4.45, 8.00
ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A). perfs. 1.00 (not Sun.) 4.10, 7.40.
ACADEMY 2. 437 5139 Alain Resnais' MY AMERICAN UNCLE (A). Progs. 1.10, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. FISCHER'S NELA, the story of a painter (U). Perfs. 5.30, 7.15, 9.00 daily.
CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden Town 485 2443 (opp. Tube) GODARD'S SLOW MOTION (Sauve Qui Peut: La Vie) (X). 3.30, 5.20, 7.10, 9.10. "Masterpiece" Guardian.
CURZON. Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. Bertrand Tavernier's UNE SEMAINE DE VACANCES (AA) (English sub-titles) "SEE IT—sometimes a film is as good as a holiday" —Financial Times. Progs 2.00 (not Sun), 4.05, 6.20, 8.40. 3rd month.
DOMINION. Tottenham Court Road (580 9562). THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep progs 2.30, 7.40. No evening programme.
COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414). In 70mm THE SPECIAL EDITION CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Cont Progs Dly. 12.40, 3.10, 5.40, 8.10.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings.
THE BLUES BROTHERS (AA). Sep. progs. daily 12.30, 3.10, 6.50, 8.30.
RITZ Leicester Square.
FAME (AA).
Sep progs daily 12.30 (not Suns) 3.00, 5.45, 8.30.
GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. SPECIAL TREATMENT (X). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. MEETINGS WITH REMARKABLE MEN (U) & BLACK JACK (U) 11.15 p.m.
GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402 1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. HEART BEAT (X). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Last 2 days. Starts Thursday BABYLON (X). A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE (A) & WHERE'S POPPA? (X). 11.00 p.m. Lic'd bar.
GATE THREE CINEMA. Parkway 267 1201/485 3446. Camden Town Tube. BREAKER MORANT (A). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Lic'd bar.
GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. Green Park Tube. Exclusive presentation CHARLES CHAPLIN'S LOST MASTERPIECE: A WOMAN OF PARIS (A). Progs. 5.45, 7.30, 9.15. Adv. Ticks. on sale.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) Charlton Heston, Brian Keith THE MOUNTAIN MEN (AA). Sep. progs wk 2.20, 5.30, 8.20. Some progs. Bookable.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) ROY SCHEIDER in a BOB FOSSE Film ALL THAT JAZZ (X). Sep Progs Dly at 1.30, 4.40, 8.00.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). In 70MM THE BLUE LAGOON (AA). Sep. Prog Dly. Drs Open 1.30, 4.30, 7.45. "The Blue Lagoon." Starts 3.20, 5.40, 8.50.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH W.2. (723 2011/2). DRESSED TO KILL (X). Sep. progs. Drs. open dly. 1.15 (not Sun.) 4.15, 7.30. Evening Programmes & Weekends may be booked in advance.
ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, BEING THERE (AA). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 1.50, 5.00, 8.10.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus, 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE. Leicester Square.
*1. THE HUNTER (AA). 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.45.
2. AIRPLANE! (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*3. MONTY PYTHON'S LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30, 6.00, 8.55.
*4. XANADU (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
* No Smoking area.
* No Smoking.
SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Fassbinder's THE MARRIAGE OF MARIA BRAUN (AA). 2.10, 4.30, 6.50 & 9.10. For phone booking 435 9787 after 2 p.m.
STUDIO 2 & 3 Oxford Circus 437 3300 Lic'd Bar. 2. THE SHINING (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.30, 5.55. Late Show Sat. 11.00. 3. THE DEER HUNTER (X) 12.45, 4.05, 7.30. Late Show Sat. 10.50.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY. 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. Autumn Exhibition of Old Master Paintings and Drawings. Until 12 Dec. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30. Thurs until 7.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St. W1. David Jones Inscriptions/ Lawrence Weiner. 01-629 1578.

BLOND FINE ART. 33 Sackville St., W.1. 437 1230. ROWLAND SUDDABY (1912-1972)—Paintings and Watercolours.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). CHRISTOPHER SAXTON AND TUDOR MAP-MAKING. Until Dec. 1981. BENEDICTINES IN BRITAIN. Until 30 Nov. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork Street. ANTHONY AMIES and PETER FROLIC. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

CENTAUR GALLERY, 82 Highgate High St., N.6. Tel: 340 0087. Continuous exhibition of Modern Paintings & Antiques.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY 15 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 01-235 9141 THE BLESSED DAMOZEL—Women and Children in Victorian Art. Weekdays 9.30-5.30.

CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS for business at the Alpine Gallery, 74 South Audley St., W1. Oct 28-Nov 7. 10-6.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 7 Porchester Place, W.2. "Rhodesia to Zimbabwe." Paintings & Drawings by Ann Lindsell Stewart. Till end October. Daily 10-5. Sat. 10-1. 01-723 9473.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116
JOSEPH SOUTHALL 1861-1944

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 01-493 2488. Paul Jenkins Recent Paintings.

HOLSWORTHY GALLERY. Desert scenes and sea imagery in watercolours. CHESTER WILLIAMS. October 23-November 15 daily 10.00-17.30. Sat. 11.00-16.00. 205, New Kings Rd., S.W.6. Tel 01-731 2212/3.

JPL FINE ARTS, 24 Davies St., London W.1. 01-493 2630. Camille Pissarro 1830-1903. Drawings, Watercolours & Pastels. Catalogue available £3.75 incl. postage. Oct 29-Dec 19. Mon-Fri 10-6.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572-3. An Exhibition of RECENT PAINTINGS by TRISTRAM HILLIER R.A. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats 10-1. Closes 29 Oct.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W.1. 499 5058. Robert Bates—Recent Watercolours. Until 21 November.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St. W1. R. B. KITAJ Pastels and Drawings until 7 Nov. Mon-Fri., 10-5.30. Sat., 10-12.30.

MAAS. The Victorian Venus, an exhibition of paintings and water colours by William Edward Frost R.A. Mon-Fri 10-5 at 15a Clifford Street, New Bond Street, W1. OPENS MONDAY.

MORTON MORRIS & CO (in association with Christopher Powney), 32 Bury St., S.W.1. 01-930 2825. Drawings by GEORGE ROMNEY till 7th Nov., Mon-Fri., 10-5.30.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY, 4 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 5488. Exhibition of Old English Sporting Prints. Daily 10.00-6.00. Sats 10.00-12.30. Closes 1st November.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
Piccadilly, London W1
1. STANLEY SPENCER, RA. Until Dec. 14th. Adm. £1.80.
2. BRITISH ART NOW. Until Dec. 14th. Adm. £1.00.
All exhibs. open daily 10-6, half price adm until 1.45 Sun.

SOUTH LONDON ART GALLERY, Peckham Rd. SE5. JESSE DALE CAST (1900-1976) Paintings and Drawings. Wkdays 10-6, Suns 3-6 Adm free. Until 6 Nov.

TARANMAN, 236 Brompton Rd. SW3. 01-589 7838. RAOUL UBAC Slate Sculpture. Until Nov 15. Mon-Fri 10-6, Sats 10-4.

THE COTTAGE GALLERY, 9 Hereford Rd, W2. Tel: 01-221 4578. Paintings, drawings, watercolours, woodcuts by the Swedish expressionist, C. H. Wetterwick. Tues-Fri 10-6. Sat 11-3.

THEO WADDINGTON, 25 Cork St., London W.1. Tel.: 734 3534. LELAND BELL. Paintings until November 15.


# THE ARTS

# Sparkling display of Renaissance court jewelry

**Princely Magnificence**
Victoria and Albert

**Horace Walpole and Strawberry Hill**
Orleans House Gallery, Twickenham

**Beckford and Hamilton Silver from Brodick Castle**
Spinks

Girdle prayer-book made by Lady Elizabeth Tirwit, from *Princely Magnificence*.

There is something immensely comforting about gold and precious stones, especially if we can feel that our appreciation of them is not merely mercenary, but comes from a finer, more avowable regard for the intricacies of craft and the ineffables of art. A large part of the vast public success of the Tutankhamun show and the *Gold of El Dorado* came, I am sure, from just that combination of factors: in comparison, the gold in the *Vikings* show was much less alluring because, though there was quite a lot of it, it was for the most part just coarsely there, lying around in great vulgar lumps—a status-symbol to the Norsemen, no doubt, but offering very little for our comfort.

*Princely Magnificence* immediately and totally overcomes any such misgivings. It will inevitably be packing them in all the way from here to February 1. And rightly so. It is a show with a concept, it is beautifully arranged, it is informative, scholarly, artistic—and dazzling. The theme is court jewelry of the Renaissance, its art, craft and significance. We begin with the significance. What exactly did all the amount of precious materials mean in the court life of the Renaissance? The answers seem to be more complex than one might immediately suppose.

On the one hand there was the usefulness of the rare and precious as a way of displaying wealth and therefore power; and, no doubt, the practical advantage of having infinite riches in the littlest room possible, just in case one had to vacate at short notice. But then there were the more intangible qualities: jewels as talismans or as practical medicine (keep that bezoar close to your heart and it will keep you healthy and wise as well as, evidently, wealthy); jewels as tribute to God and religion (for even one in widow's weeds could decently wear the most ostentatious jewelry provided it had a becomingly moral message); jewels, finally, just as art, more wonderful by far for what man did to his materials than for the inherent value of the materials themselves.

In the main body of the show all these various and seldom totally distinguishable themes are clearly explored. The pieces are arranged in two-sided glass cases separating little alleys, at the end of which are paintings of the period showing the jewels actually in use—and sometimes the very same jewels which are now displayed for us close at hand. The obvious advantage of this arrangement is that we can see the backs as well as the fronts of the jewels; and seldom indeed do we encounter a jewel which is not equally finished from all points of view. It is also fascinating, once one comes down to basics, to note all the ways, probable and improbable, that people have found to show off jewels to their most spectacular advantage. Often it is almost impossible to guess, without the admirably produced and highly informative catalogue as guide. Would you know, for example, what an agraffe was? Apparently, as in the intricately encrusted trophy of Maximilian I, it was meant to be worn in a hat; though that did not prevent Maximilian's wife from wearing it on her arm as well when she felt in the mood.

There are more inescapably famous jewels in the show than you could wave a wand at. Amazing British pieces like the Armada Jewel, the Drake Star, the Barbor Jewel and the Lennox or Darnley Jewel, mostly with their romantic and possibly apocryphal stories attached—for nothing inspires man's myth-making faculties more surely than jewelry, with its aura of fate and fortune. There are hoards, unearthed in places as unlikely as Cheapside (where a whole Jacobean jeweller's stock had been concealed for some long-forgotten reason) or as expected as royal tombs in Strängnäs and Szczecin. There are *memento mori* pieces in which mortality is recalled by way of coffins and skeletons in gold and the finest enamel, which endure while kingdoms vanish. There are Renaissance settings for antique cameos and pieces so formal and abstract they might have been made yesterday.

Few since the Renaissance have been able—or perhaps thought it politic—to consume quite so conspicuously. But, if most of our later rulers have been rather discreet in this regard, commoners have not scrupled from time to time to step into the breach. Two, of respectively the later eighteenth and early nineteenth century, have handed down to posterity a picture of princely ways and extravagant homes extravagantly decked out with the rare, the beautiful and, above all, the expensive: Horace Walpole and his Strawberry Hill, and William Beckford and Fonthill.

Though both were rich dilettantes with a taste for the gothick in life, literature and art, it is not really fair to link Walpole with the excesses, financial and otherwise, of Beckford. The point about Strawberry Hill was that it was itself more of a jewel-box than a palace: a pretty little rural retreat which, as is the way of such things in the hands of an enthusiast, grew far beyond its original intentions but was still tame and orderly enough for an eighteenth-century gentleman. The effect which comes over most powerfully from the charming exhibition *Horace Walpole and Strawberry Hill*, at the Orleans House Gallery, Twickenham until December 7, is one of moderation, grace and civilization.

Walpole might flatter himself with the thought that his home, like his novel *The Castle of Otranto*, was wildly horrid and gothic and gloomy, but in fact prettiness reigned. It must also be said that he used his money very sensibly in the pursuit of the fine as well as the merely curious, and the list of books to his credit, as well as that of his private press, would be impressive in a full-time professional author, let alone a gentleman who pretended to elegant ease.

From the show, life at Strawberry Hill is easy to imagine, both in its physical setting and in its mood, halfway between the grandly improving and the enchanting silliness of the items from Walpole's curio collection: there is even the very tub of goldfish in which Walpole's cat drowned, and was immortalized by Gray in his *Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat.* (It must, incidentally, have been a very silly, or drunken, cat to drown in such a small amount of water.) Beckford's life at Fonthill is much more difficult to imagine, despite all the ink that has been spilt on the subject by Beckford himself and many subsequent prosecutors and apologists. We can, however, vividly picture one aspect of it from the first part of the show mounted by Spinks in conjunction with the National Trust for Scotland and visible at Spinks from November 4 to 28.

That is Beckford's absolute obsession with silver and jewelry, matching in ambition if not quite in achievement that of many a Renaissance princeling. The collection from Brodick Castle was formed in the first instance by Beckford, then handed on to and considerably amplified by his favourite daughter and her husband, the tenth Duke of Hamilton. Beckford seems to have had taste and very decided ideas of his own about design; unfortunately, none of the pieces commissioned by him and made according to his own design seems to survive in the collection today, but enough remains to give some sense of the contrasting tastes of the two collectors.

The fantasy of some of the pieces, like the two silver-mounted pear-wood figures, hung about with respectively fish and astrological signs, is enchanting, while the disciplined ornateness of others, like the silver-gilt wall-sconces, suggests a very different world, and some of the more elaborate pieces of the 1800s like the silver-gilt mounted agate bowl and cover made by John Harris in 1818 imply a conscious attempt to meet the grandees of the Renaissance on their own ground. Truth to tell, Beckford and his son-in-law are hardly in that class. Their falling-short makes them more accessible. Who could seriously imagine owning any of the Victoria and Albert's Renaissance wonders? But a silver teaset or a sconce, now, that could be accommodated in a modest modern home without too much effort . . .

**John Russell Taylor**

## Book review

### Lives of the Modern Poets

**By William H. Pritchard**

(*Faber, £8.50*)

Lives of the poets are inclined nowadays to be a discursive form, verging on the prurient, in which the authors seek to authenticate their subject's genius by dwelling on the Dionysiac, or at least disordered, aspects of their lives, especially if the poet omitted to guarantee his credentials by committing suicide. Dr Johnson had a better way with literary biography. Any book whose title invokes his great *Lives of the English Poets* deserves a welcome, even if it does not quite live up to its claims.

Johnson's book grew almost by accident from a series of prefaces, and became a gallery of character and an implicit manifesto for a whole conception of poetry. Professor Pritchard's purpose is less dogmatic and less comprehensive. The no doubt impossible task of drawing within a single theory all the swarming schools and coteries of poetry called modern remains unaccomplished. It could hardly be otherwise when the new book considers only nine poets, none of them at the length Johnson accorded to his most important figures, and none of them poets whose main work is less than twenty years old. The "the" in the title, with its world of implied exclusions, cannot be taken as much more than a bow towards an admired predecessor.

The alleged corpus of modern poetry begins, in fact, with Hardy (born 1840), continues with Yeats, Pound, Eliot and Edward Arlington Robinson (a poet whom Americans unaccountably continue to take seriously) and is wound up by Frost, Stevens, Hart Crane and William Carlos Williams. Professor Pritchard does not try seriously to trace a common tradition in these diverse writers. They are, rather, the poets who have meant most to him as a reader and a teacher.

As for their lives, he is concerned to resist the critical doctrine that a poem is to be assessed on its intrinsic merit alone, and not with any reference to the poet's own predicament—a doctrine, surely, which largely represents an overreaction to sentimental excess in the opposite direction. He rejects the vulgar notion that a weak poem can be made strong by "plugging it in" to the poet's biography. He is not above to read clues about Hart Crane's entangled personal affairs into "The Bridge", and admires Frost in particular for not having filled his poetry with his own family disasters.

But he values and warms to the distinctive voice that every poet speaks in. This is all the more important to him than what one might call the ideological content of poetry does seem to engage him strongly. He is able, enough to relate these distinctive voices to the character history of each writer. recent revelations of [illegible] Gittings's fine biography of Hardy make it particularly easy to do so with that poet's most dant later work, for instance. The characteristic reticence of Eliot in his work and the serious "escapism" of William in his can similarly be related to their personal lives (Pound, whose best poetry is least like the man, is an exception this).

But the voice that speaks through a man's poems is not identical with that of the whole individual. The importance Professor Pritchard attaches to this aspect of poetry leads him to underestimate the extent to which even such poetry. Hardy's is animated by a dramatic impulse. As for Yeats, who made a positive virtue of mask-swapping, he cannot forbear to admire but cannot bring himself to approve (fortunately his irritation leads him to some of his sharpest insights). He feels special sympathy with Frost and writes well about him, but at the cost of taking that writer's patriarchal tone at face value in spite of the evidence suggesting that it was only one side of a very complex man. The poet's character, if one can talk of such a thing, is inherently more slippery than he is willing to allow.

**George [illegible]**

## Jessye Norman

Covent Garden

**Hilary Finch**

It was Jessye Norman's first recital at Covent Garden, yet the Celebrity Concerts seem tailormade for her. Equally happy with either the drawing-room screen or the big curtain as backdrop she can confide a noble vulnerability in Haydn's dramatice *scena Arianna a Naxos* or, with one gesture, invite her audience into the miniature *scena* she first creates, then enters and lives in for each song.

That rare gift of holding together the introspective and the extrovert, the private thought and the public expression, was epitomized in the two *scena* porper, *Arianna* and Debussy's *Air de Lia*. Her trance-like *Arianna* was all the more effective for having its dramatic outcries contained within a classical poise, achieved with the help of Phillip Moll's accompaniment, full of true eighteenth-century sense and sensibility.

The same sureness of technique, which made for an effortless transition through each register and each dynamic level there, assured and strengthened the progression within Brahms's "Auf dem Kirchhofe": how effective, for instance, the rapid crescendo up to the last, quiet, cathartic "Genesen". Her silent, often 20-second long preparation for each song enables her to enter it, as she leaves it, well beyond the bounds of the physical notes, making each song larger than life: the fully shared joy of "Meine Liebe ist grün" seemed to spring from the same emotional depths as the preceding "Immer leiser", its accompaniment an eloquently fluid and shifting support.

A new colour and mobility moved through three Debussy songs: "Beau Soir" poignant in its capture of transience, a vividly sharp-edged, but perhaps not quite elusive enough "Mandoline", and a "Romance" whose introductory piano anticipated perfectly Miss Norman's suavely arching lines of sound.

In Richard Strauss the technical and interpretative *richesse* of the evening were harvested. Whether in expansive, brightly supported voice for "Heimliche Aufforderung" or warmly enigmatic in mezzo voce for "Ich trage meine Minne", Miss Norman sang at once with an intimacy as if to each individual and with a breadth of dramatic projection that embaraced the entire auditorium.

## Herbert Henck

ICA

**Paul Griffiths**

A new series of "Musica" concerts at the Institute of Contemporary Arts opened on Sunday, again one that promises glimpses along the unofficial avenues of twentieth-century music. First of those disregarded vistas to be viewed was that on Russian atonality from the pre-revolutionary ferment, represented in Herbert Henck's piano recital by three short pieces of 1915: Nikolay Roslavetz's *Quasi prélude* and *Quasi poème*, and Arthur Lourié's *Formes en l'air*.

Roslavetz is a composer whose history makes one wish for greatness. In the young Soviet state his brand of modernism prospered and he held positions of authority, but when "music for the masses" became the form he was obliged to withdraw to Tashkent, there to tart up folk music. Then in the 1930s, like so many others, he disappeared, perhaps to a gloomier exile in Siberia. He remains a shadowy figure, and we need to know his more ambitious post-revolution works. The 1915 pieces, like others of this period I have heard, suggest only a moderately gifted follower of Scriabin.

That composer was also evidently the dominant influence on Lourié. Despite an enthusiastic teenager's dedication of the work to Picasso, *Formes en l'air* has no cubist frenzy but is a gentle cloudscape of figures that float separately on the page without metre or tempo. Again it would be fascinating to know what happened next. Lourié wisely extracted himself from Russia in 1922 and so did not share his colleague's fate, although he seems to have become a more conventional composer.

After the Russians' mystical yearnings it was bracing to hear Ruggles's *Evocations* and their resolute ecstasy, but the real refreshment came after the interval in Stockhausen's ninth and tenth piano pieces. Mr Henck has published an exhaustive book-length study of the tenth piece, and he played this 20-minute colossus from memory. His inner knowledge showed. The great forearm crashes and the fist swipes across the keyboard were no brutish gestures but controlled stabs of a completely formalized aggressiveness, and in the unnervingly tense lulls there was a miraculous unfolding of resonance effects. It was a dazzling, breathtaking performance.

# London debuts

Eleni Traganas has chosen early in her career to specialize in late romantic Russian piano music, and she clearly has the strong fingers and technical skills required to cope with it. Two Scriabin mazurkas were vigorously rhythmic, as was the powerful "White Mass" Sonata, which I found a shade severe, missing some of the gentler poetry and spirituality often associated with Scriabin. In Glazunov's first sonata, too, the melodic ideas needed more consideration and the Andante more tenderness, more time to breathe.

Miss Traganas's virtuosity, however, is hardly in question. Apparently untroubled by the demands of Lyadov's Glinka Variations, she went on to tackle the extreme difficulties of Rachmaninov's second sonata (the 1913 version) with the determination to conquer. The brilliance of the extrovert outer movements needed more careful scaling and the Lento might have benefited from a softer, more romantic reading, but this was none the less an exciting performance that commanded much admiration.

Alan Merian's guitar recital ranged widely, from Bach to Villa-Lobos, and showed a versatile, self-effacing young American with excellent skills and a strong sense of musicianship. His studies in Central and South America have clearly encouraged his affinity with Hispanic music, but he did not neglect other areas, playing Sor's *Grand Solo* and Giuliani's *Grand Overture* stylishly and with an evident alertness to classical forms and expression.

He seemed most at home, however, with Frederico Moreno Torroba's Sonatina: the outer movements were spirited and rhythmic, set off by a softly coloured and subtly phrased Andante. Spanish and Venezuelan pieces by Francisco Tarrega and Antonio Lauro amply demonstrated the wide range of expressive effects at Mr Merian's disposal, and Villa-Lobos's seventh *Etude* confirmed a remarkable and apparently effortless virtuosity.

**Judith Nagley**

## Philip Fowke

Queen Elizabeth Hall

**Max Harrison**

Rachmaninov's transcription of movements from Bach's Partita in E major for solo violin is among the finest things of its kind in the repertoire, and Sunday it drew from Philip Fowke an appropriately imaginative response. Bach's original was mainly a single line of notes punctuated with multiple-stopped chords, but when transferred to the piano all the other voices implicit in this are, so to speak, released.

Mr Fowke sensitively shaped and delicately coloured Bach-Rachmaninov's multiple lines with impressive dynamic and tonal insight. The Prelude and Gigue are the most arresting, the latter emerging as a fully contrapuntal piece, and the whole is a remarkable exercise in recomposition on the transcriber's part, and in piano playing on the recitalist's.

Whereas this programme's opening piece reconciles two centres a few centuries apart, Chopin's Sonata op 35 grew from a single idea implicit in the Funeral March, composed some years before the other movements.

Despite its outward diversity, it is an almost obsessively unified work, and Mr Fowke's interpretation was appropriately informed by a single expressive thrust. There was some splendid pianism here, especially in the development section of the first movement, and in his songful account of the second subject. There was true virtuosity in the Scherzo, taken at a daringly, yet successfully, fast rate. Different again was the Presto, this being a blur of piano sound without clear outline that still conveyed a strange effect of finality.

Their abrasive harmonies and unadorned textures notwithstanding, Mr Fowke emphasized the vocal origin of Bartók's Fifteen Hungarian Peasant Songs, their acute rhythmic life and rhapsodic exuberance. This cultivated echo of a bygone rural reality was a wry preparation for the fantasy world of Schulz-Evler's Arabesques on the "Blue Danube". This is a high-water mark (or the low tide, for self-consciously puritanical tastes) of nineteenth century decorative virtuoso writing. Here the textures proliferate almost endlessly, and Strauss's melodies are nearly lost in the dazzling labyrinth. Mr Fowke threw it all off with a fine display of apparently careless rapture which in fact concealed an admirably stringent discipline.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.


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NELA—THE STORY OF A PAINTER (U)
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# Nicky Henson's adventures en route to a National romantic lead

Nicky Henson cannot quite believe he is at the National Theatre. When he talks about recent roles his voice becomes unsteady, he laughs nervously and his face crinkles in disbelief. He feels that having had no formal training, and with a background he considers to be lightweight work and low-grade films, he is lucky to be among the elect. He has certainly proved his worth at the NT, however, in a number of contrasted roles, from the part of Heros in *The Woman* ("everything that's worst about the type") to the dotty, foppish Brisk in Congreve's *The Double Dealer*, seen recently on television. The part of the courtly, ardent Constant in Sir John Vanbrugh's *The Provok'd Wife*, which opens at the Lyttelton Theatre tonight, is perhaps back to base for Henson. Even so, it is a long way from such films as *Vampira* and *The Bawdy Adventures of Tom Jones*.

"I went through a period when we opened the Young Vic a few years ago, when I needed to make money—we were getting about £35 a week then. Frank Dunlop was very good and let us off to work during the day on films and such. I made as many as three pictures a year, and I thought 'well, everyone sees bad television, but who sees bad films?' and so in I plunged. The trouble is all the bad films turn up on the telly and now, seven years on, they come back to haunt me! There was a period when I had five old movies on in three weeks, all late at night of course when theatre people get a chance to turn on the TV, and of course there was me in yet another leather jacket with hair down to the waist! I risked my life going into the canteen—they were throwing bread rolls at me!

"Actually, to be serious, it does make one realize the power of TV and the problem of doing stage drama on television. I think that very often it doesn't work. It's unfair to theatre—because I'm sure that many people flick on the set and look, and say 'God, is that what theatre is! I'm glad I don't go—I'll stay with the telly.' I didn't see *The Double Dealer*, and I know that in doing it for TV Peter Wood made many alterations, so I hope that it did come over as a piece of entertainment. I hope also that it worked in encouraging people to go to the theatre.

"I wonder about the value of having a movie or video record of 'great performances' because I think they live in the mind. I recently took my two sons, aged seven and nine, to see their grandfather in a film at the National Film Theatre—*The Lady From Maxim's*, a 1933 Korda. I'd always kept away from seeing dad's films, because he was very much musical comedy of the twenties and thirties, a stage-star, and very often those stars don't transfer well on to the screen. It was thrilling because it *did* work, and I thought he was stunning."

Fortunately the boys were also intrigued at seeing Leslie Henson, although they didn't find him like his son. "Some of the audience recognized me and when they realized that these two little red-headed kids were mine, they started to watch the movie through their eyes. It was fascinating."

He has had considerable success at the National, yet a recent foray into the West End with *Rookery Nook* was a bit of a disaster. Does he feel that the NT is more secure ground for preparation, or does it not count?

"Oh, I don't think it counts. I was very happy doing it in Birmingham, where it was really good. People who saw it in that huge musical theatre, Her Majesty's, couldn't believe it was the same one they'd seen four months earlier. I think that long break between Birmingham and London was fatal. Somehow in that time the 'buzz' went, which was sad."

How does he like touring with the NT? "We toured *Browning Version* with *Harlequinade*, and after *The Provok'd Wife* has had a brief run here we'll tour it to Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham and Bristol. This is all part of Michael Rudman's idea for the Lyttelton, and I like to get out and encounter new audiences—because they *are* different from West End or National audiences — and I must admit that now I'm not married any more it's rather nice."

He feels that the company is in good form and good heart. "The time of National knocking is over, I think. It was difficult because it affects everyone in the building. Now, with the theatre riding on a very good wave (and you can *feel* when the curtain goes up), it means we can, as a company, cope with something like the current furore about *The Romans in Britain*. One can accept that as part of the work —I can say that because I'm not in it!"

Nicky Henson may seem a bit too good to be true—good actor, good company man, good-looking—and if he has any less-than-likeable traits they are certainly not in evidence. He jumps enthusiastically from topic to topic—plays he would like to see (not enough time), interaction between British and foreign theatre (not nearly enough); parts he would like to play (he dreams of Falstaff); parts he would like to go back to (Jimmy Porter—"only now I'm too old"). And Constant?

"I've been a fat character man for years, and [illegible] juveniles at 35! He's a [illegible] romantic lover—and [illegible] in *Browning Version* [illegible] chasing Geraldine [illegible] People will start to talk! When Peter Wood asked me to play Constant I thought he'd mixed up my parts. It *couldn't* be more different from Brisk. [illegible] lovers can be boring, [illegible] not, and I found him [illegible] pin down. I never thought of myself as a romantic [illegible] I came here, but the N[illegible] see me as only a co[illegible] One wonderful thing [illegible] say about working [illegible] an untrained actor [illegible] go to drama school, [illegible] works with directors [illegible] also remarkable [illegible] learned so much. [illegible] crash-course in verse-speaking from Peter Hall; I've [illegible] made to look at myself as an actor, my attitudes and [illegible] by Peter Wood. It makes [illegible] ing on plays like *The Provok'd Wife* and *The Double Dealer* most rewarding, I think for [illegible] of us. It has an original [illegible] it feels 'right', and it sho[illegible] make a lovely Christmas sh[illegible]

**Michael Le[illegible]**

هكذا من الأصل

# Why the whites are still leaving Zimbabwe

## Nicholas Ashford reports on the controversial voices that make Mr Mugabe's balancing act in government even more precarious

Salisbury

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Health, has emerged as the member of Mr Robert Mugabe's Government whom whites in Zimbabwe fear and dislike most.

During the past few weeks he has been making speeches around the country calling for substantive changes in the health services.

"The settler health acts of past governments," he declared earlier this month, "ensure economic or racial segregation in our hospitals." It was therefore necessary to create a new system that reflected a "democratic spirit in the health service and overcame the colonial mentality".

It is language like this which creates the impression among whites that standards of health care are going to fall, and that the time has come for them to start packing their bags and head south. Yet at the same time it is just this sort of rhetoric that many black supporters of the Government want to hear. Some blacks, disappointed by what they perceive to be the Government's over-conciliatory attitude towards the white minority have dubbed Dr Ushewokunze the "minister of the people"—one of the few members of the Government who seems to be responding to the aspirations of the electorate.

The contrasting white and black attitudes towards Dr Ushewokunze symbolize the central dilemma facing Mr Mugabe as he completes his first six months as Prime Minister of independent Zimbabwe—the need to balance white interests with black expectations, the need to avoid dislocation of the European-controlled economy while at the same time giving the black majority more jobs, more land, better pay.

For the past six months Mr Mugabe has been able to perform this balancing act with considerable adroitness, but it is becoming steadily more difficult. More whites are beginning to emigrate, with a big increase forecast for the end of the year. Blacks are becoming increasingly tired of having to wait for the fruits of independence to come their way. A rash of industrial stoppages and an increase in black squatting on white-owned land are tangible expressions of black frustration.

Government ministers seem perplexed why so many whites appear to be losing confidence in the Government when their way of living has been so little affected by the political changes that have taken place. Has not the Government, they ask, gone out of its way to assure them there will not be any anti-white discrimination, to conserve private enterprise, to guarantee a continuation of white commercial farming?

All this is true enough. The mere sight of whites continuing to occupy the tables of Salisbury's best restaurants or filling most of the seats on flights to and from the country is a reflection of where economic power still lies.

Despite some nasty incidents in which white farmers were killed (one of which has resulted in Mr Edgar Tekere, Minister of Manpower Planning, facing a murder charge) Europeans no longer travel around the country in fear of their lives. They no longer have to undertake lengthy call-ups in the security forces. The economy is booming to such an extent that shortages of some commodities are starting to build up. White farmers have just received the biggest increase in the price of maize for years.

There have been other pluses as well, such as participation in the Olympic Games by Zimbabwean athletes or a rugby tour of the British Isles. Sporting links may have been severed with South Africa, but Zimbabweans can once again enjoy the spectacle of a cricket match against a leading British county side, Middlesex, (which contained more "black" players than the Zimbabwean side.)

Yet despite all this, there is a growing mood of apprehension in the white community. Although many whites are still determined to stay in Zimbabwe, an increasing number feel their chances of doing so are dwindling. They feel this way partly because of speeches being made by people like Dr Ushewokunze which create the impression—rightly or wrongly—that the country's once high standards of education and health may be sacrificed for the sake of political expediency.

There is concern about what are perceived to be falling standards of law and order, and the possibility of conflict between guerrillas loyal to Mr Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, Minister of Home Affairs. And there is an underlying fear that despite the moderate line followed by the Prime Minister so far, the Government may soon embark on a major socialist programme designed to spread the nation's wealth more evenly along the nation's seven million black inhabitants.

In a recent speech to the Zimbabwe Economic Society Mr Mugabe stressed that despite the attainment of independence, economic power did not rest in the hands of the Zimbabwean people and therefore their liberation from "colonialist exploitation" was still not complete. However, he stressed that because of the country's historical development the process of social transformation envisaged by his Government would 'recognise the reality of free enterprise however contradictory this may seem to our basic principle s of socialism". In other words there would be no sudden switch to socialism, but change would be gradual so as not to disturb the countrys economic structure.

To some of his supporters this is seen as a sign that Mr Mugabe is committed to a market economy for the forseeable future. "It is impossible to construct socialism on the superstructure of capitalism," said one slightly disillusioned suporter at the University of Zimbabwe. "That way you can only build socialism on the periphery." What would happen instead would be the rapid embourgeoisement of blacks moving into commerce, the parastatals and the civil service who would then resist attempts to bring about more radical change in a few years time. This would merely increase the gulf between the "haves and have-nots" that existed during colonial times, the difference being that the "haves" would be black instead of white. The "have-nots" would remain the same—the 80 per cent of the population living in the countryside.

Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party, which has a minority position in the Government, has accused Zanu (PF) ministers of commencing this process of embourgeoisement with themselves. Senior Zapu officials have pointed out that ministers seem more interested in acquiring expensive houses in what were once exclusive white suburbs, driving around in ministerial Mercedes cars and eating in gourmet restaurants rather than tackling the problems of land hunger, unemployment and malnutrition.

The PF's criticism, which is clearly designed to woo voters away from Zanu (PF) in next month's local government elections, is only partly justified. It is true that some ministers and senior party officials are undoubtedly enjoying the fruits of office, but they have also chalked up some signal achievements during the first six months in office.

The programme of rehabilitating peasant farmers who had sought refuge in the cities or who had been herded into "protected villages" has gone remarkably well. Some 200,000 refugees have been brought back from neighbouring countries and a start been made on resettling them and other peasant farmers on what was formerly white land. Many rural schools and clinics have been reopened. The integration of the guerrilla forces is going well. The mere fact that peace has been maintained, despite the continued existence of three rival armies, is probably the most remarkable achievement of all.

All this notwithstanding, however, the pressure for more rapid change is going to increase and Mr Mugabe's balancing act will become steadily more difficult. There is a group within the Zanu (PF) hierarchy, who are said to have the support of the Zanla guerrilla forces, who are pressing for a more radical line by the Government.

They include Dr Ushewokunze and Mr Tekere who retains his portfolio and his position as secretary-general of Zanu (PF) despite his murder charge.

On the other hand there are constraints on Mr Mugabe preventing him from doing so—the need to encourage more aid and investment (which is mainly coming from the West), to maintain white confidence, to restore self-sufficiency in agriculture so as to obviate the need for expensive food imports from South Africa and to underwrite the political and economic stability which neighbouring states like Zambia and Mozambique want to see in Zimbabwe in order to start rehabilitating their own economies.

If he manages to keep this balance Mr Mugabe will have lived up to the epithet of "good old Bob" which many whites have conferred on him.

**One place in Zimbabwe where the pressures are purely sporting—a racecourse crowd in Salisbury.**

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The figure of more than 57,000 in an article on the Somme on October 18 should have referred to the total number of casualties, not deaths, on the first day of the battle.

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# Nuclear energy: getting down to rock bottom

A public inquiry opens today, in Newcastle, at which one of the central issues in the debate on nuclear energy comes under scrutiny. The inquiry is something of a test case for the Government's research programme into the method of disposal of highly active nuclear waste. The search is on for disposal sites where these materials can be guaranteed to be left undisturbed for more than 500 years.

But Northumberland County Council refused permission for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to drill test boreholes for that purpose in the Cheviot Hills. Today's inquiry is the start of the appeal against the decision, and the outcome of the hearing could have profound repercussions on the Government's programme to expand the building of nuclear power stations.

Angry opponents from the countryside surrounding the border towns such as Rothbury, Wooler, Otterburn and Wooperton have been pursuing a campaign against drilling with increasing vigour. Resentment goes deeper than just the intrusion of this development into a national park, although that is more than enough reason in the view of hill farmers, foresters, conservationists and local authority planners of Northumbria.

There is a mistrust about the intentions of the Government and the Atomic Energy Authority over this matter.

From the objectors view, the programme of drilling boreholes in different parts of the country is an inevitable preliminary to the selection of a particular site. If this is not so, why drill even test boreholes? The reply, that it is not a case of selecting a site for disposal, but of choosing a policy for nuclear waste management, seems a piece of semantic casuistry.

Yet the truth lies between the two. The problem of nuclear waste is formed of a tangled skein of issues. Tests to examine the type of rock, in suitably remote districts that could be safe for the dumping of radioactive materials, lead inescapably to areas guarded jealously for their natural beauty. On the other hand the chairman of the advisory committee on radioactive waste management, Sir Denys Wilkinson, has told the Government that none of the possible options for discarding waste has been established; hence the money allocated to the test boreholes is only research.

It is here that the tangle begins and, indeed, the conflicts emerge. The inquiry over drilling in Cheviots must embrace national and international affairs.

Nevertheless attempts will be made to restrict the advocates to more local issues. Once again the inadequacy of the British planning system to cope with the political and social implications of advanced technology will be exposed. The issue is, first, a national one because the development of a nuclear energy programme should not expand until an answer is guaranteed to the waste problem. It is arguable that the Government has already reneged on this principle. The advice of a Royal Commission inquiry on nuclear power and the environment reached a conclusion, accepted by the Government, that it would be wrong to commit future generations to the consequences of fission power on a massive scale, unless a safe method for isolation of wastes has been demonstrated. That advice notwithstanding, the Government has embarked on its new programme of pressurized water reactors for power stations.

A solution to the disposal question is necessary because highly active nuclear waste has accumulated over 30 years from the reprocessing of weapons grade material and of the spent fuel from the first generation of nuclear reactors.

After storage for several years in liquid form, the shorter-lived radionuclides decline and the compound can be incorporated into a solid matrix such as glass. Ingots of the solid material can then be encased in metal cannisters and discarded in a deep geological formation, under the bed of the ocean, or on the surface of the ocean floor.

Opinions vary about the type of glass most suitable for vitrifying waste, or indeed whether it would be preferable to use a totally different process; for example, one to make a solid mineral such as Synroc, a process devised in Australia. Any system of disposal has to meet some basic requirements. It must be secure against disturbance by natural events like volcanic activity or meteorite impact; against the effects of long term processes like faulting, erosions and glaciation; against the effects of the waste itself such as the thermal and radiation affect on the rocks of a repository; and against the disruption by human activities, including mining and sabotage.

**Pearce Wright**
*Science correspondent*

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## Bernard Levin

# A vested interest in avoiding tax

' am", says a Tom Stoppard aracter, "a man of absolutely no nvictions whatever. At least, I ink I am." You will, I am sure, alize that the character in quesn was not based on me; rarely 1 I obliged to say with Belloc that *The question's very much too wide, And much too round and much too hollow, And learned men on either side Use arguments we cannot follow.*

But in this strange position I find self today, anent the Affaire stey. The details need not detain particularly since they are unlligible, anyway: nor need we ell on the fact that the Vestey nily, over the generations, does m to have produced as high a portion as the Mitfords of inriduals who are not quite sixteen nas to the rupee. But the prinle at the heart of the uproar is mparatively simple; for decades end the Vesteys have fiddled ir taxes on a stupendous scale, ring something like fourpence penny a year on an annuil income large that the noughts alone could rdly be accommodated in the rth of a column of *Times* print. d, it is argued, such behaviour reprehensible, and therefore ght to be stopped; it is also ued that the behaviour is not ...sible and therefore ought be stopped, and for good asure that it is reprehensible but vertheless ought to be allowed to ntinue. And I do not find a decin nearly so easy as many of those o have given tongue on the subt appear to do.

Before trying to sort out my as on the subject I must make plain that when I say the Vesteys re fiddled their taxes I do *not* an that they have done so in any contrary to the law. If they had, there would be no argument, at any rate of a moral kind. The reason that there is an argument is precisely that what they have been up to is legal; the law made it possible for them to set up trusts abroad and so to arrange matters that the money was not taxable, and they took advantage of the possibilities the law opened to them, and enjoyed the fruits thereof.

Now before we go any farther, I must point out that if you confine the argument to the statement of it I have just made, what the Vesteys have done is exactly what you and I do, reluctant though you at least are to admit it. We do not break the tax laws, but we take advantage of the concessions they allow us; we deduct from our return of taxable income such sums as were expended wholly, necessarily and exclusively for business purposes, we claim similarly to be relieved of taxation on our mortgage interest, we do the same for legally ordered maintenance payment. If we discover that some item we thought was not allowable was in fact so, we not only enter it on our next tax return; we claim it, in so far as the law permits us to, retrospectively. In short and the vernacular, we are damned if we will pay a penny more in tax than the law compels us to, and we so arrange matters that what the law compels us to pay is reduced as far as our time and our accountants' ingenuity can manage.

Note that this applies in principle, though obviously not to the same extent in practice, to those who, paying income-tax by PAYE, do not have income-tax returns to make in the same sense as those whose affairs fall under other schedules. But all this applies only if you accept the definition of tax-avoidance I offered in my last paragraph but one. What the Vesteys did takes the argument a step farther. They actively sought out, with the aid of a huge quantity of enormously expensive financial and legal advice, ways to get round the provisions of the tax laws without actually breaking them. And there is, obviously, some distinction between active and passive exploitation of the law, between deducting that which the law says plainly may legitimately be deducted, and finding ways to frustrate the intention of the law because the law is so constructed that it permits such frustration to be accomplished.

Here, of course, we are on marshy ground. What is "the intention" of a law other than what it says? And who has ever heard of a law that did not have several ambiguities in it to keep the lawyers in fair round belly with good capon lined while the litigants wear a lean and hungry look? But to ask that question is not necessarily to admit that it has no answer. The law in this case (which is composed partly of Statute and partly of a decision by the House of Lords) was certainly not intended, for a start, to enable the Vesteys to get away with such an enormous quantity of swag.

We need waste no time on some of the peripheral arguments advanced. Of course the Vesteys were able to get away with it only because they were so filthy rich to start with that they could set up a scheme far beyond the pockets of other taxpayers, but that is hardly a matter of principle, and if you think it is, kindly say precisely what level of income should be the dividing line between those who should, and those who *should* not, be allowed to avoid their taxes. On the other hand, there is also nothing in the argument (which seems to be favoured by Lord Thorneycroft) that because the British tax laws are inequitable, damaging to our economy and largely based on a hatred of success, anybody ought to be allowed to get out of complying with them if he legally can. The cure for a bad law is its amendment or repeal, and those who think they can pick and choose which laws they shall, grumbling, obey, and which they shall move heaven and earth to get round, are half-way down the slope at the bottom of which stand the Klay Kross Klan and its supporters in the Labour government.

At this point we must consider the argument that law is morally neutral, so that nothing which is lawful should be thought impermissible. This is liberalism (in the nineteenth century sense) in its purest form, and it strikes me as drivel in *its* purest form. There is no law forbidding parents to treat their children, for years on end, with indifference and contempt, providing they do not actually beat them too hard; but I would withhold admiration from such parents, and rather hope that others *would* do likewise.

It is perfectly possible to think of the Vesteys as what Sellar and Yeatman called the Roundheads—Right but Repulsive (as opposed to the Cavaliers, who were Wrong but Wromantic). The question is: should we? What kind of moral view should inform our attitude to those who, while obeying the law, behave in a manner which we find unacceptable?

Here, the ground becomes very marshy indeed. If you find the Vesteys repulsive, and think your feelings justified, do you feel the same about those trade union leaders and their Labour Party hirelings who set out to frustrate the intentions of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 without actually breaking it, and succeeded in doing so? Or, if you think the latter action was reprehensible, do you think the same of the Vesteys? If, whichever way you face, you answer "No", wherein do you see the moral distinction?

More generally, to what extent should moral pressure ever be exerted against lawful behaviour? There are dangers, great dangers, in moral witch-hunts and moral lynch-law, and that is true even if the hunt and the lynching are conducted without any taint of hypocrisy, which is almost never the case. It is not nearly so easy as it seems to distinguish between the morality of morals and the morality of money; we may well say that while our sex lives are none of anybody else's business, and that puritan accusations of moral laxity should be ignored, it is a different matter, when it comes to the way in which, getting and spending, we lay waste our taxes. But in precisely what way is it different? If we have the right to condemn *as* immoral behaviour like that of the Vesteys, how can we exclude the right to condemn the philanderer, say, as immoral also?

Now perhaps you can see why I confessed at the outset that I do not find this argument at all easy to decide upon. My instinct from the start has been to find the Vesteys' behaviour disgusting; but I am not nearly so confident as some that my instinct is necessarily worth following. But I have, in the course of arguing the case here, happened upon a formula which may work. In deciding whether to judge a lawful action by a moral light, can we not ask ourselves whether it is possible for anyone seriously to *admire* the action? Never mind whether we do or do not do so; is it reasonably possible?

My example of the parents and children presents no problem here; no one could admire such behaviour. My example of the Industrial Relations Act also passes the test; of course it is *possible* to admire the unions' behaviour (though I did not), by regarding it as a defence of the rights of the working man against those who would deprive him of those rights. But is it possible to admire, positively, what the Vesteys did? I think not; not even the buccaneer argument ("good luck to them for getting away with it") will cover such practices. You may not condemn the Vesteys, but you cannot with *a* straight face hold them up as admirable and worthy citizens, and their behaviour as worthy of emulation. (If you are still in doubt, try admiring the behaviour of the Distillers' Company over Thalidomide).

It is possible that the subjection of my new-found principle to rigorous Popperian analysis will result in its being rejected as untenable. But it seems to me to offer a *thread* through this labyrinth, and even to justify my instinctive revulsion at the Vesteys' going-on. Mind you, that still leaves another, and possibly even more important, question unanswered, to wit: if you had the Vesteys' income and the Vesteys' ingenuity, would you refrain from doing what they did. But fortunately, I have run out of space, and cannot now go into the question, let alone answer it on my own account.

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# LONDON DIARY

## ...'s a ...ivilege...or ...it?

...the contest for the Labour ...dership lumbers on its way, ...e MPs have been looking ...the law of parliamentary ...ilege to see if the pressures ...g brought to bear on some ...s by their constituency ...agement committees could ...nterpreted as a breach of ...rivilege that protects the ...ons from outside inter...e.

...dominated constituency ...ations are demanding ...eir MP should comply ...eir majority view on who ...e the new party leader ...uld mark (or spoil) their ...papers under con...ency committee surveil...e.

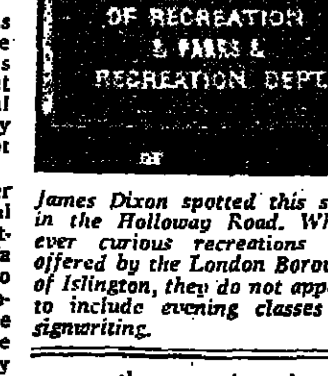
...e "spoilers" would be ...e who think the leader ...ld not be chosen until the ...ary party conference has ...ed on a larger party elec...te, when Anthony Wedg...d Benn is expected to step ...t the shadows.

...t the idea of marking the ...t paper while the party comrades look over the hapless MP's shoulder has a certain unpracticality about it, since the voting usually takes place in private at the Commons, with MPs simply having general discussions with their constituency committees well in advance while preserving their right to make a final choice.

Parliamentary privilege has many ramifications, as Erskine May, the bible of Commons procedure, makes clear. But according to the best legal advice, the proposed action by constituency parties would not constitute an offence.

Yet there could be a wider implication for the individual MP if his constituency committee combines a request for a specific vote with a threat to unseat him under the new automatic re-selection procedure approved by the party. In the view of some old parliamentary hands, this could be seen as a breach of privilege, just as threats by unions to withhold sponsorship of their MPs has been held to be improper.

But it would need a test case to decide the issue, and those MPs under greatest threat have their own remedy; they stand at the next election as unofficial Labour candidates and hope for a sympathy vote, thus cleaving Labour support and allowing the Tories to walk back in. Just one more headache for the new leader.




*James Dixon spotted this sign in the Holloway Road. Whatever curious recreations are offered by the London Borough of Islington, they do not appear to include evening classes in signwriting.*

## Jim's jobless

James Callaghan's decision to step down from the Labour leadership has placed a question mark over the future of six people intimately bound up with him, his personal staff at the House of Commons. Will the next leader take them on lock, stock and typists as a going concern?

Callaghan's chief of staff is Sir Tom McCaffrey, who left a high-flying and well-pensioned career in the government information service to become Jim's chief press secretary when he assumed power from Sir Harold Wilson. Glasgow-born Sir Tom had previously been head of information at the Home Office, 10 Downing Street and the Foreign Office in rapid succession.

Sir Tom, now 58, told me he earns about half of what he would have done had he stayed in the Civil Service, and working on Callaghan's personal staff does not carry a pension. Besides him there is research officer Derek Scott and four secretaries who handle several hundred letters a week. The only personal staff member not affected by Callaghan's retirement from the front benches is his constituency secretary of many years, Ruth Short.

When I spoke to him Sir Tom had had *no* indication from any of Callaghan's potential successors whether or not they would wish to take him over. Should they not, I am sure he could find work in the Callaghan era memoir-writing field, which I suspect is about to become a growth industry.

## Cherry ripe

This week sees the centenary of the birth of one of Britain's outstanding contemporary gardeners. What is most remarkable about Collingwood Ingram is that he approaches his hundredth birthday still very much alive and tending his 15 acres at Benenden in Kent with the aid of an electrically-propelled wheel chair.

Known universally in the botanic world as "Cherry" Ingram, this remarkable man holds the Victoria Medal of Honour, the Royal Horticultural Society's highest award. But his achievements range far beyond the garden; in his time he has been an exceptional traveller and ornithologist, and only this year was writing in *Country Life* on great tits.

Ingram has been credited with the introduction of a considerable number of rare plants into Britain, including a variety of broom which bears his name, *cytisus ingramii*, brought from north-west Spain. He really made his name as an expert in Japanese ornamental cherry trees; once, on a visit to Japan, he was told by botanists there that a particular variety had become extinct. Not so, said Ingram; he had examples in his Kent garden and was able to reintroduce the tree to its native land.

Friends report that he remains remarkably alert for his age. Only five years ago he returned after many years to the inhospitable island of Spitzbergen, which at the age of 95 must have broken some regulation or other. Not bad for a man who has never had a conventional job in his life, and who as a child was considered by his father, the newspaper proprietor Sir William Ingram, too sickly to go to school.

## Knots in Notts?

Television and newspaper articles have been reminding us that *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was, two decades ago, considered by many to be a dangerously pornographic work. D. H. Lawrence's novel survived its 1960 trial and has become, if not a typical set text for GCE exams, a fairly normal feature on the bookshelves. So the news that a *Lady C* film is to be shot in England next year will cause little shock.

However, to attract cinemagoers in the 1980s may demand a rather more sensational approach than a straightforward translation of book to screen. The Anglo-French production by Cannon Films will be directed by Just Jaeckin, who was the director of that milestone in soft-porn cinema, *Emmanuelle*. And to play Lady Chatterley, the film will have the star of *Emmanuelle*, Sylvia Kristel. Bringing a touch of Bangkok to Nottinghamshire?

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*A news digest issued by the Central Office of Information announces: "Lord Of The Files author wins 1980 Booker Prize". William Golding's novel on the Head of the Home Civil Service is one I missed.*

**Alan Hamilton**

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# CND MARCHES BACK

Rallies may come and rallies may go. Trafalgar Square has seen a great many of them over the years. But the massive demonstration of support for the Campaign of Nuclear Disarmament on Sunday afternoon was an event of considerable political significance because it represented the revival of a movement whose activities had such an impact on British public affairs at the beginning of the 1960s. Why has this revival occurred now, and for how long can one expect it to last?

There is no single explanation for the second coming of CND and there will be no general agreement on the relative weight to be attached to the different causes. A principal factor, though, is that critical decisions now have to be taken for the next generation of Britain's nuclear weapons. The essence of Gaitskell's battle is that it was fought and won not simply on the basis of what was prudent for the Labour Party, but also on what was wise for the nation. His victory therefore had reverberations well beyond the party. Unilateral nuclear disarmament became a rejected cause, a conclusion that was confirmed by the Test Ban Treaty of 1963 which appeared to testify to the success of the multilateral approach. Unilateralism became if not a dead at least very much a peripheral issue for a generation.

That has changed with the dispute over the Trident and Cruise missiles. The argument has been joined once again, with a public many of whom are totally uninfluenced by the previous debate and in circumstances that are different in a number of respects. One is that the international scene seems more forbidding. Twenty years ago the Soviet Union did not possess nuclear parity with the west. Now the possibility of nuclear war seems a more real threat to life in British towns and cities, as indeed it does to life in every member country of the western alliance. Recognition of this threat is seen in the new preoccupation with civil defence, which is both an acknowledgment of the danger and to many people an inadequate safeguard against it. The threat seems all the greater in the atmosphere of heightened international tension which has followed the invasion of Afghanistan. To many people nuclear war no longer seems a mere abstract possibility against which the balance of terror provides an adequate practical safeguard.

There are other factors which have nothing to do with the intrinsic merits of the unilateralist case. One is the growing strength of the environmentalist lobby against all forms of nuclear energy. This movement has been fed by the controversy over Windscale and the episode of Three Mile Island. It is not confined to Britain: indeed, it is much more influential in such countries as Sweden and west Germany. It represents a widespread international anxiety over the threat presented to society by the increasing reliance on nuclear power for peaceful purposes; and it is natural that many of those who are disturbed by nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should be even more alarmed by decisions which imply that the western world will be relying upon it for defence for at least another generation.

Then there is the current preoccupation with public expenditure. Those who most resent cuts in spending on health, education and social welfare look at the vast sums absorbed by nuclear weapons and conclude that if this money was saved more could be spent on the schemes which they cherish. This reaction, understandable among many people of idealistic inclination, provides an opportunity for those who wish to manipulate the unilateralist movement for their own political purposes.

Twenty years ago CND was based upon strong idealistic sentiments. So it is again now. Then it became entwined in the struggle for power within the Labour Party. The same is happening again. CND is a cause in itself, and it represents more than itself. This makes it hard to estimate how sustained this revival will be. The movement subsided last time in the first instance because of Gaitskell's victory. But when one speaks of that victory one is in fact referring to two developments: his success in argument and in political organization. The consequences of that victory were then sealed by the Test Ban Treaty.

This leads to the conclusion that CND's prospects now will be much influenced by political developments within Britain and by progress towards international arms limitation. The election of a Labour Party leader of unilateralist persuasion, and the consolidation of the power of the left within the party, would do much to strengthen the movement. An agreement between the superpowers would do much to weaken it. Indeed, successive disappointments over arms limitation, and the feeling in many western countries that the major powers have been allowing the arms race to take its course, have been an important factor in the rise of CND and other protest movements. The ratification of Salt Two and agreement on the limitation of theatre nuclear weapons in Europe would do more than anything else to change this trend by doing something to meet the anxieties on which it is based.

# EMERGENCY IN THE PRISONS

Any legislation hurried through Parliament in an emergency needs to be scrutinized particularly carefully to ensure that it does not go farther than is absolutely necessary, both in the scope of the exceptional powers created, and in the adverse effect it may have on individual civil liberties. The Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Bill, which is to be put to the House of Commons today, with the intention that it complete all its stages before going to the House of Lords tomorrow, is, on the whole, a firm but reasonable response to the difficulties which have arisen from the prison officers' industrial action. A point had been reached when the Home Secretary had to act.

The powers which the Home Secretary is asking Parliament to grant fall into two main categories. The first affects the Army and its facilities. The nature of their training does not qualify soldiers to take on that part of a prison officer's duties which involves close and continuing personal contact with prisoners within the prison confines. So far Mr Whitelaw has indicated that he intends using Army personnel to perform such duties as guarding the perimeter of prisons, manning switchboards, and carrying out clerical functions. For that they are suited. The Home Secretary has also raised the possibility that Army accommodation may have to be used to cope with overflow prisoners. That would bring soldiers into a much closer relationship with prisoners. That may be necessary, but it would impose a much more difficult duty on the troops.

The second batch of powers sought by Mr Whitelaw which affect the administration of criminal justice are complementary to the first. They are designed to relieve the conditions which have necessitated recourse to the Army. Some of the measures in the Bill have long been urged by penal reformers as a means of reducing the numbers of people in prison. The restrictions on imprisoning fine and maintenance defaulters, for instance, now being put forward as a temporary expedient, could become permanent. Reducing the length of sentences by releasing some offenders nearing the end of their term of imprisonment would also conform to the widely held opinion that many prisoners were being kept in custody for far too long. Obviously, those released under that dispensation in the Bill should not include any who were thought to be dangerous to society. The Home Secretary's power to release, on what amounts to executive bail, prisoners remanded or committed for trial in custody, will, if those so released behave properly and turn up for trial, support the view that bail is sometimes unnecessarily refused by the courts.

In one respect, however, the Bill gives cause for disquiet. It provides that magistrates would have the power to further remand a prisoner in custody in his absence. Under existing law, prisoners on remand normally come before the courts every week, when they are either released on bail, remanded in custody for a further period, or committed for trial. This is designed to allow a prisoner to renew his application for bail, and permits magistrates to deal with any new factors that may have arisen in the meantime, including, although rarely, allegations of illtreatment. The regular appearance by an unconvicted accused is an ancient and necessary safeguard against injustice and abuse. The law permits exceptions in limited circumstances in cases where the accused does not personally attend court but is legally represented. It is essential that the safeguard of being represented should be incorporated into the emergency Bill. How else could a court be apprised of those matters which the accused wishes to bring before it? If he cannot do that, there is no point in calling his name every week only for him to be further remanded in custody. If, as appears to be the case in some prisons, access by a prisoner to his lawyers is being denied, then the only answer may be to give the Army the additional task of escorting prisoners to court.

# DISCONTENT IN ZAMBIA

President Kaunda has given a rather unconvincing explanation for clamping curfews on all Zambia's cities on the eve of its sixteenth independence anniversary celebrations, after a shoot-out with an armed insurrectionary band. He accuses South Africa, suggesting that Pretoria's motives for destabilizing Zambia have some connexion with its troops in the Caprivi strip, which are fighting Swapo guerrillas based in Angola. The South Africans shelled Zambian territory recently and tried to have talks with the Zambian command, which refused. But it is hard to see how promoting a coup in Zambia could ease South Africa's problems.

South Africa is negotiating over the role and impartiality of the United Nations in the proposed elections in Namibia and demanding the exclusion of Swapo forces from the proposed neutral zone along the Namibia frontier which is to include part of the Caprivi strip. Making trouble for Dr Kaunda seems irrelevant to that admittedly thorny problem. Even if there were a coup in Zambia, South Africa would still be expected by the United Nations and the western powers to hold "free and fair" elections in Namibia. Interference in Zambia would seem to weaken South Africa's argument that its hands are cleaner than other peoples', and might strengthen support in the United Nations for sanctions if the elections are delayed.

It may be tempting to President Kaunda to wheel in the racists as whipping-boys. But he also went out of his way to exonerate President Mobutu of Zaire from setting mercenaries on him. The report that some of the gunmen were Katangese might imply that Zaire was cooperating with South Africa. In fact, Katangese bandits have troubled the copperbelt for years.

A clue to the President's thinking may lie in his statement that only three members of Zambia's forces were involved in the abortive coup. This seems a warning to malcontents that he still has the Army on his side; so long as it is, no coup can succeed. The question remains what tribe or faction does wish to overthrow the Kaunda regime.

There is deep discontent. The economic crisis, which many hoped would abate once Zimbabwe came under black rule, has dragged on. Zambia is short of foreign exchange and import controls have emptied the shops. Unemployment—Zambia has a larger urban sector than most African countries—is severe. For years Zambia had to accommodate the unruly Zimbabwe guerrillas; some remain. Violent crime has soared. In August, the home affairs minister reported that in the first six months of 1980 felonies increased fourfold, robberies fivefold. Last month the official *Times of Zambia* called for a curfew or state of emergency. It now has one, but not ostensibly for crime control. Meanwhile the Government is reported to have imported arms and armoured vehicles from Russia.

President Kaunda may be more worried at the disintegration of the country—anarchy—than insurrection. He has no personal rival. It is Unip, the ruling party, rather than the President that is unpopular. Indeed, Dr Kaunda has sometimes dodged behind Unip's unpopularity no less than behind South Africa's—or Rhodesia's—when protest became pressing. He is now moving Zambia into the left-of-centre "revolutionary" Africa grouping. Basically he shows himself a far more successful politician than administrator. He has failed to impose efficiency, or his own moral standards, on his administration. Yet efficient and clean administration is what Zambians now above all demand of him.

## Transplants dilemma

*From Mr Jack Ashley, CH, MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South (Labour)*

Sir, The Chairman of the BBC, Mr George Howard (October 24) evades the main charge against the *Panorama* programme on brain death. While *Panorama* had every right to mount a programme on this subject, it had no right to give a false impression that kidneys were being taken from donors in Britain who might still have been alive. But that is what it did.

Consequently millions of people will remember not the detail of the programme but the message that people are alive today who had been categorized as "dead".

There is no doubt, however, that none of the four American cases used in the programme would have been considered dead under the British criteria. That is why the programme misled. That is why kidney sufferers may die as potential donors are scared off and the shortage of kidneys becomes more acute. And that is why the BBC and the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services should take urgent remedial action to reassure a seriously worried public.

Yours sincerely,
JACK ASHLEY,
House of Commons, SW1.
October 24.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Questions over monetarist strategy

*From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP for Hexham (Conservative)*

Sir, Nearly a year has passed since I suggested in your columns (November 17, 1979) that a record minimum lending rate of 17 per cent struck at the heart of the Government's economic strategy and underlined the dangers inherent in excessive reliance on monetary policies based on dubious monetary targets and statistics. So it has proved. The balance of budgetary, fixed and monetary policies has been effectively upset.

"Hot" money which we do not want has artificially pushed up the sterling exchange rate, damaged the competitiveness of our industry and increased unemployment. At the same time the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement has risen by a massive £2,000m or more a year just to service more costly public debt and to pay out additional unemployment and social security benefits. And still the money supply figures, for what they are worth, have gone on rising.

While I welcome the general views expressed in your leading article of October 25, I do not believe that we can afford to wait even a week for an indication of what next month's figures for the growth of money supply are going to show. That is to rely yet again on a statistical gamble. On the assumption on which the Government have hitherto relied the one downward move to 16 per cent was either wrong or manifestly inadequate.

ICI are strong enough to survive the first quarterly loss in their history. Other companies are not, and too many have already gone to the wall. A significant reduction in interest rates is required immediately if we are not to sink into further unnecessary recession.

As the Prime Minister said in 1977, the Conservative approach was put very simply by a Chinese philosopher centuries ago: "Govern a great nation", he counselled, "as you would hook a small fish". Don't overdo it.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY RIPPON,
House of Commons, SW1.
October 27.

## A future for 'The Times'

*From Mr P. F. Nind*

Sir, And may we, individual readers, have the opportunity to become *shareholders in your proposed co-operative*.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP F. NIND,
The White House,
Abinger Common,
Surrey.
October 24.

*From Mr Alex Harrison*

Sir, Why don't we who buy *The Times* buy *The Times*?

There are accountants, solicitors, financiers and men of business aplenty among your readers. If we all got together to pool our resources and to put up the skill and capital, we could form a company as powerful as any in the land.

There are probably a few chaps like myself who wouldn't mind saying words to those who are threatening your existence.

Haven't you a man of business who would be prepared to start the ball rolling?

Yours truly,
ALEX HARRISON,
11 Kingsway House,
King Street,
Bedworth,
Warwickshire.
October 23.

*From Mr Nicholas Baker, MP for Dorset, North (Conservative)*

Sir, I applaud your resolve to mobilize the support of *The Times'* staff for a constructive approach to the paper's problems.

If withdrawal of the Thomson family from the role of constant supporters helps achieve this, it will be welcome. I recall that you expressed the same resolve before the 11 months' stoppage. However you failed in the agreement which brought the stoppage to an end to achieve a constructive approach either to wage and manning levels or to the introduction of new technology.

Those who read your paper daily wish you good luck in your endeavour to achieve this at a second attempt. But there is one significant difference between the situation now and in 1978.

Your readers now know that, however reluctantly, we can manage without *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS BAKER,
House of Commons.
October 24.

*From Mr David Barlow*

Sir, In extremis, yes, although nobody surely doubts that *The Times* will survive; it is the make-up of the phoenix which eventually arises that should be of paramount concern. What an opportunity now presents itself to transform *The Times* into a truly great and democratic newspaper, pioneering the way ahead not only in publishing, but in industry as a whole in this country.

Those who shape this phoenix must ensure that it does indeed rise above the ashes of Fleet Street industrial relations. I respectfully submit that it is essential that all the unions concerned participate, both professionally and financially, in whatever future financial corporation is formed.

This is the time, right now, to insist that the unions, as well as the journalists and management, stand up and be counted by acquiring a sizable block of shares and at least one seat on any future board of directors. In this way *The Times* will be a truly independent and flourishing newspaper during the next 200 years and more.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BARLOW,
Bridge Hall,
Near Burgess Hill,
Sussex.

*From Dr John Hawgood*

Sir, First, I wish to add my name to the many others who will be writing to support your determination to preserve the future of *The Times* with substantial staff involvement in its control.

Second, may I propose the formation of a body of "covenanting subscribers", of which I would wish to be a founder member, to help with the financial support of the new venture?

Third, I would wish to make just one condition for the continuation of such financial support—that the production costs should be brought into line with the best international practice by adoption of new technology and reasonable manning levels.

Again, best wishes for your fight.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HAWGOOD,
Crook Hall,
Durham.

*From Mr Michael Bucks*

Sir, May I most heartily endorse Mr George Malcolm Thomson's proposal (October 25), for the formation of the Friends of *The Times* as an authoritative body to represent your readers, not only in connexion with the negotiations about to take place, but generally in relation to your paper's future, assuming that a solution to the present problem can be found.

Quite apart from the self-evident fact that your readers have such an interest—it is, for instance, not difficult to imagine a potential proprietor whose paper one would not buy—a body so formed could play an important part in influencing your readers to subscribe capital in any consortial company which may be formed to publish the newspaper, a company in which, incidentally, it would surely be sensible to allow your printers to invest.

Quite apart from the fact that some of them are probably better able to do so than many of your readers, there is nothing more likely to ensure a sense of responsibility than having one's own capital at risk.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
MICHAEL BUCKS,
20 Whielden Green,
Amersham,
Buckinghamshire.

*From Mr R. F. Whale*

Sir, The longstanding difficulties of *The Times*, its prospective closure and the proposed profound restructuring which all *Times* readers hope will enable this great newspaper to continue its career, seem to illustrate once again that it is only when faced with the direst possible situation that the British people can be induced to undertake fundamental changes in their traditional practices.

In this light the Government's economic policies, which threaten, as it has been said, to put Great Britain Limited out of business, can perhaps be regarded as necessary and in the longer term even hopeful.

Yours faithfully,
R. F. WHALE,
29 Hurst Avenue,
Highgate, N6.

## How West should react to Soviet fear

*From Sir John Lawrence*

Sir, As an old Moscow hand I would like to congratulate Michael Binyon on his reporting of the Soviet Union. In particular his article in *The Times* for October 22 on "how the Russians see the world closing in" on them supplies the missing piece in much of our thinking about foreign policy.

I yield to none in thinking that Soviet aggression must be stopped and I do not believe this is quite so difficult as is generally supposed. But there is a hidden danger. The leaders of the Soviet Union are running scared and that ought to scare us. If they feel they are being driven into a corner, they may lash out. The Soviet Union is still a super-power, even if one that is past its peak.

I do not believe that the Soviet leaders anticipate an attack from the West helped by the Chinese, but they might convince their subjects that the threat is real. And I am convinced that the leaders are frightened by their internal situation. The ideology of Marxism is "exhausted" in the sense that throughout eastern Europe—whatever may be the case elsewhere—neither those who preach Marxism, nor those who hear it, believe in Marxism. The social system founded by Lenin is bankrupt.

The economy is falling behind and *there is no cure that does not* involve dismantling something that is deemed essential by Marxist Leninists. Let us hope that there will be plenty of bread and potatoes in Russia this winter. It is certain that there will be a serious lack of meat, vegetables, fruit and dairy products.

The technological gap between the Soviet Union and the West is widening rather than closing. Industrial production barely keeps up with the increase of population, but to introduce new methods involves opening up free exchanges with the more advanced Western countries; and that would be dangerous. The colossus has feet of clay and every opening to the West, whether in the form of foreign broadcasts, free trade unions or free exchanges between scientists and technologists, makes this ever clearer.

Eventually the Soviet Union will evolve into something very different but at present we cannot affect the evolution, except for the worse. Interference from outside could drive the present Soviet leaders to a dangerous desperation and it could even rally the Russians round the Kremlin's leadership.

I am not pleading for a soft policy. So long as the Soviet Government fails to honour the obligations it has already undertaken under the Helsinki agreement and so long as Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan, pressure must be maintained and I suspect, increased. But at the same time it should be made clear to the Soviet leaders that, if and when they join the comity of nations, everything will be done to smooth their path, including arms reductions that go much farther than anything yet contemplated.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LAWRENCE,
24 St Leonard's Terrace, SW3.
October 24.

*From Mr Patrick Wall, MP for Haltemprice (Conservative)*

Sir, Mr Binyon's outstanding article (October 22) on the outlook in the Soviet Union is of particular importance at a time when their military might is increasing at an ever-escalating rate.

The crisis point will arrive when a dictatorship not only feels threatened, but knows that its economy and manpower are both failing and that it cannot even feed its own people.

At sea the expansion programme of the USSR is increasing, not only in nuclear submarines but aircraft carriers, battle cruisers and nuclear-powered cruisers, which will enable it to challenge Nato *on the surface as well as under the* seas.

On land the Soviet Army outnumbers Nato by some three to one in both armour and artillery.

In the air the greatly increased fighter bomber and helicopter forces as well as the Backfire bomber and other recently developed aircraft, create a further threat. New ICBMs, anti-satellite and anti-missile devices, as well as chemical and bacteriological weapons, complete the picture.

The danger point may well be reached when the new leadership takes over in the Kremlin. The next United States presidential election year, 1984, may well prove the best period to strike: unless events spark off aggression in Poland or in the Middle East before then.

The only hope of avoiding World War III is to show the USSR that aggression cannot pay. To achieve this the present balance, which is tilting ever more against Nato, must be reversed whatever the cost. Time is not on our side and defence must have first priority.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK WALL,
(Chairman, Military Committee, North Atlantic Assembly),
House of Commons.

## 'The Romans in Britain'

*From Sir Horace Cutler*

Sir, I fancy that gremlins may have altered the sense of the end of Mr Don's letter (October 23) but in any case I must correct one misconception.

I did not leave the auditorium during the preview of *The Romans in Britain*: I stayed to the bitter end and witnessed the desultory and derisory applause.

That I did not care for the play is well known, but it is untrue that my antipathy was to only a portion of it. Taken as a whole, anything less "brilliant and stimulating" would be hard to imagine.

Be that as it may, I am not concerned with the issues of artistic standards, obscenity, indecency or dramatic politicking in themselves. My purpose was to question whether any production so lacking in redeeming features (and grossly offensive to boot) ought to be staged at public expense.

It is clear beyond a peradventure (and I have had a heavy postbag) that a large majority of the public is opposed to this use of public funds. Fashionable though it may be to pander to minority tastes and wishes, we have still not reached the stage in civic affairs where no account need be taken of widely-held views.

Accordingly it is inevitable that the GLC should consider its position. I doubt whether anyone would seriously suggest that one lapse of judgment should condemn the National Theatre to eternal financial limbo; but short rations often clear the head.

Yours faithfully,
HORACE CUTLER,
The County Hall, SE1.
October 23.

*From Dr Oswyn Murray*

Sir, As the only reviewer able to rub together two civil words on the subject of Howard Brenton's *The Romans in Britain*, I am impelled to speculate on this strange unanimity, and especially on the hysterical tone adopted by professional critics, not mere Whiteboused London councillors.

Can it be a gigantic conspiracy on the part of critics and producers, orchestrated by Mel Brooks, to fill London's empty theatres with plays pronounced so unspeakable that everyone flocks to them? Or is it some deep vendetta against the National? Is it Brenton's display of neo-fascist attitudes beneath the surface left-wing orthodoxies? Or can it be that the critics feel their virility is threatened by all this beauriful male nudity? Would the reaction have been different if there had been any female nudes in the production?

This is a play, a piece of unreality, and should be judged in terms of what it tries to do, to relate the present to the past: if it is a failure, it is a brave and interesting one. How many shipwrecks have there been on the reef of British myth, and how few successes!

In the end we may class the play with Kipling's Puck, Doughty's *Dawn in Britain*, or Charles Williams's Arthuriad, rather than with the Purcell-Dryden *King Arthur* or David Jones's *In Parenthesis*: but we should at least do Mr Brenton the courtesy of discussing him in these terms.

Yours faithfully,
OSWYN MURRAY,
Balliol College,
Oxford.
October 23.

## Medical school's future

*From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London*

Sir, Mr Ennals (October 27) states that I gave an assurance to members of both Houses of Parliament that the proposal to close the Westminster Medical School would never have been considered if there had not been a proposal to phase out the acute beds at the hospital.

I gave no such assurance. What I did say was that if the acute beds at the hospital were to continue to be needed, that was a factor which would be taken into account. It was taken into account both by the senior medical committee and by the planning committee of the university in making their recommendations.

I could not have given any such assurance because decisions about the future of medical schools are not taken by the Vice-Chancellor but by the Senate and Court of the university. I told the meetings which were convened at the House that I was there to listen to representations and would convey them to the relevant bodies of the university. That I did.

Mr Ennals, as a former Secretary of State, will appreciate that when a pressure group fails to get its way the next move is to create doubt and dismay about the recommendations. That he has done and that is what in this letter I am trying to dispel.

Yours etc,
NOEL ANNAN,
University of London,
Senate House,
Malet Street, WC1.
October 27.

## Custodial attitudes

*From Mr Gareth Williams, QC*

Sir, As a consequence of the industrial action taken by the Prison Officers' Association, magistrates are urged not to commit defendants to custody if at all possible, whether by way of sentence or by way of refusal of bail.

Many of those sentencing in the Crown Courts would welcome the power of imposing a sentence of imprisonment which would be served in part, with the remainder in suspense. Section 47(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977 would allow this where the sentence is one of not less than six months nor more than two years. There are a substantial number of offenders for whom such a sentence would be eminently suitable.

Though the Act is three years old, the Order implementing s.47(1) has never been introduced by the Government. Why not?

Yours faithfully,
GARETH WILLIAMS,
Farrar's Building,
Temple, EC4.

## Tackling juvenile crime

*From Mr Graham Don*

Sir, The current squabble between magistrates and social workers is both unseemly and unhelpful. The Children and Young Persons Act 1969 undoubtedly diminished the powers of the Juvenile Court and elevated the role of the Children's Officer. But the Act was intended to benefit the children and its effect on magistrates or local government officers is surely irrelevant.

The Juvenile Court was founded in 1908, but by 1969 it was clear that, whatever its merits, it was not achieving the success hoped for. The need for change was widely recognized. Nor is it fair to condemn the 1969 Act when many of its provisions have never been brought into force.

The White Paper on Young Offenders may restore the ego of those magistrates who have thought their dignity slighted, but it will achieve no other aim. One does not advance by going backwards.

Would it not be better if we fully implemented the 1969 Act and if it were then seen to be in need of revision to amend it?

The lack of funds ought not to deter us. If half the money lost by tax avoidance were spent on crime avoidance we might well be getting somewhere.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM DON,
14 Celina Close,
Bletchley,
Buckinghamshire.
October 24.

## No power to charm

*From Mr L. G. Creasey*

Sir, How true Dr Roy Strong's comments were in your article on the sponsored arts (October 20).

I recently perceived a way of creating income and increasing membership for the British Museum by producing a most tasteful and colourful catalogue which offered replicas and reproductions (copper, bronze, stone, ceramics, glass and textiles) of their more obviously usable decorative objets d'art. Members were to receive these pieces at a preferential price. I suggested that the museum should get the entire benefit of the profit margin generated in the sale of those goods.

As the museum did not have sufficient funds to pay for the production of the catalogue or the warehousing and stocking of the objects, I offered to find a sponsor to do this. I wrote to approximately 300 companies taken from *The Times 1,000* list, including banks, insurance companies, building societies and industry, and to date have drawn a blank.

Amusingly, one of the clearing banks missed the concept completely and suggested that I go to my local branch and borrow the money myself.

Are the banks' needs greater than the museum?

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE CREASEY,
Countryside Promotions,
121 London Road,
Knebworth,
Hertfordshire.

## Silent bliss

*From Mr Stephen Coulson*

Sir, As verger of a parish church for over three years, it was my pleasure to witness a variety of circumstances for the solemnization of holy matrimony. I have seen weddings take place cheerfully, tearfully, shyly, extravagantly, earnestly and even lethargically. Tardily must rate as one of the most common adverbs, but none so much fun as the wedding that takes place chaotically.

I pray, though, that all the participants will have remained to their partner as I do to you.

Yours sincerely, faithfully and truly,
STEPHEN COULSON,
St Edmund Hall,
Oxford.
October 21.

# COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 27: By command of The Queen, the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of The Duke and Duchess of Kent for New Zealand and bade farewell to Their Royal Highnesses on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this evening upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Botswana and Mrs Masire, and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

YORK HOUSE
October 27: The Duke and Duchess of Kent left Heathrow Airport, London this morning in a British Airways 747 Aircraft to visit New Zealand.

Their Royal Highnesses were received upon arrival at the Airport by *The Lord Hamilton of* Dalzell, Lord in Waiting to The Queen. His Excellency The Honourable L. W. Gandar (New Zealand High Commissioner), and Mrs Gandar, Mr Kenneth Wilkinson (Deputy Chairman, British Airways), and Mr John Wright (Deputy Director, British Airports Authority).

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Miss Carola Godman Irvine are in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend the Society of Engineers 125th anniversary reception and dinner at the City Livery, London, on October 30.

In accordance with this wishes, there will not be a public memorial service for Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, Director General of Army Medical Services 1941 to 1948 and Governor *of Bermuda 1949 to 1955, who died* in Bermuda on September 11, 1980.

## Birthdays today

Air Chief Marshal, Sir Harry Broadhurst, 75; Sir Frederick Delve, 78; Lord Fraser of Kilmorack, 65; Miss Cleo Laine, 53; Mr Michael Noakes, 47; Brigadier Sir Otho Prior-Palmer, 83; Mr William Rodgers, MP, 52; Lord St Helens, 68; Sir Folliott Sandford, 74; Captain Caspar Swinley, 82.

Detective constable Michael Green with his wife and mother after he was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct at County Hall, London, yesterday. He chased and tackled a youth who produced a pistol and threatened to shoot him.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr R. C. W. Llewellyn and Miss L. R. Gilmour**
The engagement is announced between Robert Crofts Williams, elder son of Sir David and Lady Llewellyn, of The Glebe, Yattendon, Berkshire, and Lucinda Roberte, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander Gilmour, of Denchworth Manor, Wantage, Oxfordshire.

**Mr J. D. Bromage and Miss E. E. M. Raikes**
The engagement is announced between David Bromage, FRCS, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. R. V. A. Bromage, of The Croft, Lamberhurst Quarter, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. W. H. Raikes, of Little Paddock, Frithsden Copse, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

**Mr J. R. Wigan and Miss V. M. Vickers**
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs N. R. Wigan, of Saffron Walden, Essex, and Virginia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Vickers, of Bramhope, Leeds.

**Mr S. Harker and Miss N. L. Beaumont**
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Captain and Mrs Matthew Harker, of 7 Cadogan Court, Draycott Avenue, SW3, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Beaumont, of Donadea Lodge, Babell, Clwyd, *North Wales.*

## Marriages

**Mr A. W. Matthews and Mrs J. Spencer**
The marriage took place quietly in Cambridge, on Saturday, October 25, between Mr Anthony Matthews, son of Mrs G. E. McWatters and the late John Matthews, and Mrs Jane Penelope Spencer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Fleming-Jones.

**Mr T. J. Caulfeild and Mrs J. Grover**
The marriage took place in London on Monday between Mr Toby John Caulfeild and Mrs Joanna Grover, of Tiburon, California.

**Mr R. G. Spiegelberg and Miss S. L. Dodd**
The marriage took place on Thursday, October 23, quietly in London between Mr Richard *Spiegelberg and Miss Suzanne* Dodd.

# Clouds lift from ceramics' market

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The market in nineteenth century European ceramics, very much under a cloud last summer, appeared to be picking up again at Christie's yesterday.

The grandest lots were a group *of Minton pâte-sur-pâte* vases decorated with diaphanous cupids and nymphs by Louis Marc Solon. They had been bought in the 1890s by an engineering magnate of the day, Louis W. Winans, who made a fortune out of building Russian railways; his name and the date "February 1896" is inscribed in gilt on the bases of several. The group was sold by a descendant.

A large pair of oviform vases from the group made £5,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000) to Rare Art of New York, a pair of three-handled tapering vases made £3,000 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500). Only one damaged piece was unsold.

Ormiate Sèvres style pieces, virtually unsaleable last summer, were again on the move. A pair of pink-ground jewelled cylindrical cups and saucers were characteristic, selling for £520 (estimate £200 to £250). A large ormolu mounted vase painted with Napoleonic scenes inside £3,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

The British Museum was an active purchaser of South American textiles in Sotheby's minor sale of antiquities and primitive art yesterday. It spent £160 (estimate £80 to £100) on a group of four Peruvian pre-Columbian textiles, £40 (estimate £60 to £80) on a Tihuanaco textile fragment, £55 (estimate £80 to £100) on a Paracas *textile fragment. They bought six* lots in all. The sale totalled £42,228 with 9 per cent unsold.

Correction: "An Utamaro print, "Les deux côtés de la moustiquaire", was reported yesterday as unsold at Friday's Le Vésl collection auction in Paris. This information was given to *The Times* in error. The print was bought by a Paris collector for 350,000 francs (£33,333).

# Plans to cut orchestra jobs dropped

By Our Music Reporter

Plans to make redundant a third of the musicians of the Bournemouth Sinfonietta, have been dropped because of the improved financial position of the Western Orchestral Society, which runs the chamber orchestra and the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra.

The jobs of nine musicians have been saved, although two vacant positions in the string sections of each orchestra will be unfulfilled because some savings have to be made.

The society had expected a deficit of £103,000 in 1980-1, but extra support from local authorities, fund-raising by the Friends of the Bournemouth Orchestras, internal savings and a supplementary grant of £15,000 from the Arts Council, have reduced the projected deficit to £30,000.

Although the society said the response had been "very good", it felt the long-term position was still worrying. Similar difficulties would recur next year unless much greater support was assured.

## Cardinal elected to Synod council

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Basil Hume, has been elected to the council of the Secretariat General of the International Synod of Bishops, which is meeting in Rome.

The election comes after a synod on marriage and the family during which Cardinal Hume made several interventions.

# OBITUARY

## DR MARCELLO CAETANO

### Former Prime Minister of Portugal

Dr Marcello Caetano, who was prime minister of Portugal from 1968 to 1974, when he was ousted by a military coup, died in Rio de Janeiro on October 26. He was 74.

Caetano was no liberal, no democrat and not much of a parliamentarian, but he did have a more internationalist outlook *than his predecessor*, Dr Salazar, who ruled the republic autocratically for 40 years. Caetano was a tall, lithe, aloof man with gleaming spectacles and white hair; he was proud and ambitious but without a trace of vanity. A scholarly jurist, he was often accused of intellectual snobbery, yet he was more the conciliator, more the negotiator than ever Salazar was. Whereas Salazar would brook no interference in his policies and plans, Caetano was subject to pressures on all sides. Admiral América Thomaz, then head of state, for example was not prepared to be a mere rubber-stamp president and would constantly try to influence events. There was much hope in 1968 that Caetano would bring forward plans for the *liberalization of Portugal after* decades of autocracy and he indicated at first that this would be the case. But he found himself up against a solid barrage of ultra-conservative opinion and, of course, he also had to contend with those on the left-wing who were eager to carry on their feud against Salazar's successor.

Caetano's political life had always been closely interwoven with that of Salazar's—he had been the theoretician, with Salazar as the pragmatist, when the new corporate constitution for the *Estado Novo* was drafted. Caetano may have been influenced intellectually by liberalism but instinctively he, too, was an authoritarian. Lacking the toughness that characterized Salazar's period in office, *Caetano found it impossible to* hang onto power when the army officers, who had sensed the desire for change in the republic, decided to send their tanks through the streets of Lisbon in April 1974.

Born in Lisbon on August 17, 1906, Caetano was the son of a customs clerk. In his early years, Portugal was going through an unstable period when government succeeded government with great rapidity. When he was 21 he took a brilliant law degree and while working for the finance ministry in 1931 he got his doctorate in law with a thesis on the depreciation of currency after war. In 1933 he was appointed to the chair of law at Lisbon University, where he taught administrative, constitutional, criminal, colonial and corporative law.

Although absorbed in his academic and journalistic career,

he did not forget his political ambitions and he became an official of Salazar's National Union group when it was created in 1932. In 1940 he was made national commissioner of the *Mocidade Portuguesa* (the national youth movement), preaching the principles of the Portuguese corporative state with its emphasis on God, country, family, Christian morality and authority.

He was vice-president of the Corporative Chamber, the upper house, and served as Minister of Colonies from 1944 to 1947. Between 1950 and 1955 he was president of the Chamber, and in 1955 Salazar chose him as his right-hand man as Minister of the Presidency, a post he filled for three years. That work brought him into contact with international NATO and OECD meetings as well as into close collaboration with Salazar in compiling the basis of the corporative state.

Although disturbed by the way that Salazar was manipulating the constitution, Caetano was too loyal to be openly critical and for the next 10 years he kept out of official political life. However, while rector of Lisbon University, the political police (PIDE) entered the campus without his permission and attacked disgruntled students. Caetano resigned in anger. But this falling out with Salazar was short-lived and he was never far from the centre of power.

When Salazar fell ill in 1968, Thomaz invited Caetano, as the natural successor, to become prime minister. In his first broadcast message he said: "The nation has for long accustomed itself to being led by a man of genius; from today it must adapt itself to government by men like other men". These "fireside" broadcasts on radio and television became regular ways of addressing the Portuguese people. In 1969, he attacked the United Nations for being a body "ruled by a majority of states which were recently constituted in Africa and Asia", which were determined to force Portugal to abandon its overseas territories. The destinies of these territories, he said again and again, were linked with that of Portugal. This belief even extended to the former colony of Goa, captured by the Indians in 1961. On the tenth anniversary of the loss, he called the Indian occupation a "brutal rape" and said that Goa would be Portuguese for ever. "The land may be occupied, its people oppressed, but its soul cannot be coerced, it remains Christian and Portuguese."

While Salazar rarely travelled from Lisbon, Caetano made frequent trips abroad—to Africa, Latin America, the United States and Europe. In 1969 he went to Brazil, Portugal's sister republic, to lend support for political, economic and cultural cooperation, and in 1970 he became the first prime minister to visit the African territories.

At home, Caetano improved social conditions, gave a boost to industry and introduced educational reforms, but he was not able to bring the economy up to anything like that which had been achieved in Spain or the rest of western Europe. And he did not abolish censorship; his defence being that, although he wanted to do this when he came to power, "for nearly half a century Portugal's daily press has been subject to pre-censorship and it must emerge from this gradually".

But Africa was at the centre of his downfall. The major part of the armed forces were engaged in policing the colonies and fighting guerrilla wars at an enormous cost to the nation. World opinion was against colonialism and there was universal concern at reports in 1973 that Portuguese troops had massacred 400 in Mozambique. The report came on the eve of a goodwill visit to London and Caetano had to face hostile crowds there.

Although 40,000 Portuguese demonstrated their support for him when he returned to Lisbon, the first signs of military discontent were soon apparent. General de Spinola, a former commander-in-chief and governor of Portuguese Guinea, published a book at the beginning of 1974 which declared bluntly *that Portugal would never win* its three-colonial wars. Caetano, it was believed by now, had some sympathy with Spinola's views and was ready to consider some political changes but the coup d'etat in April swept him away. After being deposed Caetano went to Brazil where he settled in exile, becoming Head of the Institute of Comparative Law in Rio de Janeiro.

He married Maria Teresa de Barros in 1930 and they had three sons and one daughter.

## MR ERIC KORNER

Mr Eric Korner, who died on Saturday last at the age of 87, was a well-known figure in the City for over 40 years. He was born, the son of a doctor, on May 7, 1893, at Marbach in Austria, in that loveliest part of the Danube valley, the Wachau, and after his university studies and after serving as an officer in the Austrian Army during the First World War, he became, and remained throughout his working life, a banker. In England, where he came to escape Nazism, he was associated with Sir Siegmund Warburg and Mr Henry Grunfeld from the earliest days in the creation and development of what has become a leading merchant banking house, S. G. Warburg & Co.

Eric Korner belonged to that fast disappearing breed, the international private banker. He combined a shrewd sense of markets with the characteristically wide human and cultural interests of an old-fashioned banker. The welfare of his clients was always uppermost in his mind and, as a result, many of them maintained an extremely close personal relationship with him, over and beyond their relation with the firm. His energy was legendary, and strenuous travel, numerous appointments on each working day abroad, and a voluminous correspondence were the outward manifestations of it.

He remained fully active until well into his eighties, and only a few months ago did he retire from his activities in the firm. Even so, he was still active in the affairs of an important investment fund, which he had created, until a very few weeks before his death. He did not suffer fools gladly, whether among his colleagues, his customers or his competitors. Yet he made no enemies: a certain natural gaiety of temperament, an Austrian charm, a boyish twinkle in the eye, even in his eighties, together with an old-fashioned courtesy made everyone accept his eccentricities and his idiosyncrasies.

He was as well-known in the financial worlds of Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, and New York as in that of London, and, of course, of his beloved Vienna. With his passing, the City of London has lost an outstanding adopted son. He is survived by his wife Cecile (Lee) and two sons.

## MR DEREK RUSSELL

Mr Derek Russell, who died at the age of 67 on October 13, had held a number of responsible posts in the BBC, British Information Services, and the British National Export Council, and in later years achieved some success as a landscape painter.

Born in England in 1913, he was twelve when his family emigrated to New Zealand. Returning to London in 1936 he joined the BBC's European news service as a sub-editor, which kept him anchored to the Bush House newsroom throughout the war; and he became a respected assistant head of the department. Seconded to the Foreign Office, he spent four years with BIS in New York. Back at Bush House he took charge of publicity for the European Service, and thence succeeded Douglas Ritchie as the BBC's Head of Publicity. Here he had wide scope for his genial gifts for lucid presentation, for public relations, and for earning the loyalty of his staff—qualities that served him equally well in his years as BBC representative in New York and Ottawa.

He left the corporation for the British National Export Council, where he remained until its demise. Thenceforward he devoted himself zestfully to the painting which had been his keen study for many years; but in his sixties he also achieved a B.A. degree from the Open University. A retrospective show of his oils and watercolours is at Gallery 27, Tonbridge, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 24.

He leaves a widow, a daughter and a son.

## VICTOR GALINDEZ

Victor Galindez, the Argentine boxer who was World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion from 1974 to 1978 and again for a few months of 1979, was killed in Argentina on October 26 while competing in a motor race. He was 31.

Compactly built and a sharp counter puncher, Galindez first won the WBA's version of the light-heavyweight crown in December 1974 when he stopped the American, Len Hutchins, in 12 rounds. Thereafter he conducted 10 successful defences of the title over the next four years before losing it, somewhat surprisingly, to the American, Mike Rossman, in September 1978. He was to avenge this defeat in April 1979 to win back his title from Rossman but in November of that year lost it to Marvin Johnson of the United States, having his jaw broken in the process.

In June this year Galindez attempted a comeback in an eliminator for the World Boxing Council's version of the world cruiserweight title, but was soundly defeated by Jesse Burnett of the United States. This result decided Galindez to end his career in the ring and he had recently taken up motor racing. It was during his racing debut that he was killed when he and his co-driver were struck by another car while walking back to the pits from their own car which had broken down.

Short for a light-heavyweight—only five feet 10 inches—Galindez was nevertheless a formidable opponent from a line of Argentine fighters which included his illustrious contemporary at middleweight, the indestructible Carlos Monzon. Though Galindez had in 1975 indicated a willingness to meet John Conteh, then WBC light-heavyweight champion, a title fight between them never came about.

## RIGHT REV FREDERICK GOLDIE

The Right Rev Frederick Goldie, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway since 1974, died in Glasgow on October 23. He was 66.

Frederick Goldie was born the son of John and Maria Goldie on September 1, 1914 and educated at Strathbungo Academy, Glasgow, Hatfield College, Durham, and New College and Coates Hall, Edinburgh. He graduated BA from Durham in 1938, BD from Edinburgh in 1939 and later gained his MA from Durham in 1946.

He had become Curate at Govan in 1938 and was then, from 1939 to 1949 Rector at Hillington, Glasgow. He had meanwhile been appointed, in 1940, a lecturer at the Theological College, Edinburgh, a post he was to hold until 1963. During this time he was Rector at Dumbarton from 1949 to 1963.

In 1956 he was made Canon of St Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow, and, from 1963 to 1974, was Dean of Glasgow and Galloway, and at the same time, Rector of St Margaret's, Glasgow. He became Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway in 1974.

He had published *A History of the Episcopal Church in Scotland* in 1950, a revised edition appearing in 1976. He married, in 1940, Margaret Baker McCrae. They had one son and one daughter.

## COL J. A. POUNDER

Colonel John Ashton Pounder, Lord Lieutenant for the county of Cleveland, died in Hartlepool on October 15 at the age of 66. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant in June 1979.

Born in West Hartlepool on October 21, 1913 and educated at the High School for Boys West Hartlepool, he went into the family firm of John Pounder Limited in 1930 and has been chairman and managing director since 1953. He joined the Territorial Army in 1938 and was commissioned the following year. He served with anti-aircraft units throughout the war and rejoined the Territorial Army on its reconstruction.

He was made MBE in 1951 for services to the Territorial Army and was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1953 commanding 463 regiment Royal Artillery (TA). From 1959 to 1963 he was honorary colonel of that regiment.

His political career was firstly in West Hartlepool and later with Hartlepool Borough Council. He was mayor of Hartlepool in 1971, High Sheriff of Cleveland from 1976 to 1977 and commissioned deputy Lieutenant for the county in 1978.

He leaves a widow and a married daughter.

Malam Sanha former leading member of Guinea-Bissau's ruling Marxist Party has committed suicide in prison in the former Portuguese colony, it has been reported in Lisbon.

## Luncheons

**Prime Minister**
The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon held at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Luxembourg. The other guests were:
The Ambassador of Luxembourg, M Jean Dondelinger, M Jean-Jacques Kasel, Lord Carrington, Lord Bridges, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, Sir Michael Butler, Mr Jeremy Thomas, Mr Michael Franklin and Mr Michael Alexander.

**HM Government**
A luncheon was given by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of the Italian Minister of Defence and Signora Lelio Lagorio. The Secretary of State for Defence and Mrs Francis Pym were the hosts. Among those present were:
Lieutenant-General and Signora Mario de Pantis, Dr Aldo Fiaschi, Captain and Signora Antonio Stagliano, the Italian Ambassador, Brigadier General Degli and Signora Giuseppe Innocenti, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence and Lady Lewin, Sir Frank and Lady Cooper, Mr Cardwell and Mrs D. Cardwell, Sir Ronald and Lady Ellis, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs J. A. Gilbert, Mr C. Macdonald, Mr K. P. Jeffs, Mr and Mrs D. H. Gillmore, Mr and Mrs R. Hastie-Smith, Mr and Mrs D. C. R. Heyhoe, Colonel and Mrs A. A. Julius, Mr J. Lawrence, Group Captain P. Heal and Miss Sheana Strachan.

**Foreign and Commonwealth Office**
Mr E. A. J. Fergusson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host at a luncheon held at the Royal Automobile Club yesterday in honour of Dr Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, President of the General Council of the Maltese Nationalist Party.

**Vintry and Dowgate Wards Club**
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Mr Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs Anthony Jolliffe, attended the annual luncheon of the Vintry and Dowgate Wards Club held at Vintners' Hall yesterday. The chairman, Mr Hugh Olson, presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Tombs and Colonel and Alderman Sir Lindsay Ring.

**Royal Over-Seas League**
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of Westminster were the guests at a luncheon given by Lord Grey of Maunton, Chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League, and members of the central council at Over-Seas House yesterday.

**Royal College of Surgeons of England**
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Sir Henry Marking, Mr Kenneth R. Kemp, Mr Donald Seymour and Mr W. F. Davis.

## Receptions

**HM Government**
Mr Peter Walker, *Minister* of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was host at a reception given by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House, yesterday in honour of the Minister of Agriculture of Spain and Señora Lamo de Espinosa.

**HM Government**
Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister responsible for Sport at the Scottish Office, was host at a reception held at the Normandy Hotel, Renfrew, yesterday evening on the occasion of the meeting in Scotland of the Council of Europe Seminar on Sport in Areas of Special Need.

**Mrs S. Ripley**
Mrs Sydney Ripley, Chairman of the Ambassadorial Band, UN Day on Friday, October 24 at her home, 12 South Audley Street, London.

**British Red Cross Society**
The Mayor of Ealing opened the Red Cross Southall Centre at South Road, Southall, last night. Baroness Hylton-Foster, president of the London branch of the British Red Cross Society, received the guests at a reception held afterwards.

## Dinners

**Shipwrights' Company**
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended the annual dinner of the Shipwrights' Company held at the Mansion House yesterday. The Prime Warden, Dr Denis Rebbeck, presided, and the other speakers were Mr R. B. Henderson, Mr D. S. Clarabut, Fourth Warden, and the Lord Mayor. Among those present were:
Mr J. F. Martin-Jenkins, Renter Warden, Sir Anthony Grover, Second Warden, Sir Charles Alexander, Third Warden, Sir Leslie Bowes, Sir Charles Trinder, Master Lighters, Mr F. A. J. B. Everard and Mr Richard Hill and their ladies, the ambassador of Peru, Lord and Lady Mais, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company and Mrs Howitt, the Master of the Ironmongers' Company and Mrs Forman, the Master of the Master Mariners Company and Mrs Ogden, the Chairman of British Shipbuilders and Mrs Atkinson, president of the Royal Institution Naval Architecture and Mrs Kimber and chairman of the Baltic Exchange and Mrs Donaldson.

**European-Atlantic Group**
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, yesterday in honour of Dr Joseph Luns, Secretary-General of Nato, after a meeting held in the Commons by courtesy of Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP, at which Dr Luns spoke on Nato and the world situation.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr Barney Hayhoe, MP, Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army, and Lord Stewart of Fulham proposed the vote of thanks.

## Meeting

**Royal Over-Seas League**
Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, Chairman of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held at Over-Seas House, last night. Colonel R. F. Wright was in the chair.

## Today's engagements

Prince of Wales visits Department of Trade, Victoria Street, 10; later attends Order of Christian Unity reception, Bible Society, Queen Victoria Street, 6; Princess Anne visits police headquarters, Hutton, near Preston, 11.10; later opens accident and emergency department, Blackburn Royal Infirmary, 3.15; Duchess of Gloucester, attends annual meetings of British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, Drapers' Hall, 4.30.

RHS Late Autumn Show, Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, 1 to 6.30.

Lectures: Red Shoes, Ian Christie, National Film Theatre, South Bank, 12.30; Mozart the educationalist, Brigid Brophy, London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, 1; Pets, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, 3; The enterprise of social work, Robert Pinker, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, 5.30; Lloyd's in the 1980s, P. J. P. Green, chairman of Lloyd's, The Institute of Bankers, Lombard Street, 5.30; The arts in the curriculum, University of London Institute of Education, Bedford Way, 6. Gainsborough: Landscape of retirement, Dr Marcia Pointon, Tate Gallery, 6.30; Beckett's Style of Dean, Christopher Ricks, Book House, East Hill, Wandsworth, 7.

Lunchtime music: Organ recital, A. Langmead Robinson, St Peter-upon-Cornhill, 12.30; The Endellion String Quartet, Fairfield Hall, 1.05; Royal College of Music Wind Ensemble, Bishopsgate Hall, 1.05.

*Memorial services*: Mr M. H. King, Chelsea Old Church, noon; Mr D. E. Barson, St Peter's, Eaton Square, noon; Mr Tom Hebron, Westminster Abbey, 5.

## University news

**Oxford**
Elections
ST HUGH'S COLLEGE: Hodgson scholarship, Rosemary Pavey, commoner; Lavinia Smith-Rippon exhibition, Deborah S. Hollis, commoner; Thomas Wellbank Fowle exhibition, Amina Humfress, commoner.

**Wales**
WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Grant
DHSS: £115,714 to Prof K. T. Evans and Prof C. J. Roberts for a national multi-centre study of diagnostic radiology; £75,018 to Prof M. D. Vickers for ventilator evaluation project; £30,254 to Mr W. C. Shaw for research into effects of malocclusion and effectiveness of orthodontic treatment. Medical Research Council: £57,725 to Prof A. L. Blom and Dr I. R. Peake for biochemical and immunochemical studies of factor VIII using monoclonal antibodies; £55,552 to Dr A. V. McGregor for research into effects of treatment on autoimmune response in thyroid disease. £40,220 to Dr R. D. Hutton for research into blood rheology.
Arthritis Research Council: £20,112 to Dr A. K. Campbell for research into intracellular calcium in pathology of rheumatoid arthritis.
Cancer Research Council: £21,409 to Prof L. E. Hughes for study of pathology of radiologically prominent ducts and significance in predicting breast cancer 5 yr.
Science Research Council: £36,800 to Dr G. Stafford for study of behaviour of denture bases.
British Heart Foundation: £21,416 to Prof A. Henderson for study of relationship between adrenoceptor numbers on myocardium and circulating leucocytes.

**Nottingham**
Appointments
Professors: Dr A. J. Rayner, BA, MA, PhD (agricultural economics); Dr R. W. Blamey, MA, MD (surgical science); Dr J. R. Hampton, MA, DM, DPhil (cardiology).
Readers: Dr M. R. Watts, BA, DPhil (modern history); K. S. Coates BA (adult education); Dr J. F. Peberdy, BSc, PhD (plant microbiology); Dr M. H. Unsworth, BSc, PhD (environmental physics); M. C. Bonney, BSc (production engineering and production management); Dr Andrzej Lichtarowicz, BSc (Eng), PhD, CEng (fluid power).

**Salford**
Appointments
Mr Alan Smith, senior lecturer in art gallery and museum studies at Manchester University to the Granada chair in art and industry from October 1.
Lecturers: J. R. Dobion (business and administration), M. R. Barham, civil engineering.
Reader: Dr W. A. Grant, department of electrical engineering from April 1, 1980.

## Latest wills

Mr Arthur Branman Holmes, of North Thoresby, Lincolnshire, left estate valued at £1,128,229 net.

Other estates include, net before tax; tax not disclosed:
Brickhurst, Mr Jack Herbert, of Forest Row, East Sussex, funeral director .. .. .. £124,803
Cargin, Mr Michael Alexander, of Ashtead, Surrey .. .. £182,755
D'Ambrosio, Mr Andrea, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent .. £157,117
Pilkington, Mr James Allan, of Leek, Staffordshire .. £213,740

## Founders' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Founders' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr C. H. Wilson; Upper Warden, Mr S. E. A. Farmer; Under Warden, Mr J. A. Prior, and Clerk Mr H. W. Wiley.

## Memorial service

**Lord Brock**
A memorial service for Lord Brock was held in Southwark Cathedral yesterday. The Very Rev. Harold Frankham, Provost of Southwark, officiated, assisted by Canon Peter Penwarden, Vice-Provost, who led the prayers. The Rev Hugh Marshall and Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, read the lessons and Professor Sir Hedley Atkins gave an address. Among those present were:
Lady Brock (widow), Mr and the Hon Mrs Keith Vanstone and Mr and the Hon Mrs Simon Mayhew (sons-in-law and daughters), Mr Colin Howe (son-in-law), Mr James Vanstone, Mr Martin Howe, Mr David Howe and Mr Robert Howe (grandsons), Miss Nicola Vanstone, Miss Ella Mayhew and Miss Matilda Mayhew (granddaughters), Mr and Mrs Lawrence Brock (brother and sister-in-law), Mr John Dyler, Mr J. E. Ladevèze.
Lord and Lady Porritt, Lord and Lady Smith, Lord Amulree, Vere Lady Elrgwood (vice-chairman), Private Patients Plan (with Mr C. D. Lock managing director) and Mr J. S. Burns (financial director), Sir Keith Joss, Lady (Geoffrey) Howe, Sir Thomas and Lady Holmes Sellors, Sir Reginald and Lady Murley, Sir Richard Hayward, Sir Eric Riches, Sir Henry Benand-Clarke, Sir Thomas Lodge, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, Lady Roos.
Mr J. Rashleigh Belcher (president, Society of Cardio-Thoracic Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland), Professor P. Le Quesne (deputy vice-chancellor, London University, also representing the vice-chancellor) and Dr Le Quesne, Dr J. C. Houston (Dean of the Medical and Dental Schools, Guy's Hospital), Dr J. F. Goodwin (Royal College of Physicians), Miss E. Tucker (headmistress, Christ's Hospital School, Hertford), Mr R. F. Salisbury (Clerk of Christ's Hospital), Mr A. A. Ross (treasurer, Christ's Hospital) and Mrs Ross, Mr Cyril Harvey (vice-chairman, Council of Almoners, Christ's Hospital), Dr Trevor Hoskins (medical officer, Christ's Hospital); Dr G. Miller (chairman, Medical Committee, Brompton Hospital) with Mr J. R. Plant (house governor) and Miss L. Mulwead (matron).
Mr A. J. Herlot (King's College Hospital), Mr Barry Jackson (St Thomas's Hospital), Mrs Frank Brickman, Dr and Mrs Alan Cooper, Mr and Mrs Bryan Hufner, Dr and Mrs Town Jones, Mrs Watson, Mrs Vaudrey, Mrs D. Ranson, Mr and Mrs H. J. Newman, Mr and Mrs Edward Jones, Mr and Mrs Collins, Mr and Mrs Mounter, Mr J. N. Richardson, Mr F. N. Glover, Mr and Mrs Guy Blackburn.
Major-General and Dr N. C. Rogers, Professor Ian McColl, Dr G. W. Scott, Dr and Mrs E. H. Hudson, Mr John Tomlinson, Colonel G. T. Hankey, Professor D. G. Melrose, Dr A. M. Johnson, Professor R. M. H. McMinn, Professor W. J. Tulley, Professor and Mrs R. Y. Calne, Dr Richard Emsom, Mr and Mrs R. H. Franklin, Mr and Mrs H. H. G. Bascott, Dr and Mrs Kenneth MacLean, Mr D. G. Hampson, Professor R. Milnes Walker, Mr W. R. Hornby Steer, Dr E. Grey-Turner, Dr Walter Somerville (representing British Cardiac Society and British Heart Journal) and Dr J. Somerville, Mr Harold Edwards, Mr and Mrs Norman Tanner.
Mr Humphrey Arthure, Professor and Mrs H. H. Bentall, Dr and Mrs J. L. Livingstone, Dr J. F. Nunn, Mr Aubrey Orchard-Lisle (chairman, Guy's Hospital Special Trustees) with Mr A. H. Burloot, Mr Stanley Aylett, Mr John G. W. Gelling, Mr J. F. Phillips, Miss J. Alexander (Guy's Hospital Paediatric Research Unit), Mrs E. Dixon (representing School of Nursing, Guy's Hospital), Mrs B. M. Herbert (Guy's Hospital Nurses League) with Miss M. Theisen and Miss B. Stevenson; Miss D. Brooke (president, Clubs Union, Guy's Hospital), Mrs Cameron Hole, Mrs G. A. K. Mason, Mr A. M. Denny (Deputy Master, Barbers' Company) and Mr B. Milstein (editor, "Thorax") and Mrs Milstein.

## 25 years ago

*From The Times of Friday, Oct 28, 1955*

### Egypt's ambitions

Egypt's attempt to regain her leadership of the Arab League by initiating a military alliance with Syria, Saudi Arabia and (probably) Lebanon is not a new one. She tried to arrange the alliance, but did not succeed, *when the Turco-Iraqi pact* was signed in February. It has been the main object of her policy ever since, and her acceptance of Communist arms has made it more attractive to other Arab states. Though the new alliance is unlikely to include Jordan and will certainly not include Iraq, it perpetuates existing splits in the Arab League rather than creates new ones. *It will* mean closer military cooperation between the four powers and offers of Communist arms for all of them, and it will in the long run probably extend Communist influence over them. No Arab state condemns Egypt's acceptance of Communist arms; all reject western policy of arms limitation because they think it favours Israel. Egypt ... wants to enjoy the fruits of political liberation, a foreign policy of her own, but her inexperience has made her mistake the shadow of power for its reality. She is grappling with forces more powerful than she is and playing with fire which once released could do great damage to her own regime.

## Science report

# Physiology: Cooling doves

By the Staff of *Nature*

Dr S. L. L. Gaunt, a zoologist at Ohio State University, has discovered that doves have a way of keeping themselves cool that nobody seems to have noticed before. It seems to make them unique among birds.

When birds are overheated, they usually cool themselves by panting, so that water evaporates from the upper respiratory tract. Many species are also able to gain the benefit of evaporation from the top of the digestive tract, in a process known as gular flutter. Dr Gaunt noticed, however, when working with ringdoves under hot lights that much more of the digestive tract was being rhythmically inflated.

The whole of the oesophagus was involved, and Dr Gaunt decided to look further into the way doves regulate their temperature. She decided that when the other two methods of cooling are not sufficient to cope with the heat, the oesophagus expands to make contact with a network of blood vessels and nerves that line the neck. Although she has looked for such a structure in various birds, she has found it only in doves.

After contact has been made, the moist outside of the oesophagus, heated by the blood in the vessels, would provide an ideal surface for evaporation. To test that idea she carried out an experiment.

She treated a group of ringdoves by tying a thread round the oesophagus in a position that would not interfere with panting or gular flutter. Having thus prevented the oesophagus from expanding, she put each bird in a transparent plastic container with a steady flow of air, and *lowered the container into a* heated bath of water. Another group of ringdoves, with no constraint on the oesophagus, was put into similar containers.

As the temperature of the surrounding water increased, careful comparison between the groups showed that the oesophagus had begun to pulsate slowly in the untreated birds. Then, as the temperature rose a few degrees more, all birds began to pant. Finally, gular flutter began, starting at a noticeably lower temperature in the birds whose oesophagus could not inflate.

Dr Gaunt concludes that the earlier onset of gular flutter compensated as far as possible for the inability to expand the oesophagus. Nevertheless, that inability prevented the birds from cooling themselves adequately, and their temperatures rose more more when the oesophagus was constrained than when it was not.

In normal circumstances, when the surrounding temperature is high, Dr Gaunt believes that all three mechanisms come into play to regulate the temperature of the body. The use of the oesophagus for such a purpose seems to be unique to doves. It may have escaped notice previously because the pulsations are easily masked by the bird's feathers.

Source: *Science*, October 24, 1980 (vol 210, 445).

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Law Report October 27 1980

Court of Appeal

# Forged statement a document 'made evidence by law'

**Attorney General's Reference (no 32 of 1980)**

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Stocker and Mr Justice Glidewell

[Opinion delivered October 24]

A police constable who forged with intent to deceive a written statement which was later tendered to a magistrates' court under section 9 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, committed an offence under section 3(3)(g) of the Forgery Act, 1913, of forging a document which was made evidence by law and an offence under section 6(1) of the Act of uttering a forged document which was made evidence by law.

The Court of Appeal was giving an opinion on a point of law referred by the Attorney General under section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1972.

Section 3(3) provides: "Forgery of the following documents, if committed with intent to defraud or deceive, shall be . . . punishable . . . (g) any document or copy of a document used or intended to be used in evidence in any court of record, or any document which is made evidence by law".

Section 6(1) provides: "Every person who utters any forged document . . . shall be guilty of an offence . . . and on conviction thereof shall be liable to the same punishment as if he himself had forged the document . . ."

Mr David Tudor Price for the Attorney General; Mr Peter Digney for the respondent police officer.

MR JUSTICE STOCKER said that the officer was charged under section 3(3)(g) and section 6(1) of the Forgery Act, 1913. He was in charge of a summary prosecution, and at the hearing he handed to the court a written statement which he was tendering under section 9 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, with the consent of the defence. He later admitted that the purported witness had neither made the statement nor signed it. The matters contained in the statement were capable of proof by two witnesses, but the officer, because he had forgotten to approach them by the date of the trial, had written the purported statement to cover up his omission.

It was not disputed that the document tendered, if genuine, was properly admitted in evidence in accordance with section 9(1) of the Criminal Justice Act, which stated: "In any criminal proceeding . . . a written statement by any person shall, if such of the conditions mentioned in the following sub-sections as are applicable are satisfied, be admissible as evidence to the like extent as oral evidence to the like effect by that person."

The trial judge had ruled that there was no case to go to the jury under section 3(3)(g) since the document only became evidence when tendered to the court and at the time of the forgery had not achieved the status of "a document made evidence by law" and ruled that accordingly there was no evidence under section 6(1) that a forged document had been uttered.

Mr Digney's submission—that the document itself when made and forged was not at that stage evidence at all or admissible as such—was accepted as correct by the judge and was the basis of his ruling, and it was the correctness of his ruling that their Lordships were asked to consider. The document became evidence under the Act if, and only if, the requirements of section 9 had been complied with and the document tendered to the court as evidence. Until those requirements were fulfilled the document was simply a document and not evidence at all, either under the Criminal Justice Act or in any other sense, and thus could not be the subject of forgery under section 3(3)(g), since it was not, at the time the "forgery" took place, a "document made evidence by law".

In their Lordships' view the judge's ruling and the arguments advanced in support of it were erroneous and should be rejected. Their Lordships accepted that there were classes of documents which by statute were themselves "evidence" proving the facts contained in them upon production without further formality, such as certificates of birth or marriage, Queen's printers' copies of statutes or other official orders; but those documents too in their Lordships' view only became "evidence" when tendered as such to the appropriate court or tribunal. If the judge's ruling was correct, even that class of document would not be capable of being forged until tendered in evidence.

Nor did their Lordships accept as valid the contention that documents within the ambit of section 3(3)(g) were confined to documents which required nothing further to be done before they could be admitted, since for example, the Bankers' Book Evidence Act, 1879, which rendered a copy of an entry in a banker's book receivable as evidence, prescribed a number of requirements and formalities to be fulfilled before an entry in a banker's book was so receivable, with the consequence that if the judge's ruling was correct no false copy of such entry would support a conviction under section 3(3)(g) until it was tendered in evidence, nor could it be uttered until it was so received.

The judge's ruling rendered impossible in every or almost every case any conviction under section 3(3)(g) unless the forgery took place after the document was received as evidence. In their Lordships' view no "evidence" could exist, be it documentary, oral or in the form of an exhibit, until it was received as such in proceedings in which it was evidence of the fact then in issue. It seemed contrary to the manifest intention of the Forgery Act to confine offences under section 3(3)(g) to documents after they had become evidence in that sense. The judge's ruling would for practical purposes deprive the subsection of all subject matter.

On its proper construction, section 3(3)(g) was concerned with documents which if, made and tendered in accordance with the provisions and conditions of the relevant Act, became "documents made evidence by law" and it was the forgery of such class of documents which was the subject matter of that subsection. Thus the phrase "document made evidence by law" was descriptive of a class of document and was not descriptive of the moment when its reception in evidence rendered it "evidence". Consequently any person committed an offence under the subsection if he, with intent to defraud or deceive, forged any document which if made and tendered in evidence in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant statute relating thereto would become a document made evidence by law.

Solicitors: DPP; Bertram White & Co, Epsom.

Chancery Division

# Consent order: discharge refused

**hanel Ltd v F. W. Woolworth nd Others**

efore Mr Justice Foster

Judgment delivered October 23]

A subsequent change in the law as held by Mr Justice Foster to e an insufficient reason to upset consent order. His Lordship dismissed a motion by Three Pears holesale Cash and Carry Ltd, e second defendants, to discharge undertaking they had given by onsent to cease trading in Chanel erfumes which were not the products of the plaintiff company, hanel Ltd, pending trial of an ction for trade mark infringement.

*Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, and John Baldwin for Chanel Ltd; Terence Cullen, QC, and Mr ree Spalding for the defendants.*

HIS LORDSHIP said that Chanel td, an English company, sold perfumes under the trade mark anel, of which it was the gistered proprietor in the United ngdom and Ireland. It discovered t Three Pears was importing ilar products from Belgium ich had been supplied by Chanel , an American company. They e the same marks, the only ference being a label on the k showing "Chanel Inc-New rk" and giving the formula as quired by United States law.

The parent company, Fibo AG, peared to be Swiss. There was another English company in group, a subsidiary of Fibo. It not known who the shareders of Chanel Inc or Chanel , a French company, were. It med that Chanel Ltd sold goods de in France, and that the ted States company either purased goods in France or made m itself. No doubt the interexion and degree of control ween the companies would rge at trial.

n April 6, 1979, a consent order made restraining the defents from dealing in perfumes originating with Chanel Ltd or hanel perfumes. There was an standing request by Three rs for further discovery. On ember 22, 1979, the Court of Appeal gave judgment in *Revlon Inc v Cripps and Lee* ([1980] FSR 85). Now Three Pears sought to have that order set aside on the ground that Chanel Ltd had no real prospect of succeeding at trial in the light of the *Revlon* decision.

Two questions arose. (1) Could a consent order be set aside where there was no allegation that it was made by fraud or mistake? (2) Did the *Revlon* decision mean that Chanel had no real reasonable chance of succeeding at the hearing of the action?

In *Purcell v F.C. Trigell Ltd* ([1971] 1 QB 358) the Court of Appeal held that a consent order could not be set aside even on an interlocutory matter unless there were grounds justifying setting aside a contract entered into with the knowledge of the material matters by a legally competent person.

In *GCT (Management) Ltd v Laurie Marsh Group Ltd* ([1973] RPC 432) the plaintiffs accepted the defendants' undertaking until trial. GCT then sought to set aside the consent order on the ground that there was continuing confusion between the names of the two cinemas. Mr Justice Whitford said (at page 434) that once the plaintiffs were prepared to accept undertakings in the belief that they would obviate the possibility of serious damage pending trial of the action it would be wholly wrong to allow them to reopen the matter even if the circumstances subsequently indicated what the result of a change of name would be.

Three Pears relied on *Regent Oil Ltd v J. T. Leavesley Ltd* ([1966] 1 WLR 1210) where the defendant had consented to the continuation until trial of an injunction restraining a breach of a solus agreement. In the meantime the Court of Appeal gave two judgments which altered the law, reversing an earlier decision. Mr Justice Stamp (at page 1,213) held that while the court was reluctant on an interlocutory application not to hold a party bound by the very words of his covenant, the injunction had been made in reliance on a decision wrong in law and should thus be discharged.

That case was before *American Cyanamid* and the test had been whether the plaintiff had made out a prima facie case. The original injunction had not been made by consent. The defendant had only consented to its continuation until trial. The point before his Lordship had not been argued in that case.

In *Revlon* all the facts had been before the court and adjudicated upon. In the present case all the facts were by no means before the court and the consent order provided that there should be no hearing of the motion until trial. The test was now different: did Chanel have any real prospect of succeeding in its claim for a permanent injunction? Three Pears admitted that its evidence was incomplete in attempting to prove what the actual control of the Chanel group was but invited the court to draw inferences to show that there was sufficient group control to bring it within the *Revlon* case. In that case the House of Lords, in refusing leave to appeal, had said that it would be better if the action went for trial.

There was no proper evidence before his Lordship on which to decide whether the undertaking should be discharged since Chanel had not answered evidence of Three Pears on the motion. Three Pears did not allege any mistake when the order was made and relied only on a subsequent change in the law. In his Lordship's view that was an insufficient reason to upset a consent order. If his Lordship were wrong, the evidence was clearly insufficient to show that the *Revlon* decision completely covered the present case. There were many facts that would enable Chanel to distinguish the present case.

His Lordship refused leave to appeal.

Solicitors: Wilkinson, Kimbers & Staddon; Philip Baker, King & Co, Birmingham.

# 'roperty adjustment rder: issue estoppel

**butt v Haynes and Another**

Court of Appeal held that it ndamental to the jurisdiction the Family Division under on 24 of the Matrimonial se Act 1973 (to make operty adjustment orders in nexion with divorce proceed-") that the court should v over what property its dison is to be exercised and the s of interested parties. Where conditions are satisfied an r made by the Family Divi- under the section creates an estoppel within the principle dered in *McIlkenny v Chief table of the West Midlands* Times, January 18; [1980] 283).

eir Lordships allowed an al by the plaintiff in an action he Chancery Division, Mrs Evelyn Tebbutt, of Hoppers , Southgate, London, from ustice Vinelott's decision on reliminary issue that the d defendant, Mrs Susan es, former wife of the first ndant, Mr Haydn Sandy es, was not estopped from ing that she was entitled to are in the equity of the ers Road property by reason decision of Mr Justice ngs in the Family Division 75 under section 24 of the Act.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS that after the marriage in nd the birth of two children, husband had disappeared with wo children in 1973 and had been heard of since. The took proceedings under sec- 24 claiming that the house oppers Road was in the ffe's name and should be erred to her. The plaintiff the husband's mother, who living in the house inter- in the proceedings.

Justice Hollings found that egal title to the house was e husband but that the equitable title was in the if.

ite Chancery proceedings the iff claimed that she was ed to have the legal estate e house conveyed to her. tice Vinelott had been misled by a concession that Mr Justice Hollings had had no jurisdiction to decide decisively the proprietary rights and had held that there was no estoppel.

In order to make an order under section 24 the court must be able to determine what were the rights of the parties. Issue estoppel was considered in *McIlkenny*, the case of the Birmingham bombers. If there was an issue decided against a party in which he had had full opportunity of dealing with the whole case, that issue must be taken to have been conclusively decided against him and he could not reopen it unless the circumstances were such as to make it fair and just for it to be reopened.

The rights of the parties were decided by Mr Justice Hollings in 1975. The wife was estopped from claiming that she or her former husband had any claim to a share in the equity of the house, but without prejudice to her right to claim in right of her husband to a charge on the property for money spent by her husband. The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE BRIGHTMAN, agreeing, said that the question was whether the wife was estopped from asserting that she was entitled to a share in the equity of the house. A person should not have to fight all over again the self-same issue that had been decided before, provided that the party against whom the estoppel was raised had had a full and fair opportunity to contest the issue so that it would not be just to allow him to reopen the matter in subsequent proceedings.

It was fundamental to the section 24 jurisdiction that the court should know over what property its discretion was to be exercised. If there was a dispute with a third party as to the ownership of a particular piece of property, that dispute had to be resolved before an effective finding could be made. In such a case as the present the Family Division had jurisdiction under section 24 to decide property rights.

Lord Justice Griffiths agreed with both judgments.

# Farewell to Master Jacob

Bench and Bar paid tribute to Master Jacob, Senior Queen's Bench Master and Queen's Remembrancer since 1975, on his retirement.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, sitting in his court in the presence of a number of assembled judges, said that Sir Jack Jacob was one of the best known and most popular figures in the Royal Courts of Justice. He had become a Queen's Bench Master in 1957, and over the years he had given his services to the law in this country and elsewhere in many ways.

His name stared at one every day heading a distinguished catalogue of editors on the spine of the White Book. It was not merely with his erudition and large experience that he had enlightened the less knowledgeable. He was known and respected throughout the world. If one went to Australasia, to Canada, to Africa, to the West Indies to Europe, in varying accents one was always asked "How is Jack Jacob?" He had built up a fund of good will for himself, for this country and its legal system such as few people could ever have done before. He had added pageant and lustre to the posts which he had held.

His Lordship wished him and Lady Jacob every happiness and a long retirement.

Mr Michael Sherrard, QC, on behalf of the Bar, associated himself enthusiastically with what his Lordship had said. Every generation produced a personality whose name and reputation enriched that generation and became a byword for succeeding generations. To such a man they were saying au revoir.

A large group of the public both at home and abroad owed so much to him: young lawyers, students, new practitioners and those now not so young from time to time had gone to him for advice, and no one ever left disappointed or lacking in encouragement.

# Fashion

Top left: Pure wool coat £75 and kilt £18.99 from major branches of Marks & Spencer. Plaid shirt by Margaret Howell £26 from 25 St Christopher's Place, London W1. Camel/lambswool/cashmere mix cable stitch waistcoat £35 from all branches of Jaeger. Silk scarf by Mulberry from Harrods, Liberty and nationwide. Leather gloves £7.99 from Marks & Spencer. Quilted ankle boots £29.99 from all branches of Russell & Bromley.

Above: Classic camel trench coat £149, moleskin knickerbockers £37, button down tattersal check shirt £27, Intarsia patterned cashmere sweater £43 and matching cardigan £59 all from selected branches of Jaeger. Kickback ankle boots £21.95 from Kickself shops, 156 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London and 301-305 Kentish Town Road, London. Opens November 6th. Also at Boodle-Am of Leeds, Terracotta of Oxford, Clogs of Birmingham, First Base of Edinburgh, Pairs of Aberdeen and Inverness, Ricci of Newcastle. Argyll socks by Hotsox from Harrods, Fenwicks and Kickers branches.

Left: Deep pile fur fabric coat by Stephen Marks, £99 from all branches of Friends, Cane, Walton Street, London SW3, Arana of Colchester and Chloe of Manchester. Tartan trews £40 by Margaret Howell at 25 St Christopher's Place, London W1. Handknitted flower-embroidered cardigan by Edina & Lena, £81.50 from Teamwork, St Christopher's Place, London W1, and 141 Kings Road, London. Rose-patterned quilted boots £22.99, red taupe, and black, from main branches of Russell & Bromley.

Jewelry from a selection at Butler & Wilson, 189 Fulham Road, London.

Photographs by John Swannell. Hair and makeup by Phelps-Gardiner at Stephen Way.

*by Suzy Menkes*

Does anyone's heart fill with pleasure when she sees her winter coat?

If Wordsworth's daffodils are harbingers of spring, the emergence of the winter coat from its dry cleaner's polythene chrysalis is redolent of the worst of winter—dank mornings stumbling through the school run, chill evenings trudging back from work.

Perhaps it is a psychological aversion to winter that makes us reject the coat. There is no doubt that coats are a vanishing species, threatened by jackets, anoraks, chunky cardigans, ponchos, capes, raincoats. Almost nobody I know has invested in a proper wool winter coat over the past five years. Any investment has been in a fur jacket, and the nearest they have got to an overcoat has been a warm-lined mac.

I stood in Marks and Spencer last week and watched women trying on coats. Significantly, the furry lined classic mac (a good buy at £39.50) seemed to be the most popular choice. When I studied the alternatives, I think I know why.

Designers have been trying too hard with the winter coat. Ever since "classic" became a word of condemnation 15 years ago, there has been a desperate urge to turn the coat into something that it is not. It is jazzed up with knitted sleeves (maddeningly lumpy if you wear it with a woolly); it is made out of extraordinary fabrics like quilted glazed chintz; it has batwing sleeves or edge-to-edge fastenings or zip fronts, or any of the things that make it totally impractical.

I see the coat instead as a canvas. It should be in a classic shape, colour and fabric so that you paint on to it your own image with what you wear underneath, on your feet, how you wear your hair, even how you walk.

The most basic and most desirable coats are the trench or the raglan-shouldered coat with a straight back. To those two I would add the traditional British tweed (now so very hard to find) and the absolutely plain deep pile fake fur.

The charge levelled against all these coats, and particularly the first two, is that they are "boring". I think this is rather like describing a beautifully proportioned room with plain white walls as "empty". Most women long to bring a room to life, yet haven't a clue about how to do the same with the most important garment in their winter wardrobes.

Just as you cannot decorate your drawing room by throwing around a few scatter cushions, so a jolly scarf or gloves is not enough to dress your winter coat.

You have to start not from the outside, but from underneath—to make your coat a part of your total style.

Since sportswear is such a dominant fashion of the moment, it is an easy theme on which to build. Try a kilt skirt (which shows a bright plaid at your knees) with a neat viyella check shirt peeping out at your neckline and a nice warm vest of cable stitched lambswool in between. If you are more sporty still, you might like to swap a kilt for a culotte skirt or knickerbockers. If you feel the cold, you need narrow leg trousers in a jewel coloured cord or a cheery tartan.

Every item on this page—including the coats—is what other countries describe as the British look. I find it impossible to understand why we who live here seem so frightened of all its component parts. I watched hawk-eyed French women all over Paris last week, snapping up kilt skirts and matching them up with classic lambswool twin-sets. Here the kilts are shown with coordinating velvet blazers and worn with tie-necked blouses like a British Caledonian air hostess.

It is time to take another look at the clothes that Britain does so well—and other nations wear so well—and that includes the basic winter coat. Otherwise we may find that the most comfortable, wearable of garments, and those most suited to our climate, have gone into a permanent closed season.

# The London Fashion Week

The star of the London Fashion Week was Roland Klein. His mouthwatering silk separates in banana yellow or burnt tangerine sent ripples of pleasure through his show audience.

I am constantly asked the difference between the sixties mini and the eighties version. Roland Klein showed no short skirts but masses of shorts, and the difference lies in the softness of cut, fabric and total silhouette.

Roland Klein's shorts come with big smock tops, bloused in at the hips and made in his striking copper and black leaf print. Or the top half is a jacket, but with no stiffening in collar or revers, so that the models wear it like a shirt, with rolled up sleeves and a slip of a camisole underneath.

From his simple on-the-knee white pleated skirts, to his superb evening dresses in panels of rainbow-coloured chiffon, Roland Klein knows how to make women look modern but feminine. We all cheered.

■ Jasper Conran also knows what women want — simple trousers, skirts or jackets in luscious materials like silk seersucker or in quiet striped prints.

He doesn't seem to realise that these are the basics, and to them a woman (or the fashion show coordinator) must add the perfect accessories—belts, shoes, jewelry—that do for good clothes what picture lights do for fine paintings. I loved his scarlet shantung trench coat (surely *the* evening coat of our age), and his tartan print on silk for his soft, seamless blouses that enfold the bust without a button or fastening in sight.

■ Janice Wainwright makes dresses that flatter in their own right, without the addition of more than a pair of pumps and earrings. She is also making an increasing number of separates including fluid crêpe de chine cardigan jackets in a restrained jungle print in copper, aquamarine and olive, worn with a camisole top and the wide jegged trousers we saw in Paris.

These are easy clothes to wear but hide exceptionally clever cutting—like the short taffeta jacket shaped at the hips and tail with tiny darts and tucks. She had some marvellous combinations of colour such as olive green and navy, dusky pink and gold. Less happy were piped silky jersey dresses, with a dropped waist and a faintly twenties feel.

■ Maybe Jean Muir should think of giving her silky jersey a decent burial (no top stitching or suede trims by request). Our most consistently impressive British designer made the fluid dress her trademark. But her new long, straight-backed jacket, her high-waisted narrow trousers and her inimitable suedes in marvellous colours like periwinkle blue, look much fresher than the neat dresses in the inevitable navy.

As always with Jean Muir, there is meticulous attention to detail, with buttons frosted like bathroom windows and a subtle print showing tadpoles of colour swirling across a dark ground.

■ Zandra Rhodes is a maddeningly theatrical designer. *Times* photographer Harry Kerr had a splendid view of an acrobatic male ballet dancer. I saw the clothes, which were a vintage Rhodes collection including some of her familiar themes treated in a dazzling new way. The deep cowled jerseys now dip very low at the back to give a whole new meaning to the word "cleavage". Chiffon cocktail dresses ruffled with feathers and scattered with pearls were restrained and wearable, even when printed with wild African patterns and colours.

As for Zandra's superbly constructed ball gowns with tiny layers of tulle — even at a wet and windy lunch time, I felt like Cinderella setting off for the ball.

■ P.S. On the London Fashion Week.

All credit to the organizers for their practical and professional showings, even though they are still fragmented into three geographical areas of London and five venues.

If I had not been able to split myself schizophrenically between them, I think I would have stayed at the London Designer Collections at the Inn on the Park, who were of a very high standard and included ace collections from Benny Ong, Adrian Cartmell, Roland Klein and Belville Sassoon.

As it was, I whirled around like wind-tossed leaf—and saw them all.

Jasper Conran

Roland Klein

Janice Wainwright

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Stock Exchange Prices

# Firm start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 27. Dealings End, Nov 7. § Contango Day, Nov 10. Settlement Day, Nov 17.

*§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days*

## BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

| 1979/80 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103⅞ | 97¾ | Exch | 13¾ | 1980 | 99⅞ | ● .. | 13.016 |
| 101⅛ | 94⅝ | Treas | 11½ | 1981 | 99½ | +1/32 | 11.597 |
| 97¼ | 88¾ | Treas | 9¾ | 1979-81 | 97¼ | +¼ | 3.600 |
| 95⅝ | 91⅛ | Treas | 9¾ | 1981 | 99⅝ | .. | 9.911 |
| 99⅞ | 89¾ | Exch | 9¾ | 1981 | 99⅞ | −1/16 | 8.527 |
| 96⅝ | 91 | Exch | 9½ | 1981 | 97½ | .. | 9.744 |
| 94 | 84¼ | Exch | 9¾ | 1981 | 93⅝ | .. | 3.204 |
| 105 | 95¼ | Exch | 12¾ | 1981 | 100 | ● .. | 12.750 |
| 96¼ | 87½ | Treas | 8½ | 1980-82 | 95⅝ | +¼ | 8.918 |
| 92⅞ | 82 | Treas | 3½ | 1982 | 92⅞ | +¼ | 3.235 |
| 105¼ | 96½ | Treas | 14¾ | 1982 | 101⅛ | +¼ | 13.783 |
| 93⅝ | 85¼ | Treas | 8¾ | 1982 | 93¼ | +1/16 | 8.847 |
| 97⅞ | 83⅝ | Exch | 8¾ | 1982 | 93⅛ | +½ | 9.853 |
| 98⅛ | 84½ | Exch | 8¾ | 1983 | 92⅞ | .. | 9.422 |
| 89¼ | 76⅝ | Exch | 3½ | 1983 | 83¾ | −¼ | 3.583 |
| 104½ | 90¼ | Treas | 12½ | 1983 | 98½ | +1/16 | 12.229 |
| 97⅞ | 82¼ | Treas | 9½ | 1983 | 92⅞ | +1/16 | 9.986 |
| 102⅛ | 94⅛ | Exch | 13½ | 1983 | 101⅛ | +1/16 | 12.348 |
| 98⅝ | 83½ | Exch | 10½ | 1983 | 92⅞ | −1/16 | 10.797 |
| 89½ | 76 | Fund | 5½ | 1982-84 | 84¼ | .. | 6.528 |
| 97½ | 88⅛ | Exch | 11½ | 1984 | 98⅝ | +1/16 | 11.764 |
| 101⅛ | 94½ | Exch | 14½ | 1984 | 102⅝ | +1/16 | 13.602 |
| 77⅞ | 68½ | Exch | 3½ | 1984 | 77 | −⅛ | 3.896 |
| 101¼ | 87¼ | Treas | 12½ | 1984 | 97⅛ | +⅛ | 12.299 |
| 109⅛ | 98⅛ | Treas | 15½ | 1985 | 107⅛ | +1/16 | 14.011 |
| 72⅝ | 69 | Treas | 3½ | 1985 | 72 | ● .. | 4.168 |

MEDIUMS

| 1979/80 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | 97½ | Exch | 12½ | 1985 | 97½ | ● .. | 12.461 |
| 95⅝ | 87 | Treas | 8½ | 1984-86 | 93⅝ | +⅛ | 8.794 |
| 112⅛ | 91¼ | Exch | 13½ | 1987 | 104⅛ | +⅛ | 13.147 |
| 84⅛ | 70½ | Fund | 6½ | 1985-87 | 79½ | +¼ | 8.173 |
| 97⅝ | 82¼ | Treas | 12½ | 1987 | 95 | +⅛ | 12.611 |
| 88⅝ | 72¼ | Treas | 7½ | 1985-88 | 81½ | +⅛ | 9.764 |
| 79⅛ | 64⅛ | Trans | 3½ | 1978-88 | 64⅝ | .. | 4.701 |
| 95⅝ | 81⅛ | Treas | 11½ | 1989 | 95⅝ | +¼ | 12.369 |
| 73⅛ | 59⅛ | Treas | 5½ | 1986-89 | 66⅛ | .. | 7.584 |
| 114⅛ | 87⅛ | Treas | 13½ | 1990 | 103¼ | +⅛ | 13.068 |
| 89⅝ | 68⅝ | Treas | 8½ | 1987-90 | 81⅛ | +⅛ | 10.489 |
| 106⅝ | 80½ | Treas | 11½ | 1991 | 95⅝ | +¼ | 12.816 |
| 91⅝ | 77½ | Fund | 8½ | 1987-91 | 86⅝ | +¼ | 9.731 |
| 98⅝ | 74⅛ | Exch | 11½ | 1991 | 83 | +⅛ | 13.517 |
| 112 | 87 | Treas | 12½ | 1992 | 100⅝ | +⅛ | 13.105 |
| 94½ | 74⅛ | Treas | 10½ | 1992 | 84⅝ | +⅛ | 12.051 |
| 107⅞ | 84⅛ | Exch | 12½ | 1992 | 96⅝ | +⅛ | 13.004 |
| 101 | 84¼ | Exch | 12½ | 1992 | 101⅞ | +⅛ | 13.433 |
| 110⅛ | 83⅛ | Treas | 12½ | 1993 | 99⅝ | +⅛ | 13.088 |
| 69⅝ | 54⅝ | Fund | 6½ | 1993 | 64⅝ | .. | 9.421 |
| 112½ | 90½ | Treas | 13½ | 1993 | 102⅞ | +⅛ | 13.407 |
| 122 | 96½ | Treas | 14½ | 1994 | 108⅞ | +⅛ | 13.558 |
| 103⅛ | 86 | Exch | 13½ | 1994 | 100⅞ | +⅛ | 13.394 |
| 109⅛ | 88½ | Exch | 12½ | 1994 | 97⅞ | +⅛ | 13.115 |
| 88⅛ | 68 | Treas | 9½ | 1994 | 78 | ●+⅛ | 11.471 |
| 106⅞ | 83⅛ | Treas | 12½ | 1995 | 98¼ | +⅛ | 12.905 |
| 51⅛ | 43 | Gas | 3½ | 1990-95 | 49⅝ | +⅛ | 8.055 |
| 93⅝ | 73⅛ | Exch | 10½ | 1995 | 85⅝ | +¼ | 12.377 |

LONGS

| 1979/80 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 113⅛ | 85 | Treas | 12½ | 1995 | 97⅞ | +⅛ | 13.016 |
| 108 | 94½ | Treas | 14½ | 1996 | 108 | +⅛ | 13.436 |
| 85⅞ | 67⅞ | Treas | 9½ | 1992-96 | 78⅞ | .. | 11.579 |
| 124⅛ | 95 | Treas | 15½ | 1996 | 113⅛ | +⅛ | 13.529 |
| 104⅛ | 84⅛ | Exch | 13½ | 1996 | 100⅝ | +⅛ | 13.059 |
| 80½ | 43⅛ | Rdmptn | 3½ | 1986-96 | 49½ | +⅛ | 6.087 |
| 115⅞ | 89 | Treas | 13½ | 1997 | 104½ | +⅛ | 13.181 |
| 95⅞ | 74⅛ | Exch | 10½ | 1997 | 89½ | +⅛ | 12.425 |
| 83⅞ | 63⅛ | Treas | 8½ | 1997 | 77⅛ | +⅛ | 11.510 |
| 65⅝ | 54½ | Treas | 5½ | 1995-98 | 64⅝ | +⅛ | 10.413 |
| 125⅞ | 101 | Treas | 15½ | 1998 | 123⅛ | +⅛ | 13.533 |
| 108⅞ | 81⅛ | Exch | 12½ | 1998 | 92½ | +⅛ | 12.870 |
| 89⅞ | 67⅞ | Treas | 9½ | 1999 | 82½ | +⅛ | 11.918 |
| 105⅛ | 82⅞ | Exch | 12½ | 1999 | 95⅞ | +⅛ | 12.923 |
| 87⅛ | 73½ | Treas | 10½ | 1999 | 83⅛ | +⅛ | 12.430 |
| 103⅛ | 94⅛ | Treas | 13½ | 2000 | 102⅞ | +⅛ | 13.051 |
| 104⅛ | 84⅞ | Treas | 9½ | 1999-01 | 104⅝ | +⅛ | 12.249 |
| 107⅛ | 81⅛ | Exch | 12½ | 1999-03 | 97 | +⅛ | 12.796 |
| 118 | 91⅛ | Treas | 13½ | 2000-03 | 107⅛ | +⅛ | 13.204 |
| 97⅛ | 78⅛ | Treas | 11½ | 2001-04 | 92⅛ | +⅛ | 12.634 |
| 42⅞ | 32½ | Fund | 3½ | 1999-04 | 41⅝ | +⅛ | 8.596 |
| 111⅛ | 84⅛ | Treas | 12½ | 2003-05 | 96⅝ | +⅛ | 12.801 |
| 77⅛ | 59⅛ | Treas | 9½ | 2002-06 | 70½ | +⅛ | 11.137 |
| 97⅛ | 80⅛ | Treas | 11½ | 2003-07 | 90 | +⅛ | 12.656 |
| 108⅛ | 94½ | Treas | 13½ | 2004-08 | 105 | +½ | 13.008 |
| 84⅛ | 41⅞ | Treas | 5½ | 2008-12 | 52½ | +½ | 10.704 |
| 73⅞ | 57⅞ | Treas | 7½ | 2012-15 | 69½ | +⅛ | 11.547 |
| 109⅛ | 81⅛ | Exch | 12½ | 2013-17 | 101 | +⅛ | 12.444 |
| 39⅛ | 29½ | Consols | 4½ | | 34⅝ | +½ | 11.746 |
| 38⅛ | 27⅛ | War Ln | 3½ | | 32⅛ | ● .. | 10.746 |
| 39⅛ | 32⅛ | Conv | 3½ | | 37⅛ | +⅛ | 9.401 |
| 27⅛ | 21½ | Treas | 3½ | | 25½ | +⅛ | 11.739 |
| 24⅛ | 19½ | Consols | 2½ | | 23⅛ | +⅛ | 11.319 |
| 22⅛ | 17⅛ | Treas | 2½ | Aft 75 | 21⅛ | +⅛ | 11.801 |

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

| 1979/80 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91⅛ | 81 | Aust | 5½ | 81-82 | 90⅝ | .. | 6.103 13.440 |
| 85⅛ | 74 | Aust | 6½ | 81-83 | 84⅝ | .. | 7.377 13.123 |
| 96⅝ | 87½ | Aust | 7½ | 78-81 | 95⅝ | +⅛ | 7.370 13.080 |
| 83⅝ | 72½ | E.Africa | 5½ | 77-83 | 83⅝ | .. | 7.066 16.559 |
| 430 | 400 | German | 4½ | 1930 | 410 | .. | .. .. |
| 54 | 42 | Hungary | 7½ | 1924 | 51 | .. | 62.8 8.5 5.1 |
| 89⅛ | 78½ | Ireland | 7½ | 81-83 | 87½ | .. | 24.5 7.6 5.1 |
| 380 | 195 | Japan | Ass | 4½ | 1910 | 210 | .. | 0.1 1.4 9.9 |
| 74 | 59 | Japan | | 6½ | 83-88 | 68 | .. | 12.7 9.0 12.6 |
| 89½ | 80½ | Kenya | 4 | 5½ | 78-82 | 89½ | .. | 6.642 14.397 |
| 83 | 81⅛ | Malaya | 4 | 7½ | 78-82 | 90½ | .. | 5.397 14.594 |
| 72½ | 58 | N Z | 4½ | 7½ | 68-82 | 67½ | .. | 11.102 13.164 |
| 84½ | 70 | N Z | 4½ | 7½ | 63-86 | 82⅛ | −⅛ | 9.415 12.697 |
| 99 | 86⅛ | N Rhd | 4½ | 7½ | 78-81 | 99 | .. | 6.150 18.377 |
| 99 | 86⅛ | N Wales | 4½ | 7½ | 78-81 | 99 | .. | 6.150 18.377 |
| 260 | 150 | Peru | 6½ | Ass | 1960 | .. | .. | .. .. .. |
| 97 | 86⅛ | S Africa | 4½ | 79-81 | 94½ | +½ | .. | .. .. .. |
| 162 | 43 | S Rhd | 2½ | 63-70 | 97 | .. | .. | .. .. .. |
| 102 | 35 | S Rhd | 4½ | 67-92 | 35 | .. | .. | .. .. .. |
| 168 | 71 | S Rhd | 6½ | 78-81 | 147 | .. | .. | .. .. .. |
| 45 | 36 | Spanish | 2½ | | 36 | .. | .. | .. .. .. |
| 91 | 77⅛ | Tanz | 5½ | 78-82 | 89⅛ | .. | .. | 6.153 15.110 |
| 97 | 30 | Uruguay | 3½ | | 30 | .. | .. | .. .. .. |

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

| 1979/80 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 20½ | L C C | 3½ | 1920 | 23⅝ | .. | 13.072 .. |
| 63½ | 54 | L C C | 3½ | 80-83 | 53½ | .. | 5.983 13.104 |
| 92⅞ | 84⅛ | L C C | 5½ | 81-83 | 93⅝ | .. | 5.936 14.441 |
| 83½ | 70½ | L C C | 5½ | 82-84 | 79⅛ | .. | 6.900 12.438 |
| 74 | 59 | L C C | 5½ | 85-87 | 71 | .. | 7.901 12.526 |
| 73 | 59 | L C C | 5½ | 84-86 | 70⅛ | .. | 9.364 12.470 |
| 70½ | 58⅛ | G L C | 4½ | 90-92 | 69½ | .. | 10.491 12.423 |
| 96½ | 85½ | G L C | 9½ | 80-82 | 93 | .. | 10.203 13.665 |
| 103½ | 91⅛ | G L C | 12½ | 1982 | 98½ | .. | 12.706 13.559 |
| 104⅛ | 90 | G L C | 12½ | 1983 | 97⅞ | +⅛ | 12.771 13.471 |
| 89⅛ | 79 | C of L | 6½ | 80-82 | 89⅛ | .. | 7.279 13.704 |
| 89½ | 73⅛ | Ag Mt | 6½ | 81-84 | 83 | .. | 9.230 13.500 |
| 75 | 58 | Ag Mt | 7½ | 91-93 | 67 | +½ | 11.701 13.298 |
| 68 | 55½ | Ag Mt | 6½ | 83-90 | 63⅛ | −⅛ | 10.259 13.150 |
| 95⅛ | 84⅛ | Croydon | 6½ | 78-81 | 93 | .. | 7.283 14.128 |
| 95 | 84⅛ | Glasgow | 9½ | 80-82 | 92⅛ | +⅛ | 10.040 13.721 |
| 104⅛ | 94⅛ | Liverpl | 13½ | 1981 | 99½ | .. | 13.600 14.661 |
| 30⅛ | 24½ | Met Water B | | 34-03 | 25 | .. | 10.425 12.630 |
| 82 | 71 | N I | 6½ | 82-84 | 80⅛ | ● .. | 8.677 14.092 |
| 84 | 77 | N I Elec | 6½ | 81-83 | 83⅛ | .. | 7.984 15.247 |
| 72⅛ | 66 | Swark | 6½ | 83-86 | 74½ | ● .. | 9.012 13.883 |

| 1979/80 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **DOLLAR STOCKS** | | | | |
| 13⅛ | 7⅝ | Brascan | £13 | .. | 62.6 | 4.8 24.3 |
| 20½ | 10⅛ | BP Canada | £15⅛ | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 21⅛ | 12 | Can Pac Ord | £16⅛ | +⅛ | 67.1 | 3.7 6.7 |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | El Paso | £10⅛ | +⅛ | 41.7 | 4.0 18.6 |
| 33⅛ | 23⅛ | Exxon Corp | £31⅛ | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 27⅛ | 5 | Fluor | £27 | +½ | 33.2 | .. .. |
| 27⅛ | 12⅛ | Rollinger | £27⅛ | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 14½ | 6⅛ | Hud Bay Oil | £11½ | .. | 21.0 | 1.8 16.9 |
| 70⅛ | 31⅛ | Husky Oil | £30 | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 24½ | 9⅛ | INCO | £9 | .. | 32.3 | 3.6 23.8 |
| 10½ | 4½ | IU Int | £8⅛ | .. | 4.6 | 0.6 10.2 |
| 12⅛ | 8 | Kaiser Alum | $11 | .. | 38.6 | .. .. |
| 323 | 220 | Massey-Ferg | 220 | −5 | .. | .. .. |
| 58⅞ | 41⅛ | Norton Simon | £53 | +7 | 45.1 | .. .. |
| 22½ | 21⅛ | Pan Canadian | £21½ | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 275 | 158 | Steep Rock | 200 | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 11⅝ | 7⅛ | Trans Can P | £11⅛ | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 15½ | 7 | US Steel | £9 | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 25⅛ | 8⅞ | Zapata Corp | $22½ | −⅛ | 21.6 | .. .. |
| | | **BANKS AND DISCOUNTS** | | | | |
| 282 | 184 | Alexs Discount | 259 | −3 | 24.3 | 9.4 .. |
| 423 | 210 | Allen H & Ross | 398 | ● .. | 30.7 | 7.7 16.4 |
| 118½ | 96 | Allied Irish | 115 | .. | 8.0 | 6.6 .. |
| 16⅛ | 12 | Anybacher H. | 16½ | .. | .. | 20.1 .. |
| 239 | 142 | Arb-Latham | 227 | .. | 18.7 | 8.3 14.4 |
| 25⅛ | 19⅞ | ANZ Grp | 223 | .. | 11.7 | 3.3 9.0 |
| 54 | 42 | Bank America | 52⅛ | .. | 62.8 | 8.5 5.1 |
| 43⅞ | 28⅛ | Bk of Ireland | 32⅛ | .. | 24.5 | 7.6 5.1 |
| 14⅛ | 6 | Bk Leumi Israel | 7 | .. | 0.1 | 1.4 9.9 |
| 160 | 100 | Bk Leumi UK | 160 | .. | 12.7 | 9.0 12.6 |
| 297 | 134 | Bk of NSW | 218 | .. | 15.6 | 7.6 5.9 |
| 353 | 237 | Bk of Scotland | 312 | +3 | 22.5 | 9.0 9.9 |
| 461 | 302½ | Barclays Bank | 461 | +6 | 26.4b | 5.7 3.7 |
| 435 | 223 | Brown Shipley | 435 | .. | 18.6 | 4.3 13.5 |
| 504 | 374 | Cater Ryder | 374 | .. | 30.0 | 8.0 .. |
| 101 | 85 | Charterhse Grp | 101 | .. | 6.1 | 6.0 10.5 |
| 25½ | 15⅞ | Chase Man | £16⅞ | .. | 122 | .. .. |
| 89½ | 78½ | Chilcorp | $84⅛ | .. | 65.1 | .. .. |
| 86 | 35 | Clive Discount | 53 | ● .. | 0.7 | 1.3 .. |
| 192 | 114 | Com Bk of Syd | 152 | .. | 9.2 | 6.1 3.9 |
| 63½ | 32 | Commerzbank | £32 | .. | 222 | 6.9 7.0 |
| 38 | 22 | Cp Fin Paris | £24½ | .. | 119 | 4.9 7.9 |
| 24½ | 16 | CC De France | £19⅛ | .. | 129 | 6.6 13.9 |
| 35 | 5 | First Nat Fin | 34½ | +½ | .. | .. 2.1 |
| 200 | 175 | Gerrard & Nat | 288 | ● .. | 16.4 | 5.7 .. |
| 271 | 157 | Gillett Bros | 207 | −3 | 15.0 | 7.2 30.9 |
| 173 | 91 | Grndlays Hldgs | 173 | +15 | 5.6 | 3.3 6.1 |
| 149 | 87 | Guinness Peat | 128 | +2 | 10.0 | 7.8 9.4 |
| 52½ | 37½ | Hambros Bkg | £37½ | .. | 23.5 | 6.3 6.6 |
| 657 | 174 | Do Ord | 657 | +33 | 23.6 | 3.6 15.8 |
| 170 | 73 | Hill Samuel | 148 | +1 | 8.4 | 5.6 12.4 |
| 170 | 73⅛ | Hong K & Shang | 170 | +5 | 4.6b | 2.7 21.4 |
| 86 | 54 | Jessel Toynbee | 69 | ● −2 | 6.6 | 8.3 .. |
| 198 | 123 | Joseph Lthb | 178 | .. | 13.6 | 7.6 9.6 |
| 91 | 64 | King & Shaxson | 89 | +2 | 7.1 | 8.0 14.9 |
| 264 | 68 | Kleinwort Ben | 260 | +6 | 10.0 | 3.8 11.7 |
| 360 | 271 | Lloyds Bank | 346 | +6 | 22.1 | 6.4 3.1 |
| 248 | 111 | Mercury Secs | 248 | +8 | 9.3 | 3.7 9.1 |
| 438 | 308 | Midland | 360 | +7 | 28.6 | 8.2 10.0 |
| 72½ | 54 | Minster Assets | 63 | .. | 5.6 | 8.1 12.8 |
| 108⅛ | 90½ | Nat of Aust | 124 | .. | 8.4 | 6.8 5.8 |
| 416 | 276 | Nat W'minster | 416 | +6 | 27.1 | 6.5 2.9 |
| 63 | 42 | Ottoman | £48 | .. | 310 | 6.5 11.2 |
| 98 | 45⅛ | Rea Bros | 91 | .. | 2.4 | 2.6 19.3 |
| 26½ | 13½ | Royal of Can | £18⅛ | ● +⅛ | 96.9 | 5.3 6.5 |
| 115 | 75 | Ryl Bk Scot Grp | 115 | +4 | 6.8 | 5.7 4.2 |
| 249 | 179 | Schroders | 340 | +5 | 12.1 | 3.6 8.8 |
| 270 | 180 | Seccombe Mar | 250 | .. | 22.9 | 9.1 15.3 |
| 176 | 78 | Smith St Aubyn | 172 | ● −1 | 12.9 | 7.5 .. |
| 662 | 417½ | Standard Chart | 662 | +13 | 40.0 | 6.0 5.5 |
| 328 | 203 | Union Discount | 328 | +5 | 22.2 | 6.1 25.4 |
| 116 | 63 | Wintrust | 87 | .. | 4.2 | 4.8 9.4 |
| | | **BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES** | | | | |
| 103½ | 68 | Allied | 81 | +1 | 7.1 | 8.8 6.7 |
| 243 | 157 | Bass | 210 | +4 | 11.4 | 5.2 7.5 |
| 209 | 156 | Bell A. | 172 | .. | 8.1 | 4.7 6.6 |
| 109 | 54⅛ | Boddingtons | 109 | +2 | 3.9 | 3.6 16.3 |
| 189 | 114 | Brown M. | 135 | +2 | 7.3 | 5.5 8.5 |
| 159 | 111 | Bulmer HP Hldgs | 153 | .. | 4.9 | 2.6 11.1 |
| 84 | 56 | C of Lds Did | 83 | .. | 6.3 | 7.6 18.7 |
| 283 | 191 | Devenish | 237 | .. | 10.7 | 4.2 11.2 |
| 229 | 164 | Distillers | 205 | .. | 15.4 | 7.5 5.5 |
| 233 | 151⅛ | Greene King | 223 | .. | 7.9 | 3.5 12.3 |
| 108 | 77½ | Guinness | 81 | +1 | 7.0 | 8.6 4.9 |
| 288 | 173 | Hardy & M'sons | 266 | .. | 14.1 | 5.3 12.8 |
| 154 | 74⅛ | Highland | 114 | ● −2 | 2.7 | 2.3 13.8 |
| 240 | 159 | Invergordon | 196 | .. | 5.7 | 2.9 10.4 |
| 113½ | 72 | Irish Distillers | 75 | .. | 4.0 | 5.3 4.4 |
| 74 | 40½ | Marston | 72 | .. | 2.3 | 3.2 11.1 |
| 77 | 51½ | Scot & Newcastle | 67 | +½ | 6.3 | 9.5 6.6 |
| 257½ | 159½ | Seagram | £24 | .. | 29.9 | 1.7 10.5 |
| 169 | 54 | SA Breweries | 160 | +11 | 9.1 | 5.4 8.9 |
| 213 | 122 | Tomatin | 123 | .. | .. | .. .. |
| 183 | 121 | Vaux | 134 | .. | 9.2 | 6.8 5.9 |
| 174 | 86 | Whitbread 'A' | 135 | +1 | 8.4 | 5.2 7.9 |
| 176 | 98 | Do 'B' | 160 | +2 | 8.4 | 5.2 7.8 |
| 165⅛ | 62⅞ | Whitbread Inv | 94 | .. | 5.2 | 5.6 24.9 |
| 128 | 118 | Wolverhampton | 108 | .. | 6.4 | 3.2 11.7 |

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

### A—B

| 1979/80 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 184 | 99 | AAH | 184 | +2 | 12.1 | 6.6 | 8.4 |
| 250 | 130 | AB Electronic | 192 | +8 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 10.7 |
| 210 | 145⅛ | AGB Research | 210 | +4 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 23.1 |
| 70 | 18 | Al Ind Prod | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 243 | 141 | APV Hldgs | 213 | .. | 12.8 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| 91 | 53 | Aaronson Bros | 54 | .. | 6.0 | 11.1 | 4.8 |
| 133 | 54 | Acrow | 34 | .. | 4.3 | 7.9 | 15.5 |
| 95 | 30 | Do A | 35 | .. | 4.3 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| 219 | 143 | Adwest Group | 167 | −1 | 10.6 | 6.4 | 8.0 |
| 339 | 51½ | Aerosl't & Gen | 323 | −6 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 21.3 |
| 44 | 19 | Aero Needles | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 3.0 |
| 49 | 9 | Airfix Ind | 9 | .. | 5.2 | 58.1 | 1.4 |
| 925 | 390 | Akzo | 390 | .. | 54.2 | 13.9 | .. |
| 111 | 65 | Alcan Alum UK | 70 | .. | 9.4 | 13.5 | 6.3 |
| 91 | 72½ | Do 10½% | £83½ | +½ | 1050 | 12.6 | .. |
| 32 | 30 | Allen W. G. | 40 | .. | 4.4 | 11.1 | 3.1 |
| 154 | 69 | Allied Colloids | 107 | +2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 16.3 |
| 39 | 20 | Allied Plant | 38 | .. | 2.5 | 7.0 | 4.2 |
| 133 | 39 | Alpine Hldgs | 53 | .. | 7.5 | 14.4 | 3.4 |
| 375 | 227 | Amal Metal | 265 | .. | 20.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| 118 | 49 | Amal Power | 52 | −1 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 11.5 |
| 99 | 23 | Amber Day | 24½ | +½ | 4.1 | 16.7 | 4.3 |
| 44 | 22 | Amber Ind Hldgs | 34 | .. | 7.1 | 21.0 | 4.7 |
| 123 | 83 | Amstrad | 88 | .. | 4.7 | 5.3 | 7.8 |
| 98 | 56 | Anchor Chem | 61 | +3 | 7.6 | 12.4 | 3.9 |
| 108½ | 47½ | Anderson Strath | 105 | +½ | 5.7 | 5.4 | 9.2 |
| 99 | 58½ | Anglia TV 'A' | 93 | +1 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 8.5 |
| 11 | 5⅛ | Anglo Amer Ind | £10 | .. | 63.6 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| 46 | 20 | Aquascutum 'A' | 30 | .. | 2.0 | 6.8 | 5.0 |
| 51 | 34 | Arenson Hldgs | 39 | −1 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 |
| 75 | 29 | Argyll Foods | 75 | +7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 60.0 |
| 96 | 38 | Arlen Elec | 43 | .. | 8.6 | 19.9 | 4.8 |
| 142 | 50 | Arlington Mtr | 92 | .. | 12.9 | 14.0 | 4.5 |
| 113 | 44½ | Armitage Shanks | 110 | +1 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 9.4 |
| 94 | 43 | Ass Biscuit | 64 | .. | 6.3 | 9.9 | 5.6 |
| 213 | 146 | Ass Book | 183 | .. | 10.7 | 5.8 | 8.3 |
| 128 | 64 | Ass Brit Food | 128 | +1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 7.6 |
| 156 | 53 | Ass Comm 'A' | 53 | −1 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 4.1 |
| 113 | 44 | Ass Engineer | 50 | +1 | 8.6 | 17.2 | 3.6 |
| 47 | 36 | Ass Fisheries | 62 | +1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 16.4 |
| 144 | 79 | Ass Leisure | 144 | +6 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 10.2 |
| 335 | 203 | Ass News | 295 | +2 | 11.8 | 4.0 | 8.0 |
| 67½ | 29 | Ass Paper | 33 | .. | 5.2 | 16.3 | 2.4 |
| 57 | 40 | Ass Tooling | 50 | +2 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 13.1 |
| 59 | 39 | Atkins Bros | 40 | .. | 6.4 | 16.0 | 5.8 |
| 21 | 3 | Audiotronic | 3½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15½ | 2 | Do Pref | 2½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 60½ | 37 | Ault & Wilborg | 38 | .. | 3.3 | 8.7 | 2.7 |
| 103 | 33 | Aurora Hldgs | 33 | .. | 8.8 | 26.7 | 3.5 |
| 40 | 25 | Austin E. | 31 | .. | 1.9 | 6.1 | 3.4 |
| 110 | 57 | Automotive Pd | 68 | +2 | 4.5b | 6.7 | 4.8 |
| 202 | 60 | Avon Rubber | 87 | +1 | 14.8 | 17.0 | 3.0 |
| 363 | 223 | B.A.T. Ind | 312 | +1 | 27.1 | 9.7 | 4.3 |
| 65 | 29 | BBA Grp | 30 | .. | 3.8 | 12.5 | 3.3 |
| 150 | 96 | BET Dfd | 136 | +2 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 5.6 |
| 167 | 90 | BICC | 167 | +1 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 9.6 |
| 26 | 15 | BL Ltd | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 56 | 33 | BOC Int | 53 | +1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 8.8 |
| 233 | 116 | BPB Ind | 336 | −4 | 12.9 | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| 61½ | 18 | B P C | 21½ | +2½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 60 | BPM Hldgs 'A' | 78 | .. | 7.5 | 9.6 | 2.8 |
| 49½ | 12½ | BSG Int | 14½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | 7 | BSR Ltd | 24 | −1 | .. | .. | 13.1 |
| 388 | 181 | BTR Ltd | 388 | +3 | 15.0b | 3.9 | 17.2 |
| 199 | 77 | Babcock Int | 95 | +1 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 5.6 |
| 60 | 33 | Baggeridge Brk | 50 | .. | 5.4 | 10.7 | 4.0 |
| 8 | 4⅞ | Bailey C.H. Ord | 6¼ | .. | 0.6 | 9.1 | 8.4 |
| 182 | 145 | Baird W. | 182 | .. | 18.0b | 9.9 | 6.5 |
| 71 | 43 | Baker Perkins | 71 | −4 | 9.2 | 13.0 | 4.4 |
| 85 | 44 | Bambers Stores | 85 | +4 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 7.9 |
| 56 | 31 | Banro Cons | 56 | .. | 4.3 | 7.7 | 3.3 |
| 142 | 85 | Barker & Dobson | 142 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 63 | 38 | Barr & Wallace | 63 | .. | 4.3 | 6.8 | .. |
| 64 | 61 | Do A | 61 | .. | 4.3 | 7.0 | 3.4 |
| 172 | 96 | Barratt Devs | 172 | .. | 22.1b | 12.8 | 3.1 |
| 28 | 25 | Barrow Hepbn | 28 | .. | 3.1 | 11.2 | 3.6 |
| 83 | 33 | Barton & Sons | 38 | .. | 5.1b | 13.5 | 3.7 |
| 47 | 31 | Bassett G. | 47 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 60 | 31 | Bath & P'land | 39 | .. | 5.7 | 13.2 | 4.6 |
| 234 | 223 | Bayer | £229½ | .. | 169 | 7.3 | 9.9 |
| 77 | 18 | Beales J. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 92 | 72 | Beatson Clark | 92 | .. | 8.0 | 8.7 | 3.1 |
| 30 | 19 | Beauford Grp | 30 | ● .. | 3.0 | 9.9 | 3.1 |
| 59 | 48 | Beckman A. | 59 | .. | 8.2 | 13.9 | 13.4 |
| 149 | 103 | Beecham Grp | 149 | +2 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 12.5 |
| 111 | 45⅛ | Belam Grp | 111 | +6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 13.5 |
| 90 | 63 | Bellway | 87 | .. | 10.0 | 14.9 | 3.0 |
| 91 | 31 | Bemrose Corp | 32 | +1 | .. | .. | 4.6 |
| 79 | 51 | Benn Bros | 53 | .. | 4.9 | 9.2 | 13.5 |
| 116 | 73 | Berec Grp | 91 | +2 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 6.3 |
| 208 | 123 | Berisf'd S & W | 195 | +3 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| 99 | 55 | Berisfords | 95 | .. | 5.4 | 5.9 | 1.8 |
| 316 | 136 | Bestobell | 316 | +4 | 16.6 | 5.3 | 11.1 |
| 57 | 37 | Bett Bros | 42 | .. | 3.9 | 9.2 | 5.7 |
| 238 | 92 | Bibby J. | 228 | .. | 9.2 | 4.0 | 6.9 |
| 194 | 127 | Birm'gham Mint | 181 | .. | 14.3 | 7.9 | 4.8 |
| 104 | 28 | Black & Edg'tn | 38 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 89 | 53 | Blackwd Hodge | 44½ | +1 | 3.6b | 8.0 | 6.9 |
| 31 | 9½ | Blackwood Hl | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 138 | 113 | Blagden & N. | 114 | .. | 11.0 | 9.6 | 4.1 |
| 315 | 235 | Blue Circle Ind | 330 | .. | 31.4b | 6.5 | 5.2 |
| 109 | 83 | Blundell Perm | 92 | .. | 6.9 | 7.5 | 4.0 |
| 30½ | 12 | Boardman R. O. | 8½ | +½ | .. | .. | 35.7 |
| 68 | 46 | Bodycote | 68 | .. | 5.7 | 8.4 | 3.6 |
| 20⅛ | 14 | Boeing | £14 | .. | 34.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 116 | 56 | Booker McCon | 62 | .. | 4.5 | 7.2 | 4.6 |
| 173 | 90 | Boot H. | 162 | .. | 18.6 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| 296 | 148 | Boots | 250 | +4 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 12.1 |
| 97 | 30 | Borthwick T. & | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23½ | 9⅛ | Boulton W. | 11⅛ | .. | 1.9 | 16.4 | 8.3 |
| 212 | 139 | Bowater Corp | 187 | −1 | 16.4 | 8.8 | 5.5 |
| 171 | 65 | Bowthrpe Hldgs | 147 | −1 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 15.9 |
| 73 | 31 | Braby Leslie | 39 | .. | 6.1 | 15.7 | 6.6 |
| 173 | 50 | Brady Ind | 78 | .. | 6.1 | 7.8 | 6.1 |
| 66 | 35 | Do A | 49 | .. | 6.1 | 12.4 | 3.4 |
| 40 | 9 | Braham Miljar | 14 | .. | 0.9 | 6.1 | 28.0 |
| 45 | 19 | Braid Grp | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 2.7 |
| 118 | 65 | Braithwaite | 118 | +3 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 6.7 |
| 75 | 49 | Bremner | 55 | .. | 6.1 | 11.2 

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

From the Punjab to the Western Isles, page 19

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Ind 496.1 up 0.6pts
FT Gilts 71.71 up 0.16pts

■ **Sterling**
$2.4375 down 25pts
Index 78.9 unchanged

■ **Dollar**
Index 85.1 up 0.4
DM 1.8797 up 142pts

■ **Gold**
$635.50 up $3.

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 16⅛-16⅛
3-mth Euro $ 14⅞-14⅞
6-mth Euro 14⅞-14⅞

## IN BRIEF

### $567m loss by GM is America's worst

General Motors Corporation $567m (£236m) in the third arter of the year, a record any American company.
The loss amounted to $1.95 common share. In the same rter last year, GM, the ld's biggest car maker, ned $21.4m, or six cents per re.
ales in the third quarter fell 10 per cent from $13,300m $12,000m, the company said Detroit.
M's loss for the first nine nths of the year totals $824m $2.86 per share, compared profits of $2,470m or $5.8 share in the same period of ).
he previous record three nths loss was that of $562m US Steel in the fourth rter of 1979.—AP.

### dbury shares

r Peter Cadbury, who has ted angrily over an unial offer for his Westward vision holdings from Ham: Bank, has had approaches at least two other ies. One is believed to have e from within Westward vision. Mr Cadbury has 00 voting shares and his has 5,000.

### n-Zimbabwe stake

rthern Engineering Indus- is to take a 51 per cent in a new company in abwe called NEI Cochrane. rane is the biggest con- in Zimbabwe making rs and pressure vessels and nnual turnover is £5.5m. holding will cost about

### ot liability

outstanding liability of Motors (formerly ler UK) to the Depart- of Industry is now a £23m with interest at 11.9 per a year and repayment ning on December 31. A parliamentary reply dis- that £22m was repaid by mpany on August 8.

### Pont cleared

Federal Trade Commis- n Washington has ordered lismissal of charges that u Pont Company sought to polize the titanium dioxide t. It says Du Pont's s were legally based on nces and growth oppor- es.

### nese crisis

an, which has not paid a off its foreign bank debts 1978, faces a financial despite a $600m (£250m) package put up by major and a grant of new funds e IMF. It is not known er the country's 200 other rs will support the rescue

### sey recall 245

sey-Ferguson has recalled ployees at its Brantford. foundry, ready to production on Nov- 3. The company's plants e United States and a have been closed since 31

### Street down

Dow Jones industrial e closed at 931.74, down on Wall Street yesterday. SDR rate was 1.29811 SDR was 0.531076.

# Management and unions protest over threat to chemical industry

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Britain's chemical industry is being priced out of many export markets by the soaring pound, and the industry's strength in the United Kingdom economy and its international competitiveness is gravely threatened.

This stark and uncompromising assessment has been spelled out to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a letter from the Chemicals Economic Development Committee, whose members include some of the industry's top executives and senior trade union leaders.

On the committee are Mr John Harvey-Jones, a deputy chairman of ICI, which last week announced a £10m loss on its operations in the third quarter of this year, citing the strength of sterling as a major factor; and Mr David Warburton, national officer of the General and Municipal Workers Union, who has been among union leaders campaigning for measures to counter the threat to the chemical industry.

The tough warning from chemical industry leaders coincided with a similar appeal from Mr Alec Smith, leader of Britain's clothing industry workers, who in a speech yesterday said that the uncontrolled and unrealistic increase in the value of the pound against other currencies had stimulated imports and all but destroyed the exporting prospects of Britain's clothing industry.

Sir Geoffrey has been given a warning by Lord Allen, chairman of the chemicals committee that the industry foresees a very large fall in its export business once its present orders are completed.

Expressing "the very strong concerns" of both trade union and management members, Lord Allen said that, while the industry was doing all it could, overvaluation of sterling in relation to British manufacturing costs meant the industry was effectively priced out of many export markets.

Recent upward movements had absorbed virtually all of some companies' profit margins.

"Unless some action can be taken by Government to provide industry with a sterling exchange rate which will enable it to remain at least operational, the prospect for the United Kingdom based chemical industry is grave indeed," he said.

Advocating an immediate reduction in the minimum lending rate because of the impact of such a move on exchange rates, Lord Allen stressed that the chemical industry was far from being a "lame duck", and on an output of £16,000m last year achieved a balance of payments surplus of £1,500m.

Lord Allen also asked for a more realistic approach towards Britain's industrial energy pricing.

Meanwhile, speaking at a seminar in Loughborough, Mr Smith, general secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, attacked the complacent policies of the Government and the European Commission in dealing with unfair trade in textiles.

Almost a half of Britain's clothing workers had faced either redundancy or short-time working in the past year, he said. Some 30,000 jobs had been lost and more than 90,000 workers had been put on short-time.

Chancellor admits to MPs that underlying growth rate is now running at 19% annually

# Money supply is double Government's target

By Melvyn Westlake

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted to a Parliamentary select committee last night that the underlying rise in the money supply since February had been nearly double the Government's target.

It had increased at an annual rate of 19 per cent, even after allowing for some distortions related to the removal of the "corset" controls on bank deposits.

However, the Chancellor told the all-party House of Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee that the situation would improve in coming months, and there was no case for changing the basic strategy.

Sir Geoffrey implied that the growth target for the money supply this year of 7 to 11 per cent, was unlikely to be met. This target would be modified next month when the Government came to review its policies for monetary control.

In his statement to the committee, the Chancellor said that the underlying growth rate of sterling M3—the measure of money supply that the Government seeks to control—during the six months to September may have been about 1¼ per cent a month—or 19 per cent at an annual rate.

This estimate of the underlying increase is higher than many other informed guesses. The actual increase in recent months, before allowing for distortions (caused by bank loans being channelled in ways that evaded the "corset" controls, but subsequently counted in the money supply) was around 23 per cent at an annual rate.

The Chancellor had been invited to appear before the committee, which is examining the Government's monetary policy, after the surge in monetary growth this summer.

This surge occurred shortly after Sir Geoffrey's last appearance before the committee, when he told MPs that money supply was "probably" under control. MPs felt that the Chancellor should be invited to return and explain what had gone wrong.

Sir Geoffrey said the most important single factor in the acceleration in monetary growth had been a jump in the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR). This would be much smaller during the rest of the financial year than in the past six months, he declared.

If private borrowers could rely less on the banks and more on share and debenture issues as the source of necessary finance, monetary growth would slow down further.

The Chancellor would not predict the likely size of the PSBR for the whole of the current financial year, but reminded MPs of the action that had been taken to keep public expenditure under control. He was pressed to show how the Government could possibly expect the PSBR to fall next year as planned in the medium term financial strategy.

One of the committee's advisers has suggested that the PSBR in the 1981-82 financial year will be around £14,000m, about twice what the Government had been aiming at.

The questioning did not elucidate a clear answer on this point. The Chancellor did give some indication that he expected pay rises in the public sector to be about 8 per cent. He was asked whether increases in pay for public sector employees would have to be consistent with the 6 to 10 per cent target for money supply growth next year and agreed that it would.

He said that although the present recession was painful to industry, any alternative policy would ultimately be worse. He blamed the present difficulties of industry on the world recession, the high exchange rate for sterling and the failure to make necessary adjustments in the past to raise productivity.

The strength of sterling reflected a combination of factors, many having their origin in events abroad, Sir Geoffrey said. The present rate of sterling was the product of the balance of supply and demand in the market and not one the Government had sought as a matter of policy. But the Government did not have the option of managing the rate at some desired level.

# West Germany urged to give Deutsche mark free rein

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Oct 27

West Germany's five leading economic research institutes today urged the federal bank in Frankfurt to stop intervening to support the Deutsche mark on foreign exchange markets and accept if necessary a temporary devaluation of the currency to create conditions for a more expansionary money supply policy.

This advice, contained in the institutes' autumn report on the West German and world economies, came on a day when the federal bank was forced to intervene within the European Monetary System to support the mark against the French franc. It sold $15.4m at the official midday foreign exchange fixing in Frankfurt to limit the dollar's climb against the mark.

The five institutes from West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Kiel and Essen predicted an upturn in the mark in the longer term. Germany's low inflation rate and the prospect of a drop in the country's current account balance of payments deficit to perhaps DM20,000m (about £4,347m) next year from a forecast DM30,000m this year should influence markets and result in a nominal revaluation of the currency over 1981 they said.

But Professor Norbert Walter of the Institute for World Economics at the University of Kiel told a press conference in Bonn that a short-term mark devaluation would be acceptable because it would permit the German central bank to ease the monetary breaks and bring down interest rates.

The five institutes are not government bodies but they have considerable prestige and tend to set the tone for the annual round of soul-searching on economic affairs that afflicts West Germany every autumn and winter.

In their report the institutes said the federal bank should be freed from its dilemma of having to keep monetary policy restrictive to sustain the exchange rate. This policy had resulted in money supply growth falling below the level needed to maintain an optimum degree of economic activity.

Since July, West Germany's key monetary indicator—the central bank money stock—has been increasing at a rate below the 5 to 8 per cent growth corridor fixed last winter as compatible with optimum economic growth and control of inflation.

The institutes said the federal bank must fix a higher and more definite money supply goal for next year and recommended a 6.5 per cent rise in central bank money stock on a year-to-year basis and an average annual increase of 6 per cent for 1981.

The institutes also urged both sides of industry to settle for modest wage increases next year and stressed that it was essential for the government to control public spending and limit its borrowing needs. However, they warned against Bonn attempting any abrupt "wonder cure" for the German economy.

The institutes' specific forecasts for 1981 were predictably gloomy. Unemployment is expected to increase, particularly in the first half of next year, so that on average 1.1 million will be out of work in 1981, bringing the average unemployment rate up to 5 per cent from 4 per cent this year.

In real terms there will be no increase in gross national product in 1981 compared with this year, after a slowdown in growth rates to two per cent in 1980 from 4.5 per cent last year.

In the first half of next year Germany's gnp will drop by a real 1 per cent compared with the first half of this year but in the second half of 1981 there should be a year-to-year growth of 1.5 per cent.

The rate of consumer price increases is expected to drop to 4 per cent with year from 5 per cent in 1980 with the rate of increase slowing during 1981.

On the crucial question of Germany's balance of payments, Professor Walter said that improvement had already been made during the early summer this year and, although the expected drop in the current account deficit might not appear too dramatic, it would coincide with a worsening of the payments position of most of Germany's trading rivals.

The institutes' report is hedged with uncertainties. The five assume that the Gulf war will not last too long, that oil prices will rise next year by no more than the world's general rate of inflation, that world trade will tend to stagnate until late 1981 and that most countries will be less determined to defend their exchange rates as unemployment rises.

# MacGregor supports steel quotas move

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Further government intervention in the European steel industry would be the inevitable consequence of attempts by West Germany to frustrate efforts by the EEC Commission to impose mandatory controls on production levels, Mr Ian MacGregor, British Steel Corporation chairman, warned yesterday.

After the weekend Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg, the Commission's plans to invoke the previously unused powers of Article 58 of the Treaty of Paris have been delayed pending further meetings in Brussels tomorrow and another ministerial meeting the following day.

West Germany wanted special steels production excluded from the production quota regime, but other Community states, especially the United Kingdom, insisted that special steels be included. The basis of a compromise which would encompass special steels has been hammered out for consideration at tomorrow's meeting.

"We have a serious problem in the European steel industry and the danger is that the Germans might win the battle on resisting Article 58 but in so doing could lose the war", Mr MacGregor said in an interview yesterday. He suggested that governments would have to become involved even more deeply in the problems of the steel industry.

Directing his remarks towards the Bonn Government and the German steel industry, BSC's chairman referred to the favourable movements in exchange rates which the West German steel industry had exploited to the full in the British market.

On a monthly basis, imports of flat rolled products from West Germany have risen to 50 per cent above levels of a year ago, imports of German wire rod are up by 100 per cent, and merchant bars by 75 per cent.

Mr MacGregor said earlier this month that, unless agreement was reached on mandatory controls by the end of October the BSC would launch a counter attack on Continental steel markets. "It is surely better to fight over markets after we have secured a more stable market", he added.

He suggested that production controls for a six to nine month period, followed by a further period of voluntary adherence by steel producers to Commission-set guidelines, was realistic and desirable and would outweigh the short term disadvantages the German industry might face.

The present problems of the steel market were not only enormously injurious to the steel companies but to governments too, Mr MacGregore said. He underlined the advocacy of the mandatory measures expressed in negotiations by British ministers.

# Plessey awarded £150m contract for UK defence communications

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

A £150m-plus initial production order for a new tactical communications network for the British Army and the Royal Air Force in Germany — claimed to be the largest single United Kingdom defence communications contract yet awarded — was announced yesterday by Plessey, the electronics group.

Total value of production contracts for the system over the next few years could amount to about £500m. Plessey is acting as prime contractor and will receive slightly over half the contract amount, with the remainder going to a group of subcontractors including Standard Telephones & Cables, Marconi Space & Defence Systems, BICC General Cables, Airtech, Marshall of Cambridge, and Membrain.

The production commitment comes after a seven-year period in which the system, known as Ptarmigan, was developed by the same industrial team. Development produced 1,000 new job opportunities in the industry; the initial production order is expected to create over 400 further jobs and to consolidate existing employment for several hundred more.

General Sir Hugh Beach, Master General of the Ordnance, said yesterday that Ptarmigan development had cost the Ministry of Defence about £100m at 1980 prices. Mr Frank Chorley, managing director of Plessey Electronic Systems, said that deliveries were expected to begin in 1982 and to be completed by the end of 1984.

"Instead of using land lines or simple radio sets for field telephones", a Plessey statement said, "British forces will have at their disposal sophisticated computer-controlled equipment which allows for automatic dialling, automatic transfer of calls from one number to another, priority calls, conference calls, and a search mechanism which can find a number required by alternative routes in case of enemy damage."

Ptarmigan which will replace the "Bruin" system used at present by British forces assigned to Nato, will provide a wider range of facilities, handling voice, facsimile, telegraph and data communications. The first stage covers a network based on 48 mobile telephone exchanges and including a communication link with the RAF's Harrier vertical take off strike force.

Plessey and its subcontractors have agreed to market the Ptarmigan system, or similar systems based on Ptarmigan technology, in joint bids in export markets. Mr Chorley admitted yesterday that, because of its long development period, Ptarmigan technology was not the latest—but it was readily adaptable since the system was based on software.

General Sir Hugh Beach: project cost Ministry of Defence £100m.

Financial Editor, page 19

# US wage settlements fuel inflation fears

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 27

Overall productivity in the United States in the third quarter of this year rose for the first time since late 1978. But in the manufacturing sector alone it showed another sharp quarterly drop, according to the Bureau of Labour Statistics.

In a separate report the bureau said that the average rate of first-year pay rises in major settlements negotiated by trade unions in the first nine months of this year was 9.7 per cent, compared with 7.4 per cent in the same period last year.

Many economists fear that this rising trend of wage settlements will ensure double-figure inflation in the United States in 1981.

Overall productivity rose by a seasonally adjusted 1.4 per cent in the third quarter. The last quarterly rise was 0.3 per cent in the last three months of 1978. Overall private business productivity has declined by 0.5 per cent in the past 12 months.

Productivity in manufacturing fell by 2.7 per cent in the last quarter after a decline of 4.7 per cent in the second quarter. Over the past 12 months productivity in manufacturing has fallen by 2.9 per cent.

The sharpest declines have been seen in the durable goods side of manufacturing where in the last quarter the drop was 3.8 per cent.

Data for wage settlements, covering almost 3 million workers for 1980, do not include estimates of potential wage increases under cost-of-living adjustment clauses. For the first nine months of this year the settlements concluded involved such clauses for 53 per cent of the workers.

First-year negotiated wage adjustments in contracts with such clauses averaged 8.2 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in 1979, while the average for contracts without such clauses was 11.9 per cent compared with a 1979 level of increase of 9.1 per cent.

The latest trends of unit labour costs in American business are the subject of broad concern. Some Government and Federal Reserve Board officials are convinced that some form of incomes policy is vital to restrain the upward trend of wage settlements and so bring unit labour costs down to rates that do secure productivity gains.

The current system of voluntary wage guidelines may have helped to restrain settlements but today's data suggest that they did not help sufficiently.

There appears to be mounting interest at the Fed and in some White House quarters for a tax incentive programme of incomes policy under which tax cuts are given as the reward for voluntary wage and prices restraint.

# Fair trading query over code of practice for actuaries

By Margaret Stone

Talks are being held between the Institute of Actuaries (along with its Scottish counterpart, the Faculty) and the Office of Fair Trading about whether or not the actuaries' existing code of practice and professional conduct is in the public interest.

The two sections of the actuaries' code of practice which appear to be regarded as unacceptable are, first, the way in which actuaries actually seek their business, and second, the corporate form in which actuaries may work together.

Unlike certain other professional services, the existing registered code was not exempted under Schedule 1 to the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1976.

This means that the actuaries have to defend their existing arrangements to the satisfaction of the OFT, or face going to the Restrictive Practices Court.

Mr Antony Ratcliff, chief general manager of Eagle Star Insurance, in his presidential address to the Institute of Actuaries yesterday, said: "In the present 'competitive' climate there is a possibility that our arguments may, in the first instance, fall on deaf ears."

He added that the next recourse, to go to court, would place a "very considerable financial burden on our slender resources".

He welcomed the occasion for the actuaries to reexamine their activities in the light of the changing social environment, but objected to them having to do so under duress.

Mr Ratcliff felt that some restrictions on advertising were necessary to ensure, for example, that "practitioners should not claim superiority over others".

Suggestions had already been put to the institute that the rules should be relaxed to allow actuaries to operate as corporate bodies, particularly in view of the difficulties the existing code imposes upon a member setting up an individual practice from scratch.

While the Office of Fair Trading would welcome such a relaxation in the code, it did not have the total support of the actuarial profession, he said.

# Rising American interest rates push up the dollar

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The rise in dollar interest rates continued to attract international money into the American currency yesterday. The dollar jumped almost 1.5 pfennigs to close at 1.8797 Deutsche marks, while its index against a basket of currencies closed 0.4 higher at 85.1.

Although sterling started the day strongly against the dollar, rising above $2.45 at first, it later fell back to finish the day 25 points lower at $2.4375. Its trade-weighted index closed unchanged at 78.9 after touching the Friday peak of 79.3 during the morning.

The further rise in dollar interest rates comes after another disappointing set of money supply figures. These confirmed that the money supply is growing faster than the Federal Reserve Board's targets despite the restrictive policy the Fed has been applying to the system during recent weeks. Most Eurodollar interest rates rose by between a quarter and a half point yesterday.

By contrast there was a slight easing in some United Kingdom interest rates. Easier conditions in the London money markets, helped partly by the assistance given by the authorities to the discount market last Friday, meant the one-week rate in the interbank market dropped from just over 18 to just over 17 per cent. Period rates eased only temporarily, however, and the overnight rate, easier at first, finished the day at 20 per cent.

## PRICE CHANGES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ner Secs | 14p to 147p | Electrocomps. | 29p to 785p |
| s Stores | 4p to 55p | Farnell Elect. | 24p to 394p |
| Grp | 8p to 111p | Kinross | 55p to 722p |
| | 21p to 211p | Renwick Grp | 7p to 70p |
| rs Dfd | 43p to 507p | Sainsbury J. | 20p to 565p |
| | 9p to 289p | Newman Tonks | 4p to 47p |
| Duffus | 4p to 179p | Rustenburg | 5p to 295p |
| burg Plat | 5p to 190p | Shell Trans | 4p to 456p |
| Fera | 5p to 220p | Tharsis Sulph | 25p to 150p |
| C. | 3p to 24p | Weeks Petrol | 10p to 410p |

## THE POUND

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| a $ | 2.15 | 2.06 |
| Sch | 33.80 | 32.00 |
| Fr | 76.25 | 72.75 |
| S | 2.93 | 2.85 |
| k Kr | 14.60 | 14.00 |
| Mkk | 9.50 | 9.05 |
| Fr | 10.91 | 10.46 |
| DM | 4.76 | 4.54 |
| Dr | 175.00 | 164.00 |
| S $ | 12.65 | 12.10 |
| Pd | 1.25 | 1.22 |
| r | 2295.00 | 2180.00 |
| 'n | 547.00 | 522.00 |
| nds Gld | 5.14 | 4.91 |

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Norway Kr | 12.52 | 11.97 |
| Portugal Esc | 125.00 | 119.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 2.24 | 2.10 |
| Spain Pta | 186.00 | 178.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 10.69 | 10.24 |
| Switzerland Fr | 4.28 | 4.07 |
| USA $ | 2.50 | 2.43 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 81.00 | 77.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Accounting skills replacing sales and marketing men for the top jobs

# Financial experts in the boardroom hot seat

As recession bites deeper, more and more companies are appointing financial experts to the hot seat of chief executive. This at any rate is one theory advanced by consultants Heidrick and Struggles for a marked change in the background of recently appointed chief executives and managing directors.

The latest analysis of business appointments shows that chief executives with sales and marketing backgrounds are fast giving way to those with financial experience. While last year 42.5 per cent of chief executives came from sales divisions the equivalent figure for the first part of 1980 had dropped to 35 per cent. The proportion of financial experts, on the other hand, is rising steeply from only 22.5 per cent in 1979 to 32 per cent this year if bankers are included and 29 per cent if they are not.

According to Mr David Diehl, the chairman of Heidrick and Struggles, "the trend is undoubtedly the effect of a period when recession coupled with high inflation and high interest rates is forcing companies to look harder at good cash management and a reduction in loan debt".

The analysis shows that the bulk of appointments are made from inside the organization concerned and that the proportion has increased from 67.5 per cent to 75 per cent. This figure agrees with that of a recent study produced jointly by the British Institute of Management and Institute of Personnel Management which shows that for recruiting managers in general 75 per cent of companies promote from within.

British chief executive officers are becoming better educated, according to the Heidrick and Struggles analysis. The percentage with a degree or equivalent has risen to 58.7 compared with 57.5 last year but this partly reflects the higher intake of financial people. Qualified accountants represent 32 per cent of incumbents in the higher education category and of these 41 per cent also have a university degree. The proportion of business graduates overall has risen from 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent.

British chief executives, however, continue to lag well behind their international counterparts in formal educational qualifications. Earlier studies by the same consultancy indicate that 85 per cent of French or American managing directors are likely to have some form of higher education.

One method by which the calibre of top executives could be improved could be through better techniques in selecting managers in the first place—or at least so the BIM and IPM believe. Their report is very scathing about the fact that over 90 per cent of companies depend on interviews by unskilled interviewers. It concludes that there is a "perturbing degree of complacency" about the methods used in selection.

Personality is the most important quality looked for in a manager

**Patricia Tisdall**

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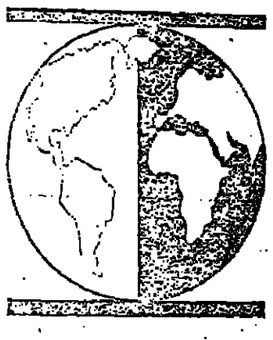

# Morocco in $1,000m oil from shale plan

Morocco plans to become the first Arab or African country to extract oil from shale and is prepared to risk nearly $1,000m (about £417m) in the next five years to exploit its deposits, it is reported from Rabat.

Like all developing countries which import oil, Morocco has been hit hard by the rising price of crude. This year's energy import bill is expected to be 5,000m dirhams (about £500m) or almost one third of all imports.

To pay for this, Morocco relies heavily on its phosphate industry. Despite a rise in the price of phosphate rock from $32 to $52 per tonne this year, revenue from exports of phosphate and derivatives will not cover the country's energy bill, and the oil from shale project is seen as an economic necessity.

## Crude exports down

Oman's crude oil exports in September amounted to 8.5 million barrels, a report published by Petroleum Development (Oman) says. The Sultanate exported 9.1 million barrels in August. Oman's main customers are Japan and the United States.

## Tokyo steel sales

Japan's steel exports to the United States are expected to drop at least 10 per cent between October and December from the preceding quarter, partly due to a decline in demand, industry sources in Tokyo say. Exports to the United States have been declining since the beginning of this year.

## Nissan for Tennessee

A report from Washington says that Nissan Motor Co, Japan's second largest car maker, has decided to locate its planned United States truck plant near Nashville, Tennessee. The Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* says the Japanese company will make a formal announcement soon.

## Hongkong deficit

A sharp drop in exports of Hongkong-made products contributed to a $HK626m (about $52m) trade deficit in September, according to the *Asian Wall Street Journal*. Exports fell 11.6 per cent to $HK5.38m from August's $HK17m surplus.

Satellites and ground radar combine for accurate rainfall picture

# New frontiers on weather forecasts

A combination of ground-based radar observations and pictures taken from earth-orbiting satellites is expected to form the basis for a new method of predicting the weather, and in particular the rainfall, for a period of a few hours ahead.

Known as Frontiers, the system has been devised by the Meteorological Office and the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment at Malvern, and it is being investigated further under contract by Logica, the London computing and communications consultancy.

Computer-aided weather forecasting techniques, covering periods from one to three days ahead, have advanced significantly in recent years. But a growing

## Technology News

demand has emerged for an up-to-the-minute picture of the weather and accurate rainfall forecast for a few hours ahead.

Users such as water authorities, for example, need to produce river flow predictions from hydrological models.

In the Frontiers system, ground-based radar and satellite imagery will be the principal tools used to observe the detailed structure of rainfall systems and associated cloud patterns. By correlating radar data, satellite pictures and conventional weather observations on a colour video display, an instantaneous picture of precipitation over the whole of the United Kingdom, plus a prediction for the next six hours, will be provided.

It will be possible to compare and contrast digital satellite cloud imagery with radar rainfall data over a period of time and to view them as a "fast-action replay".

A short-period forecast, clearly, is a perishable commodity which requires frequent updating and prompt dissemination to the users. Teletext and viewdata systems such as Prestel will help to provide easy access to the forecasts; and there will also be direct computer links for major users.

Frontiers is expected to be a significant technological advance, providing exceptionally effective interaction between the human expert and the computer.

Repetitive tasks will be automated, enabling the forecaster to make the most use of his or her judgment. The forecaster will have access to complex data, previously unavailable, and all the information required will be generated at the terminal on an animated display.

**A new technique for measuring the very small neutron doses which occur, for example, near intense pulsed photon beams for radiotherapy, has been developed at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. At Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, the method has been tested with a linear accelerator (above) used for the radiation treatment of cancer. The dose is calculated by measuring radioactivity produced at gold foils at the centres of polyethylene spheres of various sizes.**

## Advances in mobile radio techniques

New techniques which anticipate changes in the operation of mobile radio in the next decade are being developed at Philips Research Laboratories at Redhill, Surrey. The general benefits of the use of mobile radio—reduced response times and the avoidance of wasted journeys through up-to-date information—are such that the market for mobile radio equipment is expanding at from 10 to 15 per cent a year.

Two changes in particular are envisaged by the Philips researchers. First, as more people attempt to use the limited number of radio frequencies the problem of channel congestion will become more acute. This will lead to changes in equipment and operational methods.

Secondly, mobile radio is expected to provide a more versatile service to its users. The use of printers in vehicles, automatic connexion to telephone networks and direct access to computers are examples of the new facilities which are possible.

An attempt to tackle the first of these problems is represented at Redhill in a project known as trunking, or dynamic channel assignment. This makes more use of the available radio frequencies by sharing a pool of channels among several users.

A user requesting a call is automatically assigned a channel, but only for the duration of the conversation. After the conversation is completed the channel is returned to the pool, ready for use by others.

On occasion all channels will be occupied and further calls will have to wait. The delay should not be more than a few seconds. According to Philips, trunked systems can accommodate up to six times as many users on a given number of channels, and they are inherently more reliable and less susceptible to interference than single-channel systems.

Joint work by Philips teams in Redhill and in Hilversum, the Netherlands, is leading to an advanced trunking system along these lines. Possible features include fleet calling and selective calling; automatic status updating; automatic interconnexion with telephone networks; and emergency calling and dynamic reassignment of priorities (an important factor for the public safety services).

**Kenneth Owen**

# Training boards move is opposed

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Proposals to shift the operating costs of industrial training boards from the Exchequer to industry were described yesterday as impractical by the Construction Industry Training Board, one of the largest of the 24 industry training boards.

The CITB's comments on the plan, along with those from about 300 other groups, are due to be considered at a Manpower Services Commission meeting on Thursday.

The CITB says the proposals pay little regard to the practicality for transferring expenditure to industry at a time of severe and continuing recession. It also says that the plan could have a "serious, and even terminal" effect on industry training boards if rushed through on the timetable envisaged by the review body.

"Exchequer support of a proportion, if not the whole of operating expenditure is an important part of the Government's recognition of its national obligations in the field of training", the CITB says.

It suggests that, while industry should be responsible for staff costs, there should be a compensatory payment paid at an agreed level by the Government.

Other recommendations are that the scope of the boards should be widened to take in public sector organizations. In particular the scope of the CITB should be widened to cover the public works departments of local authorities, the works departments of health authorities, and the activities of architects, quantity surveyors, consulting engineers and similar professions.

To cut down on bureaucracy the CITB recommends that the industry training boards should report directly to the Department of Employment. It says that the present dual responsibility to the Manpower Services Commission and its training services division has led to a "costly, time-consuming and bureaucratic structure with unnecessary layers of administration".

The CITB agrees with the review body conclusions that changes in the basis of funding and accountability are needed. The way Exchequer funding has been applied has led to extreme uncertainty and made financial planning difficult, it says.

# CBI favours Government scheme on engineers

By Our Management Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry, which has been standing back while arguments raged over the constitution of a new chartered body for professional engineers, told Sir Keith Joseph last night that provided employers' interests were adequately represented it would support the Government's scheme.

The CBI believes that to be effective the new body should be small and tightly knit. It recommends that it should consist of no more than 15 members plus a chairman. At least half its members should have experience as employers.

Provided that employers' interests are thus represented the CBI supports the Government's recommendation that the body should be set up by Royal Charter, rather than by statute and that it should work through existing engineering institutions.

The CBI's views are likely to be similar to those of the Engineering Employers Federation, which has maintained all along that it wants a majority of employers on the new body.

Submissions from the EEF on the proposals will be put to the Department of Industry shortly. They are likely to be much more detailed than those of the CBI and include the names of possible candidates for the organization, including that for the chairman, whom the federation regards as a crucial figure in getting it started.

Employers generally are extremely anxious that a new professional engineering organization should represent their interests and not, as one industrialist put it, be "overrun by academics".

The CBI, which suggests that the body should be known as the British Engineering Council, sees it operating from a small central board. This could then work through subordinate boards and committees.

In adding its considerable weight to the suggestion that the council should be set up by charter rather than statute, the CBI is expressing views directly contrary to those of the TUC.

A 12-man TUC delegation is due to meet Sir Keith later today to urge that the new body should be a statutory one to provide the necessary leadership. The delegation, led by Mr Ken Gill, a member of the TUC General Council's employment policy and organization committee, will argue that the Government is "setting up a 'lame duck' starved of public funds and dominated by the institutions that have failed engineering in the past", a spokesman said last night.

It will also urge the Secretary of State to reconsider his rejection of what the TUC considers to be the central recommendation of the Finniston Committee report.

If the CBI's recommendations are accepted many employers doubt whether the Council of Engineering Institutions, with 16 member organizations, can continue to exist alongside the new body.

The EEF in particular is expected to argue that the CEI should agree to wind itself up before the Royal Charter is granted to the new council in order to prevent confusion.


# GALLAHER

## Nine months results to 30 September 1980

| Results (Unaudited) | 1st 9 months 1980 | 1st 9 months 1979 | Full Year 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ MILLION | £ MILLION | £ MILLION |
| Group Sales | 1,358.1 | 1,192.7 | 1,621.3 |
| Group Trading Profit | 67.4 | 47.9 | 66.0 |
| Interest Charges | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Group Profit (after interest) | 66.2 | 45.2 | 63.2 |

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**Optical**

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Division ahead 17% on 1979.

**Distribution**

Companies generally have done well, but sales rather sluggish in Forbuoys. The Warriner & Mason grocery wholesaling business in England and Scotland was sold, but successful Northern Ireland business with greater local strength retained.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Cuts in education 'hinder the economy'

*From Captain H. H. Bracken*

Sir, In a recent article you drew attention to the increase in unemployment that has taken place in other industrialized countries but no mention was made of the extent to which this increase had been concealed by policies which had either not been attempted here or had been pursued with greater vigour.

In Germany the number of foreigners employed fell by no less than 550,000 between 1973 and 1978 with the returning "guest workers" exacerbating the already severe problems of developing countries like Turkey; measures to promote early retirement and retain the young in education and in training accounted for a further 640,000 in 1978. The same was true though to a lesser extent in France.

If such factors are taken into account, the "true" rate of unemployment in both these countries was significantly higher than it was in this country in that year. This casts yet further doubt on the emphasis the Government places on inflation as the major cause of unemployment. The real causes are a world-wide recession made worse by mistaken economic policies and the gathering momentum of a new industrial revolution. If we are to meet the challenge posed by the latter then we must have a highly educated and motivated workforce and this highlights the folly of the cuts in education made by both the Labour and Conservative Governments.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. BRACKEN,
The Old House,
Groombridge,
Sussex.
October 19.

## Losses at ICI and the question of North Sea oil

*From Mr Geoffrey Hindley*

Sir, Will not even the current disaster at ICI cause this Government of Gadarene ideologues to *think*? The company, one of Europe's largest, incorporating the original patentees of polyester fibres, and at last operating in an economy self-sufficient in oil, its essential raw material, has declared the first loss in its history and is being obliged to lay off thousands of skilled and productive workers. And why? Chiefly, as is well known, because of "cheap American imports".

The phrase elicits a Pavlovian response from the guts of all well-trained readers of the right-thinking press. ICI, and its coterie of sybaritic artisans, must be suffering from the British disease. Yet again British industry is proving uncompetitive, we are induced to smirk. What are these adolescent cries for protectionist measures, lower interest and rates that blear once more against the hurricane of economic sanity which, like a refiner's fire, burnishes, unabated, the corridors of power? Let managers and men put their brains and brawn into the back of things and pull even their fingers out.

But, our manufacturers of man-made fibres must pay the world price for petroleum products even though, for the first time since the first age of coal, we have a surplus of a vital raw material. American manufacturers enjoy the advantage of a Government-contrived preferential price. That is why, as is well known, there are cheap American imports in the British market place. They derive from no special quality of American ingenuity and managerial expertise, or proletarian muscle honestly deployed for a fair day's pay.

What, then, to ask the obvious once again, is North Sea oil for? Are our industrialists and skilled workers never to be allowed an advantage from our homegrown oil so as to plant a harvest for the future?

Sincerely,
GEOFFREY HINDLEY,
South Gate,
Deddington,
Oxford.
October 22.

## The dangers of carrying hand luggage on aircraft

*From Mr J. E. Humphrey*

Sir, Oh, no. Please, no. (Mrs Bright's letter, October 20.) The amount of luggage in the cabin is already too much of a misery and hazard in air travel. Down the narrow gangways the offenders come with everything, seemingly, from Himalayan base camps to North Sea oil rigs.

"Steady: if it falls out it will murder you", I lately said to an air hostess, about to open an overhead locker in a search for space. (A metal folding chair and a lot of other hard stuff had just gone up there.) "Someone had her neck broken recently", she replied, "by a bowler's wood which came out."

Even as she spoke a locker across the way from me yawned slowly open and a hefty metal-bound case slid to the edge, ready to fall and kill. The airlines will surely have to meet the problem; and in the meantime pray let no passenger without ample life cover ever sit under a locker without first checking what is in it.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. HUMPHREY,
9 Offingtom Gardens,
Worthing,
West Sussex BN14 9AT.
October 20.

## Sharing in the operating costs of industrial training

*From Mr P. H. Webster*

Sir, The Manpower Services Commission recommends that employers of the printing and publishing industries pay the operating costs of the Printing and Publishing Industries Training Board (PPITB).

But the Manpower Services Commission has not referred to the surplus levy of £2m made by the Printing and Publishing Industries Training Board, when the levy itself had to be reduced. This bonus was not returned to industry.

Does the Manpower Services Commission not know that the Printing and Publishing Industries Training Board imposes a levy far beyond the training costs incurred by a company? If this were not so, how would the salaries of the board be paid, and its operational costs?

Yours faithfully,
P. H. WEBSTER,
Managing Director,
Kenion Press Limited,
Marish Wharf,
St Mary's Road,
Middle Green,
Slough,
Berkshire SL3 6DA.
October 18.

## The bicycle revival and redundancies

*From Mr Alan Downes*

Sir, T. I. Raleigh's announcement that they may have to make six hundred men redundant in their Nottingham works due to lack of demand for their bicycles seems at odds with their win in the "Tour de France" this year.

Following their victory, justifiably celebrated with champagne, the company declared themselves very pleased with their growing penetration of the European cycle market as a result of their professional team's successes and associated advertising.

Can there really have been such a quick reversal in the company's fortunes only three months after the great achievement, particularly when combined with a bicycle revival and rising public transport costs, or is everyone catching the staff-pruning bug?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN DOWNES,
35 Towers Road,
Pinner,
Middlesex HA5 4SH.

## Benefits of regional diversity

*From the Chairman of the Wales Gas Board*

Sir, Those of us with experience of federal statutory area boards sharing authority with one gas council must welcome the decision of the Secretary of State for Energy to retain the 13 statutorily independent electricity boards and the letter (October 20) supporting it from Mr George Rufford of the Eastern Board. Sadly for gas, its boards have been abolished and the structure of British Gas is now yet another big pyramid with the many other pyramids in this public sector, subject to the defects Mr Rufford exposes.

The original structure of area boards with part-time members with experience of industry and commerce in their area kept the industry in close contact with the economic development of the area. The gas areas were in the main co-terminous with those of the former regional economic councils. Where unity and policy was necessary it was achieved the more effectively for being the consensus view of the chairmen of all 12 boards. They, in turn, by participating in the making of national or United Kingdom policy were able to ensure the loyalty of their boards to this policy in a way that the monolithic pyramid structure never could. Consensus is always a surer basis for unity than enforced command.

The need for a federal structure in all the public industries is especially felt in Scotland and Wales where the feeling that decisions vitally affecting those countries are being taken in a remote London by those without close knowledge of, or contact with, them. Your Leader on May 8, 1968, rightly ascribed to this feeling the reason for the successes then being gained by the Scottish Nationalist Party. The same is true of Wales. Subsequent years when steel was added to the pyramid industries further exacerbated national feeling and completely justified your forecasts. The new element of violence of expression and action has now to be added. The big pyramid concept must promote further and fiercer nationalism in the Celtic countries.

The strengths and benefits of regional diversity, enterprise and experiment, again to be seen in the original gas industry structure, have sadly disappeared from all the public industries with monolithic pyramid structures.

Yours faithfully,
T. MERVYN JONES,
Chairman, Wales Gas Board and member Gas Council 1948/1970,
Bryn Hir,
Fairwater Road,
Llandaff,
Cardiff.
October 22.

## Careers advice for engineers

*From the Secretary of The Institution of Mechanical Engineers*

Sir, I regret that your correspondent A. J. Brown (October 21) had such an unfortunate response to his request for careers information. As far as the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is concerned I can assure him that his experience is unrypical and we give advice to many thousands of parents and children each year.

He is correct in saying that we are currently out of stock of our main careers publication and the reason is simple—a temporary shortage of funds. The Institution is, after all, a voluntary body and finances its extensive information services from the money provided by its members, a fact which is often overlooked.

The real problem is that there are numerous bodies, many more than those contacted by Mr Brown, who provide engineering careers information of one kind and another. There is considerable overlap and the average "customer" rarely knows a quarter of the available sources.

What is needed is a national framework which would provide parents and schools with a single point of contact and through which governmental and industrial funding could be channelled. Such an organization, the Engineering Careers Information Coordinating Group, was formed three years ago by one or two of the professional institutions, the EITB, EEF and others and seeks to bring together into a termly information bulletin details of the many services available. It too is limited in what it can achieve through lack of funds. But until we adopt national measures to solve national problems, there will continue to be disillusioned parents like Mr Brown and potential engineers for industry will be lost.

Yours sincerely,
ALEC McKAY,
Secretary,
The Institution of Mechanical Engineers,
1 Birdcage Walk,
Westminster,
London SW1H 9JJ.

## Income from stamp duty on cheques

*From Mr Derick R. Walker*

Sir, In response to Mr Minter's letter (October 24) I have done some calculations which suggest that the income devisable from stamp duty on cheques may not be as substantial as he suggests.

In the past year, I find I have used eight cheque books, or a total of 200 cheques. There are approximately 22 million current accounts in the United Kingdom, and if 200 cheques per year can be taken as a fair average, this indicates a net traffic of 4,400 million cheques per year through the clearing banks.

A stamp duty of one penny per cheque issued would, therefore, result in a gross income of £44m (less, of course, administration costs). Such a sum, though not insignificant, would hardly make a substantial dent in the public sector annual borrowing requirement.

One would also have to estimate the unseen loss in consumer goodwill towards the major banks, and reservation towards paying 25p for each cheque book required.

Yours,
DERICK R. WALKER,
2A Benbow Road,
London, W6.

## Influencing telex charges

*From Mr M. Benbassat*

Sir, British Telecom have increased their telex rental from £125 to £275 per quarter, ie, 120 per cent in less than a year and yet I observe that the press in general are keeping quiet on this extravagant increase.

Even taking into account the current rate of inflation, this increase defies all logic.

The Post Office Users Association inform me that they have rejected this increase, but because of tacit acceptance by the Industry Secretary, they too are totally powerless to influence the Post Office.

Is it the declared policy of this Government to place financial burdens on telex users?

Yours faithfully,
M. BENBASSAT,
41 St Agustines Avenue,
Wembley,
Middlesex, HA9 7NU.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Plessey beats the cutbacks

ompanies involved in electronics, defence r telecommunications have been all the ıge in this year of recession. Electronics ecause it is one of the few industrial ectors which is growing. Defence and lecommunications because the bills are aid from the public purse and spending as been rising.

Not surprisingly Plessey, as an electronics ompany heavily involved in both defence ıd telecommunications and which yester- y announced a £150m contract for its armigan battlefield communications stem which could be worth £500m in ne, has been a lively performer in the ock market, with an order book the envy many a hard-pressed engineer.

The *FT* All-Share index has risen by out a third so far this year, and Plessey s outperformed this by more than two- irds. Others in the sector have also rformed exceptionally well. Among the ıjors Racal has outpaced the market by a

John Clark, chairman of Plessey.

:d and GEC by over a quarter while ctrocomponents among component dis- utors has outperformed by 27 per cent. here are, however, those in the market are becoming increasingly wary of the tronics sector, who feel that ratings are ing out of hand and shares becoming culously expensive in spite of the better average earnings prospects.

he recent profusion of leaks and rumours it defence spending cuts—and with the ernment looking for savings the tele- munications programme must also be a ntial victim—have added to this ousness.

far the moratorium on ordering ssed in August seems to have had little act on companies involved in defence. there is the possibility it will be nded and now the Treasury is baying uts in future spending.

hile the major equipment programmes likely to be the last affected—the migan contract, apparently offered to sey before the moratorium took effect, oing ahead after all—and within the defence commitment, spending on ice electronics is likely to be one of aster growing areas, the sector cannot e totally unscathed.

important question, however, is what his means for the stock market? utional funds with long-term horizons been buying the electronics sector se they foresee real growth there and to increase their exposure. In this of mind it matters little to them ıer they pay 15 or 20 times prospective ngs or whether defence cuts will e profits growth from say 20 to 15 per n one year.

el-Cure Myers

## verting to a tnership

-Cure Myers' decision to revert to a ership after five years as a limited any highlights the impact the Govern- s changes in personal taxation have n one area of the market, albeit a one.

the change, which has been backed groundswell of opinion from Capel- own workforce, is a direct result of duction from 83 to 60 per cent in the te of income tax. There is now little ive for a stockbroking firm which es constant generation of capital to pay corporation tax at 52 per cent the bulk of its partners is liable for more in personal tax compared with uch higher rates of the past.

need, too, as a limited company to e annual accounts and allow rivals in technicolour the strengths and esses of the business is one reason to operate as a partnership, although Vickers da Costa which has been incorporated for eight years, reckons its public persona aids its vital international side, even when the annual reports of recent years have shown what a difficult and unprofitable business stockbroking can be.

On top of that Capel-Cure, like Wedd Durlacher which went back to a partnership four years ago, was finding it increasingly difficult to replace retiring principals who held a significant stake in the company as younger newcomers were often financially unable to buy out their predecessors.

Interest charges on partnership loans are also tax-deductible, which makes banks a great deal more amenable to providing funds to a new partner. From the worker participation standpoint, brokers are happier to reward those directly involved in producing their revenue rather than an outside group of shareholders, while the partnership approach also helps to bind perhaps footloose staff to the firm.

Finally, remembering the demise of the proposed mergers between Grieveson Grant and Scrimgeour last year and Vickers da Costa and Capel-Cure, Carden in 1974 which both foundered on the difficulties of amalgamating partnerships and limited companies, suggests that Capel-Cure, with its new-found dynamism, may be looking acquisitively at its rivals once again.

Money markets

## Diverging trends in Europe

The Bank of England's reminder to the banks that they must maintain the minimum reserve asset ratio requirement on a daily basis made funds very much more readily available for the discount market yesterday—bank call money placed with the houses qualifying as a reserve asset. For a change the houses were able to pick up all their funds comfortably below the 16 per cent level. The ease in the discount market was still not fully reflected in the interbank market, however, where overnight rates were still fluctuating at anywhere between 16¼ and 20 per cent.

While the United Kingdom authorities are wrestling with the technicalities of monetary control, European interest rates are being dictated by more conventional forces, in particular foreign exchange and balance of payments considerations. For the past few weeks the French authorities have been acting as the odd man out in pushing up domestic rates as their main weapon for defending the franc at the same time as running a sizable budget deficit.

The Government has been using all its muscle as the largest borrower in the French money markets to call the tune in interest rates, issuing bonds for example carrying a much higher coupon than is really necessary to lever up interest rates.

Yesterday, however, the French authorities had to backpedal a little, allowing money market rates to ease in an effort to support the Deutschemark, which has come under increasing pressure, falling close to its floor in the European Monetary System.

The continued strength of the dollar is causing the German authorities all sorts of problems—the Bundesbank had to sell $15,400m yesterday to keep the rate in touch with the DM 1.88 level—and the five leading West German economic institutes are now suggesting almost the unthinkable, that the Deutschemark should be devalued to enable interest rates to be cut in order to get the economy moving ahead again.

● *Not for the first time the equity market appears to be out of touch with the real economy, with share prices moving into new high ground on the very day the worst unemployment figures since the war were announced last week. While the stockmarket also seemed blithely to ignore it, ICI's third quarter loss also crystalized one of the main difficulties of British manufacturing industry that the Government may be able to do something to ameliorate, when it blamed an overvalued currency for its troubles.*

*The trade figures continue to show that export volume is holding up rather better than expected, but there must be many sectors of industry selling overseas at very little profit simply to hold onto market share. Important as the domestic market is, more than two-fifths of industrial profits came from exports and overseas subsidiaries last year.*

*Exporters seem to have been pinning much of their faith in keeping volume up on the hope that sterling will fall as interest rates start to come down. Last week's performance of sterling seemed to indicate that even when there are widespread expectations of a fall in interest rates, they are having less and less effect on the currency.*

Hugh Stephenson

# A simple prediction on public spending

The season of public expenditure cuts is once again upon us. The characteristics of this season are now well enough known not to require much emphasis. Stories begin to appear in newspapers of this or that spending minister fighting some heroic battle to defend his or her programmes.

By October leaked stories about the horrors in store for those least able to protect themselves in society tend to show up in *The Guardian*, or of unacceptable cuts in the defence budget in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Members of Parliament of various persuasions and interests will soon be heard in the House of Commons demanding assurances from the Government that this or that programme will not suffer, whatever the outcome must be.

This year there has been an important variation. Leaking defence cut documents to the Press Association seems somehow to be institutionalizing the process rather formally. The furore that has resulted shows once again how confusing the presentation of public spending figures is for those who wish to use them in public debate.

Since public spending planning is done for the most part in "real" terms we can and do have the paradoxical position that the amount of money spent on defence rises by substantially more than the going rate of inflation and yet in the process of putting together next year's White Paper this gets scored as a public spending cut. Much heated debate then takes place about why the Government is failing to live up to its commitment to increase defence spending year by year.

It is a process which generates little pressure to use money in a cost-effective way. If the pay of a soldier in BAOR were to be doubled overnight, this would not show up directly as an increase in spending on defence, because in real terms the Government is still only providing one soldier to the Rhine Army.

Equally, however, if the Royal Navy was to say that it does not after all want the most expensive possible frigate complete with all the latest gadgetry, because they have been persuaded that something rather cheaper can carry out the required defence function just as well, that would register as a defence spending cut, though the security of the realm would in no way be diminished.

Since the debate with the Treasury within Whitehall is then conducted not in terms of money, or even increases and decreases on this year's outturn for any particular programmes but in terms of cuts or increases in what was *planned* last year for next year the link with reality becomes even more tenuous.

Overall, it is possible, I believe, to look at the track record of public spending cuts in 1979 and predict from it quite clearly what will happen. It will be in three stages.

First, the Prime Minister and the Treasury will demand huge cuts, the word this time is £2,000m. Secondly, there will not be anything so unseemly as a Cabinet revolt, but the Government will settle for cuts that are less than half that total and dress up the figure a bit by adding in some more sales of assets. Thirdly, the eventual outturn will fail to reflect even these cuts.

I shall cut out this little prediction from the paper and keep it by my side. This time next year, on the confident assumption that this column still exists, it will be compared with what actually has transpired.

*The latest in an occasional series on ethnic minorities at work in Britain.*

Church Street, Stornoway where four of the Pakistani-owned shops in the town are located.

# From the Punjab to the Western Isles

It would be hard to imagine two more strikingly different places than the scorched plains of the Punjab and Stornoway, the chill capital of Gaeldom. But over the past 30 years small groups of Pakistanis have made the unlikely migration between the two and quietly have become part of the Western Isles community.

The first arrivals were traders, drawn by the annual open air market. They came struggling with suitcases bulging with goods off the boat from the mainland. Their success has been a tribute to their tenacity as businessmen. The town seemed at first to be oddly hostile; cold, damp, and populated by Gaels.

They were quick to master a few key words. "Briadh", which means lovely. "Aluinn", they would say to describe their colourful materials. That they knew to be the Gaelic word for beautiful.

They noted the penchant Hebridean matrons had for hats; fine hats with just a hint of flamboyance about them, that would give the wearer a restrained touch of individuality. Nothing ostentatious, of course, the hat had to be just so, neither plain, nor peacock, a hat that one could decently pray in.

The traders invariably hit the right note in headwear, carrying their suitcases from croft to croft and unleashing at each, a bright avalanche of hats, and haberdashery, a blaze of colour on the kitchen floor.

At first, the Free Church looked askance at the new incomers whose culture, language and religion was so contrary to those of Hebridean folk. "I think there were a few murmurings from the pulpit about strange temples if the Pakistanis stayed, but that quickly died down, and there have been no temples" I was told.

Folk in the Western Isles are a lot broader minded and widely travelled than many realized, a shopkeeper told me. Stornoway men had usually served abroad at some time, either in the forces, or in the merchant navy. "Someone arriving who happened to be a different colour was not so odd to them. In fact, many admired their pluck. How many of us would have made a living in the Punjab selling from a suitcase? It really was quite courageous."

Mr Sardar Mohammed recalled arriving in Stornoway in 1961 when he was a young man. "I had a friend here already who was a trader. What he said about this place made me want to come here. It was difficult at first, because everything was so strange and different. The work was hard. I had to get up at 5 am every day except Sunday so I could catch the first bus into the countryside outside Stornoway", he said.

One lonely brown man with his huge suitcases of goods trudging from door to door when there were often cold and empty miles separating the doors. It seemed at first too alien and too different from the life he had known in Pakistan where his father had a farm. Slowly, he grew to like the countryside of Lewis and Harris, the strange islands with their bleak emptiness that seemed so often to be like a cold desert. But from the people there was warmth and great courtesy and appreciation that someone should bother to go all the way to their doorstep with goods to sell.

Mr Mohammed worked through the intricate bus timetables so that he could return to Stornoway, his suitcase generally a good deal lighter than when he set out, on the last bus back to town. It was often a 15-hour day.

Six years after coming to Stornoway he flew back to Pakistan to marry, and returned with his wife and his mother. By then, the small enclave of shops in the town owned by Pakistani traders was known affectionately as Mohammed Alley. The oddness of Far Eastern traders setting up shop in Stornoway quickly became an unremarkable fact to the locals.

Mr Mohammed now has four children, aged between 12 and five years. His daughter, Zerqa, aged 10, won first prize at a Gaelic speaking competition. "They are learning Gaelic at school, but mainly speak English with Hebridean accents, and they also know Urdu. It is very cosmopolitan, but we all feel very strongly, that our home is now here. I am a British subject, but I feel that I belong to this place" he said.

The business has prospered. All the family are involved and everyone puts a lot of effort into it. They stay open to give service when most other shops in town are closed. The family now live in a comfortable home away from the shop where at busy times Mr Mohammed employs half a dozen extra local people to help.

"I suppose there are about 60 men, women and children in the Pakistani community, some from the families that settled a long time ago. We are only a small number and there are no problems," he said.

Others thought the easy coexistence between the two communities happened because the Pakistanis kept themselves to themselves. "Really we do not join in very closely, there is a polite distance between us, because of our culture, if that is the right word, which is so different. We are hardly 1 per cent of the population here. We are Muslims and although some of the community are not very religious, they know there is a division.

"There have not been any mixed marriages and I do not believe there should be that contact. It does not work in the long term and it is bad for the children. We have our different ways, but that does not prevent us getting on well with the host community", I was told. Children integrate more easily. One Pakistani girl won a place at Aberdeen University from the local secondary school.

The Pakistani traders have spread their small empire to about nine shops in town which sell drapery, footwear, and groceries. Mr Niaz Mohammed, one of the senior members of the community and a teetotaller, opened one of the town's first licensed groceries.

A colleague explained: "The difficulty is that Stornoway is a long way from anywhere. It costs a lot to bring goods in, and buying by mail order may mean paying more for the postage than for the article itself. When someone provides a service and increases the variety available the customers appreciate it. It does not really matter who provides that service but we are happy to try."

Ronald Faux

# The collapse of Argentina's tractor industry

Tony Emerson

Buenos Aires

In 1977, Argentina's tractor industry was the jewel of her economic recovery; a record number of 25,800 tractors were produced in that year and 1,800 were exported.

A World Bank survey found that her tractor factories were producing with an added value of 35 per cent less than the international average. Argentine farmers could buy a tractor with the same amount of wheat as their American counterparts. The four competing factories—subsidiaries of Massey Ferguson, John Deere, Fiat and Deutz—were working to full capacity and Massey Ferguson was completing a new $6m assembly plant.

But times have changed. Massey Ferguson and Fiat have ceased production while John Deere will do so at the end of the month. All three are limiting themselves to the distribution of spares and imported tractors. Deutz is closing down at the end of the year. In the first eight months of this year only 2,230 locally built tractors were sold and they cost the farmers twice as many bushels of wheat as they did in 1977.

What went wrong? The same President and the same Minister of the Economy are in office, ostensibly preaching the same philosophy of free market responsibility. But even in Britain governments have preached the same philosophy while applying totally different economic policies.

In 1977 the Argentine government had reduced inflation from 50 per cent a month to 8 per cent a month by controlling money supply and wage increases. Credit was also cheap in that interest rates were lower than price rises, and that, combined with cheap labour, caused a manufacturing boom that mopped up all unemployment and obliged industrialists to pay under-the-table bonuses to their employees.

But at the beginning of 1978 the government was frightened by a mini-recession which resulted from too tight a squeeze on the money supply in the previous quarter. At the same time the banking lobby took charge of the economic policy in the name of increasing the country's financial resources.

The central bank gave up control of the money supply and printed banknotes to finance a monetary compensation fund that was distributed to those financial institutions which accepted interest bearing deposits. Since licensed financial institutions also received a 100 per cent state guarantee for their depositors, the result was that the central bank issued money to whoever was willing to pay most for it.

The weapon to fight inflation became the exchange rate, and after a short period of "dirty floating", during which the government intervened in the foreign exchange market, the parity against the dollar was fixed by a crawling peg devaluation which was well below the rate of inflation.

In theory, competition by imports and the corset effect on exports would make internal price rises conform to the rate of devaluation. As it turned out, the 75 per cent of goods and services unaffected by foreign trade continued to have their prices pushed up by 7 or 8 per cent a month and the whole burden fell on farming and part of industry.

As the gap between inflation and the exchange parity widened, the Argentine peso was sustained by high interest rates which allowed returns of 30 to 40 per cent on investors' dollars and gave the financial sector a spectacular killing.

A policy of high interest rates and an overvalued currency may have been good for bank profits, but it proved a disaster for those parts of the economy which export. In Argentina farm incomes depend on the price which farmers get for the produce exported, and as that diminished in real terms, so did their demand for tractors.

By 1980 sales of new models were running at 15 per cent of the 1977 level. Nor could the tractor factories compensate the fall in home demand by exporting themselves: the progressive overvaluation of the peso meant that merely adjusting their prices according to internal inflation they were charging twice as many dollars this year as in 1977 and pricing themselves out of the market.

With a break-even point of 350 tractors a month exclusive of financial costs, the situation became impossible. Moreover, the investments undertaken in the boom of 1977 generated their own financial burden without any benefits and in most plants raised the break-even point to 700 tractors a month.

For a while the industry soldiered on. They knew that other productive sectors of the country were being ruined by the economic policy and they hoped that combined lobbies would change that policy. But with funds flowing into Argentina to take advantage of the interest bonanza, Dr Martinez de Hoz's economic team has felt strong enough to spurn all pressures and arguments that do not come from the financial sector.

In the meantime any victim of the policy is dismissed as inefficient—whatever the evidence to the contrary.

# Business Diary: Fredy Fisher bows out ● Silent TV

ersistent rumour of a at the helm of the *ial Times* were con- last night with the news edy Fisher, editor since stepping down.

r will remain a of the *FT's* parent Longman and will be- a director of the nt bank Warburgs' work- the international side.

ave been here 23 years have edited the paper ht years", he said last "How does one feel leaving any job which s greatly enjoyed?

58, I shall be 59 in d if I was going to have career it was now."

ews was broken to the staff by memorandum. w editor, and by all s an extremely popular for the job, is Geoffrey 46), the present deputy who takes over on 1.

is a former *FT* indus- ditor and New York ndent with a long on the paper broken work for the old In- Reorganization Cor- and British Leyland. else could an editor nd say, as Fisher did, departure had "absolutely nothing to do with the state of Fleet Street"?

● Another tyke is joining the ranks of the Yorkshiremen who dominate the higher echelons of the beleagured British Steel Corporation. Colin Barker is leaving his roost at ITT Europe, where he has been group general manager (Consumer Products) since last year, to join the BSC as managing director, finance at the beginning of next month.

Barker was previously finance director with ITT's British subsidiary, Standard Telephones and Cables. He has also worked in top financial jobs with Ford Motor and Associated Portland Cement.

Ian MacGregor, the corporation's chairman has been looking for a new finance man since he took over the industry's most unenviable job in the summer.

The appointment, which does not carry board membership, releases Frank Holloway from the finance role which he has been combining with responsibility for supplies and transport. He now takes over as managing director for supplies and transport.

Barker joins the so-called "Yorkshire mafia", led by BSC's deputy chairman Bob Scholey. Barker's youth was spent in Hull, rather than what used to be the West Riding from where most of his new colleagues hail.

● The Independent Broadcasting Authority grows ever more touchy these days as the languid drama of franchise renewals draws to a close.

The final outcome is likely to be as predictable as much of the channel's output, but IBA's Knightsbridge headquarters is intent on maintaining the secrecy of its deliberations.

Director general Sir Brian Young has been telling his people all about journalists in a short note headed "Talking to the press" which has more than a smack of the headmaster's study about it.

Members of staff should not make appointments to meet journalists nor answer telephone inquiries from them unless there has been prior consultation with Information Division", the note stipulated.

"Calls from journalists should be answered with an offer to ring back and an immediate reference to Information Division. It is not sufficient to report a conversation afterwards because statements may have been made which contradict what Information has been saying in the fast moving context of authority decision."

This exhortation to beware of idle talk also applies when dealing with staff from the ITV companies.

The IBA's Sir Brian Young.

"When talking to company representatives we should remember where the topic has any news value and where we cannot be sure of the discretion of the person to whom we are speaking that a garbled and partial version of what has been said may leak to the press."

The IBA clearly has a down on poor broadcasting hacks. It intends to announce the franchise results on December 28 purportedly to avoid stock market speculation. Fleet Street's hardest-working corps can only see this as a concerted attempt to disrupt their Christmas festivities. Seasonal goodwill alone demands a Christmas Eve leak.

● Strange news from that most conservative of bodies, the Brewers' Society. The guardian of the nation's beer producers has decided that its member companies must come clean about the strength of their brews.

The breweries will be told this week that they must display on bottles and hand pumps the gravity of the beer. The term "cask-conditioned", which has beenu rather freely applied recently, is to be tightened up. And if the beer makes its way to the drinker through the application of carbon dioxide a sign must tell the poor soul so.

The society has stopped short of other recommendations, such as signs pointing out that at last one best-selling British beer owes its head to an alginate seaweed compound, but one remains pleasantly surprised at any such voluntary regulation.

Sadly, the strength labelling will end the popular southern custom for dealing with the northern scepticism about the strength of beers brewed south of Peterborough, namely the rapid injection of a few pints of one of the stronger southern ales into the disbeliever.

Such is the price of progress.

● Britain's fishmongers are an improving race, according to Alan Davidson, the diplomat and academic turned gourmet who has penned *North Atlantic Seafood*, launched by Penguin yesterday.

At the paperback's launching in Fishmongers' Hall some representatives of the trade and of the White Fish Authority got the first octopus pie they had tasted—but, Davidson claimed, the British public and their suppliers are already experimenting with fishy things they would not have touched a few years ago.

Davidson, formerly with Britain's delegation to Nato and once our man in Laos, revealed rather alarmingly that there have been experimental importations of armoured catfish from the Amazon.

The scaly beasts are slit down the middle and slapped flat on a griddle to cook inside their leathery skins.

*There can be no doubting the monarch-to-be's dedication to finding out how British industry ticks. Today, Prince Charles visits the Department of Trade for a 45-minute briefing on company law and 30 minutes with the DoT press office. Uneasy lies the head. . . .*

David Hewson


Extracts from Lord Kissin's Chairman's Statement

International Esperanza Services

● An exceptional loss arising from the settlement of a claim by a subsidiary caused profits to fall below the level achieved last year.

● The Company has built up a major international service business in a relatively short time which has great potential.

● Our International Services comprise: Loss Adjusting, Marine Services, Cargo Inspection, Non-Destructive Testing and Inspection, Consulting and Laboratory Services, Freight Forwarding and Transportation.

| | Year to 31.3.80 | Year to 31.3.79 |
|---|---|---|
| Fees and Turnover | £47.7m | £43.2m |
| Profit before Tax | £3.1m | £2.8m |
| Earnings per Share | 8.9p | 14.3p |

Esperanza Limited

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Esperanza Ltd, International House, Mitre Square, 26–28 Creechurch Lane, London EC3A 5ED.

Stock markets

# Electricals and oils strike confident note

The market made a firm start to the new account yesterday maintaining its upward drive despite some profit taking later on.

Equities encountered further selective buying, which, coupled with stock shortages, made for a lively start to the session. Electricals and oils were again *in favour but reluctance* to chase prices higher resulted in small amounts of profit taking around midday.

The strong pound continued to encourage investors in the hope that the Government may decide to cut interest rates in the near future. But today's CBI report is expected to make gloomy reading.

In the event, the FT Index which had risen 2.0 at 11 a.m. eventually closed only 0.6 up at 496.1.

Gilts had a rather scrappy session with profit taking leaving its mark during after hours. In longs, dealers reported a *firm start over Friday's absence* of a new "tap". But gains of up to £¾ soon gave way to falls of around £⅛. Shorts on the other hand, reported rises of up to £¼ in a thin market.

Leading industrials continued to make the most of the recent rally in ICI which has rebounded after its disclosure of third-quarter losses. However, prices were off the top by the close helped by the softer opening trend on Wall St.

Nevertheless, ICI still managed to advance a further 4p to 340p while Beechams, a popular market of late, improved 2p to 149p. Pisons jumped 10p to 210p in a thin market, with Reed International putting on 8p ahead of figures today. Other rises included Courtaulds, 1p to 67p, BAT's up a similar amount to 281p, and Lucas 3p to 183p.

Electricals received an early boost with the announcement of an £150m defence contract from Plessey. However, the shares failed to respond and closed 4p easier at 267p. But GEC, 3p higher at 573p, Racal, 1p to 343p, Thorn-EMI 4p to 356p and STC 3p to 478p all benefited. Among second liners, Electrocomponents leapt 29p to 785p in a thin market after announcing the closure of its subsidiary Reading Windings last Friday. Farnell Electric was another high flyer, jumping 24p to 394p also on stock shortage.

*Menswear group, J. Hepworth & Son eased a couple of pence to 98p yesterday ahead of Thursday's full-time figures. Analysts are going for profits of £6m against £6.6m, while British Land could increase its 4.99 per cent stake on any sign of weakness.*

On the bid front, Giltspur climbed 8p to 112p on suggestions that it was about to receive a counterbid to the one from Transport Development down ½p at 77p. The claim was totally denied by the Giltspur board.

Shares of Monument Securities were suspended unchanged at 3½p, pending talks which might lead to an offer and Renwick added 7p to 70p amid reports that the Tebbit Group was interested in buying the group's boat-building interests. Renwick has already received an agreed bid from AAH.

Speculative interest was directed at Polly Peck, up 9p at 146p, Lee Cooper 10p to 153p, Utd Carriers 10p to 228p and Fitzwilton 8p to 44p.

A better than expected *profits performance gave a 10p* fillip to Pochins at 205p with Lamont firming 1p to 16p. But the lower profits and omitted dividend clipped 4p from Tern-Consulate at 34p. Disappointing trading statements also clipped 2p from Walter Lawrence at 80p and 25p from Tharsis Sulphur at 150p.

But Peter Brotherhood hardened 14p to 140p ahead of figures next month with De La Rue adding 20p to 900p, in a thin market, for a similar reason. Meanwhile, the publication of the annual report saw Campari International put on 2p to 58p.

The leisure sector was again in buoyant form with Horizon Travel rising 14p to 357p following a share handout and new concessions for shareholders.

But Ladbroke dipped 4p to 245p on profit taking after its recent strong rally, while Pleasurama held steady at 175p.

Stock shortages again saw stores make progress under the lead of GUS 'A' up 5p at 475p and Debenhams 2p to 87p. Marks & Spencer firmed 1p to 116p as Bentalls rose 4p to 33p among second liners. In foods, Tesco slipped ½p to 52p and a new low on the back of adverse comment. But Associated Dairies advanced 5p to 238p ahead of tomorrow's annual meeting as J. Sainsbury raced ahead 20p to 565p and Bejam put on 8p to 11p both ahead at figures due out soon.

Banks spent a fairly active day amid hopes of a cut in MLR in the none too distant future. The big four clearers had Barclays 6p stronger at 461p, Midland 7p to 350p, Lloyds 6p to 346p and National Westminster a similar amount at 416p. Hambros ended the day unchanged at 624p after an early flurry of activity, but Royal Zank of Scotland expanded 4p to 115p and Grindlays 15p to 173p after comment on a possible merger. Standard & Chartered were also sought after among overseas issue rising 13p to 662p.

The prospect of cheaper interest rates soon also encouraged hire purchase groups with Wagon Finance gaining 5p to 48p. UDT 1p to 43p and Provident 4p to 152p.

*Associated Leisure's share price has climbed in the last week from 128p to 144p; reflecting the likelihood of an increase in the payout from "one-armed bandits"; currently under consideration by the Home Office. Hopes about interim results next month and takeover speculation are also included in the price.*

The recent interest in oils tapered off slightly yesterday after a firm start, as profit taking left prices slightly off the top at the close. BP was 2p heavier at 464p, Ultramar 7p stronger at 480p and Lasmo 3p better at 847p. Speculative interest was also expressed in Burmah, up 6p at 200p while among second liners, Cambridge Petroleum rose 40p to 380p for a similar reason.

Equity turnover on October 24, was £166.922m (19,844 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, *according to the Exchange Telegraph*, were, Premier, Plessey, BP, Lasmo, ICI, Bejam, Carless Capel, GEC, Marks & Spencer, Rank Organisation, Shell, Ultramar, Associated Leisure, Bowater and Burmah.

Traded Options: Total contracts amounted to 1,322 during a quiet trading session, Imperial Group on 240 held the spotlight.

Traditional options also had a *quiet time although calls were* made in UDT at 4½p with a put arranged in Tesco at 4p.

## Latest results

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outwich Inv (I) | —(—) | 1.43(1.07) | 1.83(1.4) | 0.7(0.7) | 28/11 | —(2.66) |
| Lamont Hldgs (I) | 1.79(1.77) | 0.12(0.08) | 2.55(0.85) | 0.4(—) | 8/12 | —(1.0) |
| Laughton & Sons (I) | 6.07(6.09) | 0.25(0.4) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Lon Atlantic Inv (I) | —(—) | 0.43(0.38) | 2.54(2.24) | 1.7(1.7) | 19/12 | —(.45) |
| W. Lawrence (I) | 31.5(25.8) | 0.6(0.98) | 6.0(8.5) | 2.5(—) | 5/1 | —(7.0) |
| Pochins (F) | 15.1(12.65) | 0.71(0.73) | 39.5(58.8) | 8.12(8.12) | 12/12 | 9.0(9.0) |
| Tern-Consulate (I) | 3.2(3.2) | 0.03(0.2) | —(—) | —(2.0) | — | —(4.0) |
| Tharsis (I) | 0.93(1.03) | 0.013(0.092) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(—) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net.

# Walter Lawrence falls but hopes to hold payout

By Margareta Pagano

Pretax profits at Walter Lawrence, the construction and housebuilding group, slid 38 per cent to *£609,000 in the first* six months of the year.

Turnover rose from £25.8m to £31.5m. An interim gross dividend of 3.5p is declared and the group hopes to maintain an annualized gross dividend of 10p for the year. The share price dropped 2p to 80p.

*Despite the downturn in the* construction industry, the East Anglian group reports an increased contribution from the housebuilding and property sectors, with particular growth in first-time home market and *renovation work.*

Mr Terence Davis, the deputy chairman and financial director, said yesterday that orders are at present comparable to the first part of the year. Demand is expected to *be down next year, he said,* reflecting the decline in public authority contracts which are now about 50 per cent of the group's turnover.

Mr John Redgrave, chairman of Walter Lawrence.

The group's manufacturing interests at Gordon Tools and *Sheffield Steel Products*, made losses during the six months, and five of the six depots of Walaw Plant Hire have been closed. Closure and redundancy costs for 100 staff have been estimated at £600,000 and will be included as an extraordinary item in the full year accounts. The rationalization plans should allow the operations to break even in the full year, he said.

*Houses built in Surrey on the* market at £25,000 to £30,000 for first-time buyers have proved to be selling better than "second-time" houses, Mr Davis said.

Renovation work, with a lower turnover but higher profit *margin, is seen as an expanding* area which will be of greater importance to the group in the months to come. Contracts in the public sector are "standing up", but are expected to be lower in the next two years, in line with *public expenditure* cuts.

Interest charges in the period were £443,000 and Mr John Redgrave, the chairman, pointed *out that any reduction in in*terest rates would be beneficial to the group.

# Monument in bid talks

*The board of Monument* Securities, which runs the industrial laundry machinery business Universal Towel, is negotiating with a potential bidder.

Meanwhile, the shares have been suspended at 3½p, valuing Monument at £260,000. Any takeover would be followed by *a re-organization of the group,* which has been seeking a cash injection since the closure of its loss-making United States operation in July.

*The most likely contender for* Monument's remaining business is Mr Michael Ashcroft's group Provincial—formerly Provincial Laundries—*which makes no* secret of its acquisitiveness. Other possibles, Advance Services, St George's Laundry and Pritchard Services have all denied any interest.

Although Mr Ashcroft was unwilling to comment on Monument's announcement yesterday, "as a matter of principle", he *confirmed that Provincial is still* very liquid and expects to announce acquisition news shortly. "We have quite a number of things on the go", he said.

In September, *Provincial* bought a 20.1 per cent stake in Pritchard Services from Michael A. Ashcroft Holdings.

# Loans hope for small businesses

By Bryan Appleyard

Encouraged by a meeting last Friday with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, small business campaigners have formed a working party to press their case for loan guarantees.

Sir Keith promised representatives of the Union of Independent Companies that the possibility of ban kloans for small businesses underwritten by the Government would be given full consideration.

This went some way to allaying fears in the small business lobby that the Cabinet would simply reject the idea in *the face of concerted opposi*tion from the clearing banks, the Department of Industry and the Treasury.

The new working party, which will have meetings with the DoI, the Department of Trade and the Treasury, consists of representatives of the Co-operative Bank, the Trustee Savings Bank, both of whom have said they are in favour of loan guarantees, the Tory Small Business Bureau, the UIC and Mr Graham Bannock, an economist specializing in small businesses.

*Meanwhile the clearing banks* have told the UIC they will give any loan guarantee scheme "sympathetic consideration". This was, in response to pro*tests from the UIC about a* document issued by the Banking Information Service called "The Banks and Small Firms" which the UIC claimed was a *direct attempt to head off* pressure for loan guarantees.

## Briefly

**London Atlantic Investment Trust:** *Pretax revenue for half-year to* September 30, 1980, £433,000 (£381,000). Interim dividend unchanged.

**Photo-Me International:** In his annual report, *Mr E. F. Weston*, the chairman, tells shareholders that so far, in the light of current returns, there has been no falling off in the volume of business due to the recession—rather the reverse—but as the recession bites more deeply and there is less money to be spent on travel, there may be a reduction in the demand for photos for passports *and visas.*

**Hongkong Bank:** The Hongkong *Bank Group intends to merge the* operations of their London City office branches of the British Bank of the Middle East and of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Both banks presently operate from the same address at 99 Bishopsgate.

**Drake and Scull Holdings:** Following sale by Globe Investment Trust of a substantial proportion of its holding of ordinary shares in Electra Investment Trust, Globe has not since September 30, had a notifiable interest in the ordinary shares of Drake. Electra *is now interested in 1.28m* ordinary shares (6.99 per cent) of Drake.

**Tharsis:** Turnover for half-year to June 30, 1980, £939,000 *(£1.03m). Pretax profits,* £13,000 (£92,000) after loss on Spanish assets, £124,000 (gain £4,000). Comparisons adjusted to eliminate results of mining activities transferred to another company.

**Laughton and Sons:** Turnover for half-year to June 30, 1980, £6.07m (£6.09m). Pretax profits, £255,000 (£407,000).

**London and Gartmore Investment Trust:** Hampshire County Council Superannuation Fund has increased its holding in London and Gartmore to 355,000 ordinary shares (8.352 per cent).

**Sir James Farmer Norton:** Agreement has been reached between Mr Peter Copp of Stoy Hayward & Partners, receiver of Sir James Farmer Norton & Co Ltd, and the directors of the company, Messrs David and Charles Norton, for the sale of the company's goodwill, designs and order book. Finance for the new company, Sir James Farmer Norton & Co (International), *has been provided by a* Swiss banker and a French investor as well as the previous *family investors. International will* continue to manufacture and market the same range of equipment as formerly, *including textile* finishing and metal working machinery.

**Outwich Investment Trust:** Pretax profit for half-year to September *30, 1980, £1.43m (£1.07m).* Interim payment unchanged.

# Fidelity Trust buys into Solicitors Law

By Philip Robinson

*The recent flurry* of share buying of troubled printers and publishers, the Solicitors Law Stationery Society, has prompted market speculation *that the group is sorting out its* trading problems, particularly those of Canadian associate, Richard De Boo, which it bought two years ago, and is trading at a *loss.*

Those doing some of the buying were the Fidelity Unit Trust, part of the world's largest mutual fund concern, the Fidelity Group of Boston, which set up in the United *Kingdom* last year. It has tucked away 150,000 shares, about 1.3 per cent of the equity, into its "special situations" fund in the hope of a bid from *outside or a decision by the* Thomson family to mop up the 50 per cent they do not already own.

It was Thomson business interests which sold Solicitors Law a half-share in Richard De *Boo for £296,000 in January,* 1979. A few months later, De Boo computerized its accounting and only earlier this month it became apparent that De Boo *was trading at a substantial loss* last year.

Solicitors Law's share of the losses, £50,000 in 1979, promoted the group to make a £190,078 provision in the interim figures against further losses. That provision reduced the group results for the six months to the end of last June *from £358,000 to £70,000.* The interim payout was passed.

Solicitors Law's profits peaked in 1975 at £1.3m and have been declining ever since. Thhe group has been under severe shareholder pressure for more than a year.

Concern was lightened recently when Lord Thomson is understood to have said he would support the company no matter how much it cost.

Shortly after the group ruled off its books for the half-year, Mr Richard Hodges, chairman and managing director for some time, resigned. He was replaced by Sir Edward Singleton as chairman and Mr John Swanborough, formerly with Avon Rubber, Howard Tennons and who made *an unsuccessful* attempt to save furniture makers Bernard Fertleman from the receiver, as managing director.

This year, *M & G has reduced* its stake from 6.6 to 3 per cent and is thought to have found willing buyers at the lower levels.

*Solicitors Law's share price* has come down from 40p to 19p this year, although it recently recovered to 25p. A bid price of 40p would be greeted with a sigh of relief.

# Concessions improved at Horizon

By Margareta Pagano

Horizon Travel yesterday improved concessions for its *shareholders in the hope of* increasing the number of small investors, and doubling the use of the scheme by existing shareholders.

*From December the discount* available to a travelling shareholder is 10 per cent on a maximum holiday value of £1,000. To qualify for the discount, a minimum of 750 shares need to be held, half the previous number. The shares must be owned for six months before travelling compared to the current 12 month period.

The shares rose 14p to 357p on the news. Horizon also amounced a capitalization issue of two new shares for every one held on November 14.

Several hundred of the company's shareholders use the discount every year.

Mr Bruce Tanner, *chairman of* Horizon Midland.

*Mr Bruce Tanner, chairman,* said that since the concessionary scheme was introduced five years ago the value of the qualifying shareholdings in the company has increased with the higher share price. The scheme thus needed adjusting to bring it in line with the original concept.

*The scrip issue, would help* to maintain a better relationship between issued share capital and funds he said.

Horizon is not alone in offer*ing benefits to would-be share*holders. The number has grown from 61 listed companies last year to the latest figure of 78 in the United Kingdom. These *run an assortment of enticing* discounts to private shareholders.

They include European Ferries which offers a 50 per *cent discount on the Townsend* Thoresen ferry fares to shareholdings of 300 ordinary 25p shares, and educational sponsorship at University College, Buckingham, at a minimum holding of 1,000 ordinary

A case of champagne is offered to *Heron Motor* shareholders on the purchase of a new or secondhand car.

# No interim from Tern-Consulate

Following a big drop in interim profits, the Tern-Consulate shirt manufacturing *group is not paying an interim* dividend, against 2.85p gross last time; this was followed by a final of a similar amount.

Sales in the first six months *of 1980 were only slightly* higher at £3.29m, compared with £3.26m, but pretax profits slumped from £205,000 to £33,000. Bank and loan interest more than doubled, from £47,000 to £98,000.

The chairman, Mr Peter J. Barden, reports that the expected downturn in trading *forecast at the last year-end* was more severe than anticipated, although to judge by the recent results of Tern's competitors in the United *Kingdom he believes that the* company's performance "is not without merit".

Currently, there appears to be a slight improvement in demand, although United Kingdom customers are continuing to reduce their own stock levels. However, the group's future remains secure and it is well set to take advantage of a return to a normal pattern of demand.

## Overseas expansion by English China Clays

*English China Clays, the* world's largest supplier of pigments to the paper industry, is now nearing completion of a new calcium carbonate and china clay processing and distribution centre at Lixhe, near Liege, in Belgium. ECC has invested *£4.5m in this development* which will produce the Carbital range of top quality calcium carbonates for use as a coating pigment by the paper *industry. The plant is scheduled* to start production at the end of this year.

It is situated on the Albert Canal and is adjacent to the N5 *motorway and the railway—an* ideal situation for markets in Belgium, Holland, Northern Germany and some parts of France. The material will be supplied in slurry form which will cut down energy costs both for ECC and its customers.

## Amber Day to by 25 pc of D Day (Int)

Amber Day Holdings has reached agreement with Mr John Goodman, who is a director of Dennis Day (International), for the sale by Mr Goodman of his 25 per cent shareholding in International to Amber Day.

The agreement to acquire the 25 per cent minority shareholding in International is conditional upon shareholders' approval and upon the pre-tax profits of International for the nine months ending January 31, 1981, being not less than £100,000. The initial consideration comprises £86,500 payable in cash on completion, which will take place seven days after delivery of an auditor's certificate of pre-tax profits, to be issued not later than April 30 next.

*Further cash sums are due,* equivalent to 25 per cent of International's profits after taxation for the financial years ending May 2, 1981 and May 1, 1982, *payable not later than* October 31, in each year. Amber Day has advanced to Mr Goodman the sum of £46,500 on the security of his holding in Inter*national and this will be repaid* out of the sale consideration.

## Western Mining in titanium project

Agreement has been reached between Western Mining Corporation and General Dynamics and United Technology—both of the United States—to confirm the feasibility of establishing a titanium processing plant in Australia. A preliminary study has indicated that such a plant, to produce about 5,000 tonnes per annum of titanium metal, should be viable in Australia.

Subject to the Federal Government selecting the F16 *fighter aircraft built by General* Dynamics and United Technology, the joint venturers would carry out a final feasibility and engineering study. At this stage, no site has been selected for the facility and it would be subject to the necessary State, Government and Federal Government approvals.

# Mr J. Bentley's move on Renwick

By Catherine Gunn

Following the Tebbitt Group's *acquisition of nearly 10 per cent* of the Renwick Group on Friday, Mr John Bentley, Tebbitt's chairman, has requested a copy of the share register "presumably to send a circular to shareGroup said last night.

*An agreed bid for the Ren*wick Group from fuel distributor and co-owner of Western Fuel, AAH, was announced on October 20. Both companies reacted unfavourably last week to Tebbitt's unexpected interest. In a letter to Mr William Pybus, chairman of AAH, Mr Bentley indicated an interest in Renwick's boat-building and travel subsidiaries on Friday. But he was unwilling to discuss any plans Tebbitt may have

# Pochin's recovers in last half and holds dividend

By Peter Wainwright

Pochin's, the construction and engineering group which also operates one of Britain's largest concrete pump hire fleets, pleased the stock market yesterday with pretax profits of £714,694, against £725,252 for the year to May 31 last. But the total gross dividend is again 12.86p, with a final of 11.61p after the 76 per cent jump the year before.

*In the first six months pre*tax profits fell from £273,404 to £252,248, though turnover rose from £6.76m to £7.33m. For the full year, turnover went up *from £1.65m to £15.1m.*

Pochin's, which is based at Middlewich, in Cheshire, is more than a building and civil engineer. It has a development at *Oldham Road, Manchester,* for the Japanese company, Sharp. Mr C. W. T. Pochin, chairman, reports that this redevelopment was finished on time and the group has received rental income.

*But legal and administrative* difficulties prevented the sale of the development, though this is said to be immineat. Work also began on land for in*dustrial development at Middle*wich. Negotiations are well in hand for two factory units. A block of flats at Llandudno in Wales is nearly finished. *Pouchin's is a close company* and is, therefore, bid proof. The shares fumped 10p to 205p yesterday.

# Gallaher profit marks time

By Our Financial Staff

*Pre-tax profits slowed down* in the third quarter of the year for the tobacco group, Gallaher an American Brands subsidiary.

The group's trading profit is virtually unchanged at £17.3m *compared with £17.2m for the* three months, to September. Sales rose by 13 per cent to £467m against £412m.

The slowdown in the rate of growth over the first six months of the year came despite the boost given by pre-budget spending and was in line with a forecast by Mr Stuart Cameron, the chairman, earlier in the year. Pretax profits for the nine months are, *however*, ahead of last year's level by 46 per cent at £66.2m.

The group, Mr Cameron said, has a strong cash flow which has been reinforced by the sale of the Warriner and Mason Grocery Wholesaling subsidiary. Interest payments are down by £1.5m to £400,000.

A break down of the results shows that domestic tobacco accounted for £328.3m of sales and £12.7m of profits, a 19 per cent rise *on the same period* last year. Despite the rise, which is helped by the switch to king-size cigarettes, profitability has declined due to price cutting and increased wage costs.

Last year the group recorded pre-tax profits of £63.2m on a turnover of £1,620m.

# Gough Cooper slips into loss

By Our Financial Staff

Gough Cooper, the house builder and property group, has slipped into the red with losses of £350,000 for the year to September 30, 1980.

The group, which received an £11.4m bid from Allied London Properties earlier this month, revealed its figures with the publication of the offer document. The results were not unexpected, however, as Gough Cooper had told Allied the figures would be no worse than the interim results when it made a pretax loss of £655,000.

Gough Cooper is also proposing a capital reorganization to reduce the expenses of the merger which entails the replacement of an existing 20p share, valued by the Allied bid at 145p, by one new ordinary 1p share and one deferred ordinary 20p share.

The reorganization is dependent on the offer becoming unconditional and does not affect the amount receivable by accepting shareholders. Irrevocable undertakings to accept the offer now represent 21.8 per cent, including the 2.3 per cent Allied already holds.

Allied's offer is the second Gough Cooper has received since Starwest, the privately owned company run by Mr Remo Dipre, acquired 29.9 per cent stake after a dawn raid in July.

Starwest followed the raid by making a £4.9m bid for the group in September which, unlike the Allied offer, was not accepted by the board.

## Bank Base Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 16% |
| Barclays | 16% |
| BCCI | 16% |
| Consolidated Crdts | 16% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *16% |
| Lloyds Bank | 16% |
| Midland Bank | 16% |
| Nat Westminster | 16% |
| Rossminster | 16% |
| TSB | 16% |
| Williams and Glyn's | 16% |

*7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 14%, up to £50,000 14½%, over £50,000 15%.

# BSN-Gervais climbs 27 pc

BSN-Gervais Danone, the French Food and glass group, has reported a net consolidated *income of 236m francs (£22.7m)* for the first six months of this year, an increase of 26.9 per cent.

The group's share of consolidated income *rose 23 per* cent to 198m francs while cash flow increased by 19 per cent to 656m francs. Consolidated sales were 15.7 per cent above those of the first half of 1979 at 8,448m francs.

The board says if the figures do not comprise those of all the group's consolidated subsidiaries, and reflect only *nine*tenths of total consolidated sales and earnings. Also, the 1980 first-half earnings figures do not take into account the sale of its flat glass production activities in Germany to the *Pilkington Group.*

This sale will show up as a *non-recurring* capital gain of 290m francs in the group's annual accounts.

The groups' flat glass activities *incurred a loss of* 11m francs in the first half of this year, compared with a deficit of 34m in the same 1979 period.

Food activities contributed *141m francs to first-half* earnings down from 157m francs a year ago. However, this was more than offset by an increase of 23m francs in the first half profit of the group's packaging division.

The board has decided to distribute an interim 1980 net dividend of 15 francs per share. Stockholders received 35 francs per share in 1979.

## International

## Kuwait Petroleum

Kuwait National Petroleum reports that net income rose to 156.5m Kuwaiti Dinars (£243m) last year from 29.5m in 1978.

A spokesman quoted the annual report as saying a net profit from international sales rose to about 122m Dinars from 16.7m.

## Metal Box Malaysia

A Metal Box Bhd subsidiary, Metal Box Overseas, is negotiating *to* acquire the whole of Malaysian Can Company from Kumpulan Fima.

The statement did not disclose financial details.

# Mitsubishi set back

Mitsubishi Electric says that its parent-company net profit for the half-year ended last September declined 4.6 per cent to about *11,479m yen (£21.78m)* from 12,035m yen. The net profit was down 12.2 per cent from 13,071m yen. Sales, however, reached about an all-time high for any half year at 587,828m yen, up 14.2 per cent *from 514,946m yen* in the year before, and up 4.9 per cent from 560,500m yen in the previous half year.

Per-share net profit in the period was 8.2 yen, compared with 8.59 yen the year before, and 9.31 yen in the previous half year. Mitsubishi Electric officials attributed the net profit decline mainly to the yen's appreciation, and sluggish sales of summer products like air-conditioners.

For the whole year ending next March, however, the company expects better results. Annual sales are projected at about 1,200bn yen, up 12 per cent from the previous year. Net profit is expected to rise 2 per cent to about 25,500m yen.

Business appointments

# Midland Bank general manager

Mr David Hanson has been appointed a general manager of Midland Bank with responsibilities *within Midland Bank International.*

Mr Kanagaretnam Sriskandan has become chief highway engineer, Department of Transport, in succession to Mr R. J. Bridle, who has been appointed the department's controller of research and development as well as director of the *Transport* and Road Research Laboratory.

Mr John White and Mr John Kavanaugh have joined the board of Sime Darby London.

Mr John M. Morgan has been appointed director of marketing of Porvair.

Mr Geoffrey A. Hargreaves will be joining the board of Bain Dawes.

Mr A. E. C. Cook has been made production director of Denby Tableware.

Mr E. F. Cutler and Mr H. A. Drake have been appointed directors of Terra Nova Insurance Company. Mr Cutler succeeds Mr B. T. Grimes.

Mr J. H. Greene has been made a director of Highgate & Job Group after the death of Mr G. R. H. Reid.

Mr Richard Beardon has joined TI Raleigh as supply director from TI Domestic Appliance.

Mr B. G. Adams, Mr R. A. Field and Mr K. R. Rayment have been appointed directors of A. L. Sturge (Management). Mr J. Prestage, Mr M. J. Rudd, Mr R. J. Spicer, Mr S. C. Wilmot-Smith and Mr C. C. Wood have been made directors of A. L. Sturge (Syndicates Management).

Mr D. M. Hersey has become a director of Queens Moat Houses.

Mr Graham Jones has been appointed a director of Socomex.

Mr John M. Creed, Mr Peter D. V. Marsh and Mr John L. Curtis have been appointed to the board of British Smelter Constructions.

Mr Les Wood, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, has joined the council of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas). He replaces Mr Harry Urwin, who retired from union office earlier this year.

Mr Mark Hammer has joined the board of Laird Group.

Mr D. W. Biggart is now managing director of Metropolitan Canister Company.

Mr Leonard Pardoe retires as deputy chairman of the Ductile Steels Group on November 14 and will become a non-executive director. Mr Charles Barker, managing director, will also become deputy chairman and Mr Norman Dukes will become deputy managing director.

Mr Michael McStay has been appointed chairman of Youngbal Carpets (Holdings).

Mr Quek Leng Chan and Mr Kew Leng Beng have been appointed to the board of Manson Finance Trust.


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The Over-the-Counter Market

| 1979/80 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div (p) | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99 | 39 | Airspring Group | 39 | −2 | 6.7 | 17.2 | 2.5 |
| 50 | 21 | Armitage & Rhodes | 24 | +1 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 9.9 |
| 176 | 92½ | Bardon Hill | 176 | +1 | 9.7 | 5.5 | 6.6 |
| 100 | 71 | County Cars Pref | 71 | — | 15.3 | 21.5 | *— |
| 101 | 63 | Deborah Ord | 95 | — | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| 126 | 88 | Frank Horsell | 116 | −1 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 3.6 |
| 129 | 65 | Frederick Parker | 65 | — | 11.0 | 16.9 | 3.0 |
| 156 | 79 | George Blair | 79 | — | 3.1 | 3.9 | — |
| 85 | 45 | Jackson Group | 85 | — | 6.0 | 7.1 | 3.2 |
| 153 | 103 | James Burrough | 119 | −1 | 7.9 | 6.6 | *9.7 |
| 310 | 242 | Robert Jenkins | 305 | — | 31.3 | 10.3 | — |
| 232 | 175 | Torday & Ashted | 217 | — | 15.1 | 7.0 | 3.7 |
| 34 | 10 | Twinlock Ord | 11 | +1 | — | — | — |
| 90 | 70 | Twinlock 15% UCS | 82 | — | 15.0 | 18.3 | *— |
| 56 | 28 | Unilock Holdings | 39 | — | 3.0 | 7.7 | 6.0 |
| 101 | 42 | Walter Alexander | 99 | +1 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| 245 | 136 | W. S. Yeates | 238 | — | 12.1 | 5.1 | 3.9 |

*Accounts not prepared under provisions of SSAP15.


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# MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

PPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £856-55 a metric ton; three nths, £831.50-82. Sales, 13,500. n cathodes, £852-55; three months, 0-53. Sales, 85 tons. Morning.— h wire bars, £861-62; three months, 1,91.50. Settlement, £862. Sales, 75 tons (about half series).—Cash orics, £852-53; three months, 1.50-52.50. Settlement, £853. Sales, s, 225 tons.

was barely steady.—Afternoon.— ndard cash, £6,750-760 a tonne; 9 months, £6,820-35. Sales, 220 ns (mainly carries). High grade, , £6,750-60; three months, £6,840-50. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,740-68; three months, 840-45. Settlement, £6,800. Sales, tonnes. High grade, cash £6,750; three months, £6,840-45. Settlement, £6,800. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M 2.100 a picul.

D was barely steady.—Afternoon.— , £3,945-95.50 per tonne; three ths, £3,54-370. Sales, 1,450 tonnes. ning.—Cash, £356-56.50; three ths, £371-72. Settlement, £356.50, , 6,050 tonnes.

was quiet but steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,530-34 per tonne; three ths, £2,545.50-54. Sales, 1,050 es. Morning.—Cash, £2,535-35.50; 3 months, £2,45-45.50. Settlement, 1.50. Sales, 3,175 tonnes (mainly ia).

INIUM was at £265.85 ($648.00) r ounce.

ER was barely steady.—Bullion at fixing levels.—Spot, 277.30p troy ounce (United States cents alent, 1,890); three months, 50p (1,935.10c); six months, 826p (2,051.00c); one year, 280.60p 58.70c). London Metal Exchange. ternoon.—Cash, 768-70p; three hs, 800-801p. Sales, 31 lots. ing, troy ounces each. Morning.— 770.5-71p; three months, 803-Settlement, 771.0p. Sales, 14 (mainly carries).

MINIUM was easier.—Afternoon.— £660-61 per tonne; three months, 90. Sales 2,350 tonnes. Morning. sh, £664-64.5; three months, £662-Settlement, £664.50. Sales, 4,075 s.

EL was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash, 50-70 per tonne; three months, 13-15. Sales, 204 tonnes. Morning. sh, £2,705-10; three months, 50-52. Settlement, £2,710. Sales, tonnes.

SER was very quiet (pence per ne). Nov, 60.40-60.50; Dec, 61.50-; Jan/March, 63.90-64.00; April/ 67.70-67.80; July-Sept, 71.00-; Oct/Dec, 74.00-74.20; Jan, h, 76.80-76.90; April/June, 79.80; July/Sept, 82.20-82.60. 6 lots at 5 tonnes. 107 at 15 s.

ER PHYSICALS were very quiet pence per kilo).—Spot, 58.50-; Cifs, Nov expired; Dec, 62.25-; Jan, 63.25-63.00.

EE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): 1,075-77; Jan, 1,110-11; March, 70; May, 1069-72; July 1,076-Sept, 1,075-80; Nov, 1,070-80. 3,081 lots including 36 options. ICA (OFFICIAL).—AT 1.645.—Oct, 0-155.00; Dec, 150.00-155.00; 150.00-155.00; April, 150.0-; June, 150.00-155.00; Aug, 0-155.00; Oct, 150.00-156.00. A was about steady (£ per metric Dec, 1,051-52; March, 989-90; 1,000-10; July, 1,028-30; Sept, 50; Dec, 1,072-74; March, 1,075. Sales, 1,657 lots.

R.—The London daily price of s was unchanged at £585.00; whites price was £5 lower at 0. Futures (£ per tonne).—contract was steady.—Jan, 397.00, March, 405.25-409.75; 406.00-406.25; Aug, 382.25-; Oct, 348.00-378.25; Jan, 316.00; March, 306.00-306.50. 8,323 lots. Old contract.—Close ed ISA prices (Oct 24): daily, 15-day average, 30.55c.

BEAN MEAL was steady at lower (£ per tonne).—Dec, 141.50-; Feb, 148.80-148.90; April, 150.50; June, 148.20-149.20; 147.50-148.50; Oct, 151.50-; Dec, 153.00-157.00. Sales, .

cents per kilo).—NZ crossbreds contract was quiet.—Oct was unc; Dec, 348-55; Jan, 350-55; 355-58; May, 362-64; Aug, ; Oct, 369-72; Dec, 371-78; 75-82; March, 375-82. Sales, .

The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian red spring was unquoted. States dark northern spring, 14 per cent, Oct, £100; Nov £102.50; Dec, £106.25 trans-shipment east coast; United States hard winter, 13½ per cent, Nov, £103.75; Dec, £105.25 trans-shipment east coast; EEC was unquoted; English feed fob, Jan-March, £108 east coast; April-June, £113 east coast.

MAIZE.—United States-French, unquoted; French, Nov, £118.75; Dec, £110.75 east coast; South African yellow, Nov-Dec, £86.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob, Nov, £99; Dec, £101; Jan-March, £102.50 east coast.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was easier. Nov, £92.50; Jan, £96.90; March, £100.90; May, £104.60; Sept, £94.35. Sales, 95 lots. WHEAT was easier. Nov, £96.80; Jan, £101.35; March, £105.25; May, £109.30; July, £113.30; Sept, £98.80. Sales, 442 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.

| | Other milling WHEAT | Feed WHEAT | Feed BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern | £100.00 | £96.30 | £91.00 |
| E. Midlands | | £95.00 | £91.10 |
| N. East | £102.00 | £97.40 | £90.80 |
| Scotland | | | £89.50 |

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 27.—GB cattle 58.83p per kg lw (-0.32); UK sheep 97.88p per kg est dcw (-7.76); GB pigs 70.09p per kg lw (-0.58). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 1.7 per cent, average price 58.65p (-0.32); Sheep numbers up 55.6 per cent, average price 97.49p (-0.62); Pig numbers up 5.9 per cent, average price 70.15p (-0.61). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 19.9 per cent, average price 69.80p (-0.12); Sheep numbers down 1.4 per cent, average price 95.64p (-2.51); Pig numbers up 5.2 per cent, average price 66.53p (-0.06).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £45.40; Feb, £56.00; April £46.10. Sales 73 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

TEA: A strong demand prevailed at this week's auction. Brighter North Indian teas met keen competition at slightly dearer rates but mediums were very irregular. The London Tea Brokers' Association reported

Best African CTCs were well supported and put on 5p to 5p while lesser sorts were fully firm to dearer, with selected lines higher by several pence. Mozambique orthodox types also sold readily and sometimes gained a penny or two.

The small selection of brighter liquoring Ceylons met more competition at irregularly dearer rates. Other descriptions were firm to dearer, with the exception of poorly made bop's.

## LME metal stocks

Stocks in the London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is troy ounces): Copper fell 1,000 to 124,500; tin rose 590 to 4,110; lead rose 950 to 79,950; zinc rose 1,700 to 66,525; aluminium fell 1,175 to 42,125; nickel fell 24 to 4,698; silver rose 60,000 to 27,260,000.

## French retail prices

The French retail price index rose by 0.9 per cent in September compared with a rise of 1 per cent in August and 1.5 per cent in July, the statistical institute said in Paris. Over the 12 months ended in September, the retail price index has risen 13.6 per cent.

## £15m aid orders

Orders worth £15,467,000 were placed with British industry in September, arising directly from grants and loans to developing countries under the British Government's aid programme, according to the Overseas Development Association.

## Discount market

Discount houses yesterday enjoyed one of the rare comfortable sessions that have come their way this year. During the course of the day, rates that had opened around 15¼ per cent dipped at one stage to 14 per cent and the closing band still covered extremes of 14 and 15¼ per cent. Working in the market's favour were Exchequer disbursements, a small amount in excess of tax transfers.

## Foreign exchange report

The dollar made further strong headway on foreign exchange markets yesterday, but sterling finally showed little change after early gains. The pound opened with all-round strength, still largely reflecting high interest rates, with the "effective" exchange rate index matching Friday's record level of 79.3. However, by the close, the index had reverted to an unchanged position of 78.9.

In dollar terms, sterling surrendered a rise of over 150 points and closed 25 points down on balance at $2.4375, compared with $2.4400 on Friday night.

A rise in Eurodollar rates on the back of the increase in US money supply gave fresh impetus to the dollar. The Bundesbank sold $15.4m at the Frankfurt "fixing" in an attempt to slow the advance, but there was no evidence of Bank of England intervention.

The German mark fell from 1.8685 to 1.9800, the Swiss franc dropped from 1.6750 to 1.7000 and the French franc weakened from 4.3025 to 4.3310.

The Japanese yen declined

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) October 27 | Market rates (close) October 27 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $2.4345-4370 | $2.4370-4380 | 0.53-0.43c prem | 1.25-1.15c prem |
| Montreal | $2.8510-8770 | $2.8550-8560 | 1.28-1.18c prem | 3.03-2.93c prem |
| Amsterdam | 4.94½-89¾fl | 4.95½-96¾fl | 3½-2½c prem | 9½-8½c prem |
| Brussels | 73.20-90f | 73.30-40f | 30-25c prem | 80-70c prem |
| Copenhagen | 14.06-16k | 14.08¼-09¼k | 570-415ore prem | 1.615-1.490ore prem |
| Dublin | 1.2180-2265p | 1.2190-2200p | 45-29p prem | 70-55p prem |
| Frankfurt | 4.57-62¾m | 4.58-59m | 3½-2½pf prem | 9½-8½pf prem |
| Lisbon | 124.20-125.00e | 124.45-65e | 0-37c disc | 05-95c disc |
| Madrid | 182.60-183.70p | 182.70-80p | 150-200c disc | 375-460c disc |
| Milan | 2165-2181lr | 2168-2169lr | 4-6lr disc | 24-27lr disc |
| Oslo | 12.03-12k | 12.03½-04½k | 640-485ore prem | 1370-1220ore prem |
| Paris | 10.52½-53¾f | 10.54½-55¼f | 5¼-4¼c prem | 12¾-11¾c prem |
| Stockholm | 10.30-37k | 10.32-33k | 50ore prem-25ore disc | 65-35ore disc |
| Tokyo | 518-526y | 520½-21½y | 345-280y prem | 925-860y prem |
| Vienna | 32.35-65sch | 32.42-47sch | 14-13gro prem | 35-31gro prem |
| Zurich | 4.11-15sf | 4.14-15f | 4¼-3¼c prem | 11¾-10¾c prem |

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was 78.9, unchanged.

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 2.077-2.097 |
| Bahrain | 0.92-0.923 |
| Finland | 9.0530-9.0930 |
| Greece | 103.7-105.7 |
| Hongkong | 12.341-12.381 |
| Iran | not available |
| Kuwait | 0.6535-0.6565 |
| Malaysia | 5.2195-5.2495 |
| Mexico | 33.5-37.0 |
| New Zealand | 2.4775-2.4975 |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.0705-8.1095 |
| Singapore | 5.0610-5.0970 |
| South Africa | 1.919-1.934 |

## Indices

| | Bank of England Index | Morgan Guaranty Changes % |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 78.9 | −26.7 |
| US dollar | 88.1 | −8.7 |
| Canadian dollar | 80.5 | −17.5 |
| Schilling | 151.1 | +23.0 |
| Belgian franc | 113.3 | +12.0 |
| Danish kroner | 103.9 | −6.4 |
| Deutsche mark | 149.9 | +41.0 |
| Swiss franc | 194.6 | +79.0 |
| Guilder | 109.7 | +18.9 |
| French franc | 99.3 | −6.7 |
| Lira | 51.3 | −52.1 |
| Yen | 135.2 | +32.6 |

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971.
(Bank of England Index 100).

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 2.0970-1.1000 |
| * Canada | 1.1718-1.1721 |
| Netherlands | 2.0335-2.0345 |
| Belgium | 30.09-30.12 |
| Denmark | 5.7765-5.7785 |
| West Germany | 1.8792-1.8802 |
| Portugal | 81.02-81.12 |
| Spain | 74.95-75.00 |
| Italy | 889.50-890.00 |
| Norway | 4.9530-4.9550 |
| France | 4.3290-4.3305 |
| Sweden | 4.2350-4.2375 |
| Japan | 213.50-213.65 |
| Austria | 13.29-13.30 |
| Switzerland | 1.6890-1.7005 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
* Canada $1 : US $0.8532-0.8535

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 16%

(Last changed 3/7/80)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans.
Overnight: High 15½ Low 14¼

Week Fixed: 15⅛-15⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

| Buying | Selling |
|---|---|
| 2 months 14¼ | 2 months 14⅛ |
| 3 months 14⅛ | 3 months 13⅞ |

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 months 15⅛-15⅛ | 3 months 16⅛ |
| 3 months 15⅛-14⅞ | 4 months 15½ |
| 4 months 14⅞-14½ | 6 months 14⅞ |
| 6 months 13⅞-13⅞ | |

Local Authority Bonds

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 month 17⅛-17½ | 7 months 15⅛-15⅛ |
| 2 months 17⅛-17⅛ | 8 months 15⅛-15⅛ |
| 3 months 16½-16¼ | 9 months 15⅛-15 |
| 4 months 15⅞-15½ | 10 months 15⅛-15 |
| 5 months 15½-15¼ | 11 months 15⅛-15 |
| 6 months 15⅛-15½ | 12 months 14½-14¼ |

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 month 16⅛-16½ | 6 months 15-14⅞ |
| 3 months 16¼-16 | 12 months 14-13⅞ |

Local Authority Market (%)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 days 17¼ | 3 months 16⅛ |
| 7 days 17¼ | 6 months 15⅛ |
| 1 month 16⅞ | 1 year 14¼ |

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 16⅞ Close 20

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 week 17⅛-17 | 6 months 15⅞-15⅞ |
| 1 month 16⅛-16⅛ | 8 months 15⅛-14½ |
| 3 months 16⅛-16⅛ | 12 months 14⅞-14⅞ |

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 months 16¼ | 6 months 15¼ |

Finance House Base Rate 16½

## EMS Currency Rates

| | ECU central rates | currency against ECU | % change from central rate | % change adjusted* | divergence limit† plus/minus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgian franc | 39.7897 | 41.0627 | +3.20 | +1.85 | 1.53 |
| Danish krone | 7.7236 | 7.98150 | +2.04 | +0.69 | 1.64 |
| German D-mark | 2.48208 | 2.56464 | +3.38 | +1.08 | 1.125 |
| French franc | 5.84700 | 5.50891 | +1.06 | −0.29 | 1.397 |
| Dutch guilder | 2.74362 | 2.77474 | +1.13 | −0.22 | 1.512 |
| Irish punt | 0.668201 | 0.682553 | +2.15 | +0.80 | 1.665 |
| Italian lira | 1157.79 | 1213.59 | +4.82 | +3.47 | 4.08 |

* changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
† adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

## Euro-$ Deposits

(Close): calls, 12⅞-13¼; seven days, 13⅞-13⅞; one month, 14⅛-14⅛; three months, 14⅞-14⅞; six months, 14⅞-14⅞.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am, $633.5 (an ounce); pm, $637.25 close, $635-6.
Krugerrand (per coin): $654-657 (£468.25-469.50).
Sovereigns (new): $160-162 (£65.5-66.5).

New York, Oct 27.—Stocks retreated throughout the session in a decline that accelerated as the bond market moved lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 931.74, down 11.86 points. Declines outnumbered advances by 1,168 to 384, with 358 issues unchanged. The average share price fell 52 cents. The Composite Index dropped 1.08 points to 73.82.

Volume eroded to 34,650,000 shares, well below Friday's subdued 41,050,000 total.

Experts said there was no specific news behind the downturn but rather a pervasive undercurrent of worry about inflation. Falling bond market prices also were a factor, they said, as was the jump in the consumer price index reported last week, the possibility of a fresh energy crunch arising out of the Middle East war and expectations of further interest rate rises.

Another market factor that cannot yet be assessed is the Presidential election still a week away.

A Labour Department report said third quarter productivity rose 2.6 per cent compared with a 3.7 per cent decline in the second period, the first increase since the fourth quarter of 1979.

McDonnell Douglas was off ½ to 33¼ after reporting a drop in third quarter net to 30 cents a share from $1.25 following an 80-cent a share writeoff. Boeing has ahead ⅛ at 34⅞ and Lockheed off 1 at 29¼.

Murphy oil was 5¼ off ⅛. It said third quarter net rose and that it had bought 5.1 per cent of Potlatch Corp shares for investment. Potlatch was unchanged at 20.

Shell Oil lost 1⅞ to 43⅞, and Atlantic Richfield fell 1⅞ to 58. Both reported higher earnings.

Also down despite higher earnings were Henneco 4⅞, off 1⅞, Global Marine 49⅞, off 1⅞, Reading Bates 38⅞, off 1⅞, Texas Instruments 239⅞, down 3 and Computer vision 61⅞, down 2⅞.

## US commodities

New York, Oct 27.—GOLD at NY Comex closed at 663* an ounce. Oct, 663.4-50-663.5-60; Nov, 663.6-00; Dec, 663.60-664.00; Feb, 665.00-667.00; April, 667.2-50; June, 669.50; Aug, 670.00; Oct, 672.5-80; Dec, 675.80; Feb, 678.10; April, 680.10. CHICAGO IMM GOLD: Dec, 663.10-663.60; Jan, 663.00; March, 664.30-666.00; April, 667.5-50; June, 669.00-669.60; Aug, 670.00; Sept, 671.80-673.00; Oct, 672.00.

SILVER futures closed at 818.66 an ounce. Oct 1866.00c; Nov, 1868.00c; Dec, 1885.00c-1893.00c; Jan, 1912.50c; March, 1945.00c-1960.00c; May, 2010.00c; July, 2042.00c; Sept, 2112.00c; Dec, 2187.00c; Jan, 2212.00c; March, 2265.00c; May, 2331.00c; July, 2365.00c.

COPPER closed with declines of 1.30 cent in nearbys, with spot October off 1.25 cent. Deferred months finished 1.25 to 1.15 cent lower. Oct, 94.75c; Nov, 94.85c; Dec, 95.85c-95.90c; Jan, 96.70c; March, 98.30c-98.50c; May, 99.80c-100.00c; July, 101.50c; Sept, 102.80c; Dec, 105.00c; Jan, 105.80c; March, 107.40c; May, 109.00c; July, 110.60c.

COTTON recovered from early limit declines to close with losses of 1.00 cent in near December at 90.87 cents. In 0.10 cent on estimated volume of 25,000 lots. Dec, 90.80-90.95c; March 91.70-91.85c; May 91.60-91.80c; July 91.16-91.20c; Oct, 86.00c; Dec, 83.40-85.50c; March 83.60-84.20c; May 0nq.

COCOA: Dec, 82.110; March 82.928; May 82.276, July 82.320; Sept, 82.363; Dec, 82.418, March 0nq.

| | Oct 27 | Oct 24 |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Chem | 54 | 55¼ |
| Allied Stores | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| Allis Chalmers | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| Alcoa | 8¾ | 9 |
| Amax Inc | 44¼ | 44⅞ |
| Amerada Hess | 39 | 40⅞ |
| Am Airlines | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| Am Brands | 51⅞ | 51¼ |
| Am Broadcast | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| Am Can | 29¼ | 31 |
| Am Cyanamid | 27 | 26¾ |
| Am Elec Power | 17⅞ | 17¾ |
| Am Home | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| Am Motors | 2⅞ | 3 |
| Am Nat Res | 47¼ | 47 |
| Am Standard | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| Am Telephone | 56⅞ | 58⅞ |
| AMF Inc | 17⅞ | 20 |
| Armco Steel | 25¼ | 25⅞ |
| Asarco | 45⅞ | 46⅞ |
| Ashland Oil | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Atlntic Richfield | 58 | 59⅞ |
| Avco | 25⅞ | 26¼ |
| Avon Products | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Bankers Tst NY | 34⅞ | 35⅞ |
| Bank of America | 17⅞ | 18 |
| Bank of NY | 43⅞ | 43⅞ |
| Beatrice Foods | 18 | 19⅞ |
| Bendix | 51 | 52⅞ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| Boeing | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Boise Cascade | 30 | 29⅞ |
| Borden | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| Borg Warner | 41 | 40⅞ |
| Bristol Myers | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| BP | 45⅞ | 47⅞ |
| Burlington Ind | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Burlington Nthn | 77 | 77 |
| Burroughs | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| Campbell Soup | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| Canadian Pacific | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| Caterpillar | 56⅞ | 57 |
| Celanese | 40⅞ | 40 |
| Central Soya | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Chase Manhat | 40⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Chem Bank NY | 41 | 40⅞ |
| Chesapeake Ohio | 40⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Chrysler | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| Citicorp | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| Cities Service | 47 | 46⅞ |
| Clark Equip | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Coca Cola | 30⅞ | 31⅞ |
| Colgate | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| CBS | 45⅞ | 44⅞ |
| Columbia Gas | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Combustion Eng | 37⅞ | 37 |
| Comwlth Edison | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| Comsat | 61⅞ | 62⅞ |
| Cons Edison | 24 | 24⅞ |
| Cons Foods | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Cons Nat Gas | 34⅞ | 35 |
| Cons Power | 17 | 17⅞ |
| Continental Grp | 33⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Control Data | 62⅞ | 62⅞ |
| Corning Glass | 60⅞ | 59⅞ |
| CPC Intnl | 48⅞ | 48⅞ |
| Crane | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Crocker Int | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| Crown Zeller | 30⅞ | 30 |
| Dart & Kraft | 44 | 44 |
| Deere | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Delta Air | 40⅞ | 39⅞ |
| Detroit Edison | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Disney | 44 | 44⅞ |
| Dow Chemical | 21⅞ | 22⅞ |
| Dow Jones | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| Duke Power | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Du Pont | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Eastman Kodak | 65⅞ | 66⅞ |
| Eaton Corp | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| El Paso Nat Gas | 21⅞ | 22⅞ |
| Equitable Life | 13 | 13 |
| Esmark | 51 | 52⅞ |
| Evans Prod | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| Exxon Corp | 37⅞ | 38⅞ |
| Fed Dept Stores | 30 | 30⅞ |
| Firestone | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Fst Chicago | 15 | 15 |
| Fst Nat Boston | 32⅞ | 34⅞ |

| | Oct 27 | Oct 24 |
|---|---|---|
| Fst Penn Corp | 5 | 5⅞ |
| Ford | 23 | 23⅞ |
| GAF Corp | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Gen Dynamics | 19⅞ | 20⅞ |
| Gen Electric | 52⅞ | 52⅞ |
| Gen Foods | 29⅞ | 29 |
| Gen Mills | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Gen Motors | 47⅞ | 50 |
| Gen Pub Util NY | 5 | 5⅞ |
| Gen Tel Elec | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| Gen Tire | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| Genesco | 5 | 4⅞ |
| Georgia Pacific | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Getty Oil | 51⅞ | 54⅞ |
| Gillette | 30⅞ | 30 |
| Goodrich | 21⅞ | 22 |
| Goodyear | 17 | 17⅞ |
| Gould Inc | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| Grace | 49⅞ | 50⅞ |
| Gt Atlic & Pacific | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| Gt Western | 14 | 14⅞ |
| Greyhound Corp | 20 | 20⅞ |
| Grum Corp | 14 | 14⅞ |
| Gulf Oil | 43⅞ | 44⅞ |
| Gulf & West | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Heublein | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| Hercules | 20⅞ | 21⅞ |
| Honeywell | 75 | 76⅞ |
| Inco | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Ingersoll | 71⅞ | 72⅞ |
| Inland Steel | 29⅞ | 30⅞ |
| IBM | 59⅞ | 60⅞ |
| Int Harvester | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| Int Paper | 40⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Int Tel Tel | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Irving Bank | 40⅞ | 40⅞ |
| Jewel Co | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| Jim Walter | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| Johns-Manville | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| Johnson & John | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| Kaiser Alumin | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| Kerr-McGee | 55⅞ | 55⅞ |
| Kimberly Clark | 57⅞ | 56⅞ |
| K Mart | 20 | 20 |
| Kroger | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| L T V Corp | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Litton | 54⅞ | 54⅞ |
| Lockheed | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Lucky Stores | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| Manufac Hanover | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| Mapco | 26 | 26⅞ |
| Marathon Oil | 50 | 50⅞ |
| Marine Midland | 16⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Martin Marietta | 40⅞ | 40⅞ |
| McDonnell | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| McGraw Hill | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| Mead | 25⅞ | 26 |
| Merck | 61⅞ | 62⅞ |
| Minnesota Mng | 55 | 55⅞ |
| Mobil Oil | 20 | 21 |
| Monsanto | 74⅞ | 74⅞ |
| Montgom Ward | 14⅞ | 15 |
| Morgan J. P. | 44⅞ | 45 |
| Motorola | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| NCR Corp | 63⅞ | 63⅞ |
| Nat Distillers | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| Nat Gypsum | 24⅞ | 25⅞ |
| Norfolk West | 47⅞ | 45⅞ |
| NY Bancorp | 24⅞ | 24 |
| Norton Simon | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| Occidental Pet | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| Ogden | 24⅞ | 24 |
| Olin Corp | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| Owens-Illinois | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Pacific Gas Elec | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Pan Am | 5⅞ | 6⅞ |
| Penney J. C. | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| Pennzoil | 35 | 37⅞ |
| Pepsico | 28⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Pfizer | 43⅞ | 44⅞ |
| Phelps Dodge | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| Philip Morris | 42⅞ | 43⅞ |
| Phillips Petrol | 51⅞ | 53 |
| Polaroid | 17⅞ | 20⅞ |
| PPG Ind | 30 | 30⅞ |
| Procter Gamble | 70 | 71 |
| Pub Ser El & Gas | 17⅞ | 17 |
| Pullman | 37⅞ | 38⅞ |

| | Oct 27 | Oct 24 |
|---|---|---|
| Rapid American | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| Raytheon | 65⅞ | 66⅞ |
| RCA Corp | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| Republic Steel | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| Reynolds Ind | 43⅞ | 44⅞ |
| Reynolds Metal | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| Rio Nedl Pet | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| Royal Dutch | 38⅞ | 38⅞ |
| Safeways | 31⅞ | 32⅞ |
| St Regis Paper | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| Santa Fe Ind | 27⅞ | 28⅞ |
| SCM | 20⅞ | 20⅞ |
| Schlumberger | 108⅞ | 109⅞ |
| Scott Paper | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Seaboard Coast | 22 | 24⅞ |
| Seagram | 59 | 58⅞ |
| Sears Roebuck | 15⅞ | 16⅞ |
| Shell Oil | 43⅞ | 47⅞ |
| Shell Trans | 44⅞ | 45 |
| Signal Co | 39⅞ | 41 |
| Singer | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Sony | 14 | 14⅞ |
| Sth Cal Edison | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| Southern Pacific | 47⅞ | 49⅞ |
| Southern Rly | 73⅞ | 74 |
| Sperry Corp | 48⅞ | 51 |
| Std Brands | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Std Oil California | 57 | 58⅞ |
| Std Oil Indiana | 67⅞ | 68⅞ |
| Std Oil Ohio | 56 | 57 |
| Sterling Drug | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| Stevens J. P. | 16⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Sunbeam Corp | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Sun Comp | 51⅞ | 52⅞ |
| Teledyne | 135⅞ | 138 |
| Tenneco | 44⅞ | 45⅞ |
| Texaco | 36⅞ | 36⅞ |
| Texas East Corp | 75 | — |
| Texas Inst | 239⅞ | 232⅞ |
| Texas Utilities | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| Textron | 24⅞ | 25⅞ |
| TWA | 19⅞ | 18⅞ |
| Travelers Corp | 40⅞ | 41⅞ |
| TRW Inc | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| UAL Inc | 37⅞ | 38⅞ |
| Union Carbide | 45⅞ | 47⅞ |
| Union Oil Calif | 40⅞ | 40⅞ |
| Un Pacific Corp | 60⅞ | 60⅞ |
| Uniroyal | 6⅞ | 6 |
| United Brands | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| US Industries | 15 | 15 |
| US Steel | 21⅞ | 22 |
| Utd Technol | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| Wachovia | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| Warner Lambert | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| Wells Fargo | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| West'n Bancorp | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Westinghse Elec | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| Weyerhauser | 33⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Whirlpool | 19⅞ | 20 |
| White Motor | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| Woolworth | 23⅞ | 24⅞ |
| Xerox Corp | 63 | 65 |
| Zenith | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |

**Canadian Prices**

| | Oct 27 | Oct 24 |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi | 22 | 22⅞ |
| Alcan Alumin | 41⅞ | 42⅞ |
| Algoma Steel | 40 | 40 |
| Bell Telephone | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| Cominco | 71 | 71⅞ |
| Cons Bathurst | 19⅞ | 19 |
| Gulf Oil | 22 | 22⅞ |
| Hawker Sid Can | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Hudson Bay Min | 38⅞ | 38⅞ |
| Hudson Bay Oil | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| Imasco | 28 | 28 |
| Imperial Oil | 42⅞ | 42 |
| Int Pipe | 16⅞ | 17 |
| Mass-Fergsn | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| Royal Trust | 18 | 18 |
| Seagram | 65⅞ | 65⅞ |
| Steel Co | 36⅞ | 37⅞ |
| Talcorp | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| Thomson N 'A' | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| Walker Hiram | 33⅞ | 34 |
| WCT | 12⅞ | 13⅞ |

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.4370-2.4430; three months, 2.4235-2.4285; Canadian dollar 1.1739-1.1741.

The Dow Jones futures index was 800.80 (800.80).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 931.74 (943.60); transportation 565.14 (572.47); utilities 112.01 (112.74); 65 stocks, 355.22 (360.57).

New York Stock Exchange index: industrials 86.54 (87.57); transportation, 72.31 (73.84); utilities, 58.01 (58.44); financial, 66.41 (67.14).

COFFEE finished just below highs in nearbys but closer to the middle in the day's range in deferred months. Prices rose 2.24 to 1.82 cents, with near December adding 2.13 cents at 128.98. —Dec, 128.75c-129.00c; March, 130.40c-130.50c; May, 131.80c-132.00c; July, 132.00c-132.50c; Sept, 132.75c-133.10c; Dec, 134.50c; March, 137.00c-136.00c.

SUGAR futures closed lower in late selling. Jan, 40.20c-40.30c; March, 41.60c-41.70c; May, 41.50c; July, 40.95c; Sept, 37.75c; Oct, 35.80c; Jan, 32.50c; March 31.50c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS closed near day's lows, down 25 to 11½ cents a bushel in mostly local trade. Nov, 970c-883c; Jan, 927c-910c; March, 950c-933½c; May, 977c-952c; July, 973½c-955½c; Aug, 966½c-938c; Sept, 879c-865c; Nov, 840½c-827½c. SOYABEAN OIL ended 0.62 to 0.20 cents a lb lower. Dec, 26.00c-26.05c; Jan, 26.45c-26.32c; March, 27.15c-27.12c; May, 27.70c-27.65c; July, 28.25c-28.30c; Aug, 27.90c-27.65c; Sept, 27.50c; Oct, 26.65c-26.80c; Dec, 26.60c; Jan, Unquoted. SOYABEAN MEAL closed Dec, 279.50 to 52.50 a ton. Dec, 275.20-250.40c-150.50c; March, 279.50-279.00; March, 283.00c-283.50; May, 285.00-282.50; July, 282.50-282.00; Aug, 279.50-280.50; Sept, 276.00; Oct, 274.00; Dec, 274.00; Jan, Unquoted.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT was easy. Dec, 555c-558c; March, 556c-550c; May, 562c-554c; July, 556c-630c; Sept, 545c-556½c; Dec, 554c-547c. MAIZE futures were easy. Dec, 370c-368½c; March, 384c-360½c; May, 389c-385c; July, 396½c-392½c; Sept, 373½c-368½c; Dec, 350½c-351½c. OATS futures were easy. Dec, 211½c-207½c; March 220½c-217½c; May, 224½c-221½c; July, 215c-212c; Sept, 211½c-210½c.

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# Salerooms and Antiques

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OLD MASTER DRAWINGS *Cat. (117 illus.) £2.50*

*Friday 31st October at 10 am*
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*and at 11 am*
ENGLISH FURNITURE
*Cat. (22 illus.) £2*

*Monday 3rd November at 11 am and following day at 11 am and 2.30 pm*
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*Cat. £2.50*

*Monday 3rd November at 2.30 pm*
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1793

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**SILVER & PLATE** incl. an Indian centrepiece in the form of an elephant; a dragon cigar lamp. Cat. 50p.

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**ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE** incl. an Elizabethan style oak tester bed; Geo. III oak Welsh dresser; a set of 12 Geo. III style mahogany armchairs. Cat. 50p.

*Thursday 30th October at 11 a.m.*
**EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS.** Cat. 50p.

*Friday 31st October at 11 a.m.*
**JEWELS & OBJECTS OF VERTU** incl. an antique diamond brooch in form of Maltese cross; a Victorian diamond frog brooch; a fine diamond neglige pendant. Illust. cat. £1.50.

**AT THE CHELSEA GALLERIES**

*Monday 27th October at 1.30 p.m.*
**OBJECTS OF ART, PAINTINGS, BRIC A BRAC & MISCELLANEA.** View Monday 9-12.

*Tuesday 28th October at 10 a.m.*
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SILVER AND PLATE

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FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday 3 November 11 am
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*By direction of E. H. J. Groves, Esq., Phillips will sell by auction the contents of Little Park, 5 Gentlemans Row, Enfield, Middlesex on the premises on Wednesday 29th October at 10.30 am.*

*By direction of W. Max Robertson, Esq., Phillips will sell by auction the contents of 3 Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18 on the premises on Monday 10th November at 10.30 am. Cat 80p by post*

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Thursday, October 30 at 11 a.m.
FINE CLARET AND WHITE BORDEAUX. Catalogue 65p.

Thursday, October 30 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
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Friday, October 31 at 11 a.m.
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**SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS**

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**COMPANY MEETING NOTICES**

THE SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society. The One Hundred and Forty-First Annual General Meeting will be held at Fishmongers' Hall, London, E.C.4 (by kind permission of the Company) on Wednesday, November 26th, at 11.30 a.m. J. F. Byford, General Secretary, 1 North Pallant, Chichester, West Sussex.

**SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS**

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***Business Strategy***

The Oxford Centre for Management Studies hopes shortly to elect one or preferably several Fellows in Business Strategy. Their duties will include the planning, organization, marketing and above all the conduct of public seminars, colloquia and briefings for Company Chairmen and other senior executives, and also private seminars for the top management of individual firms and other organizations.

Ideal candidates would be between 40 and 60 years old and have *successful experience in business planning and practice, management economics,* consultancy, executive education, academic teaching and research or the public service.

One or two of these appointments could be on a part-time basis. Appointments would take effect as soon as compatible with the candidates' existing commitments.

These Fellowships may be offered to interested persons who do not wish formally to declare themselves as candidates.

*All applications and enquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence by the Director, Uwe Kitzinger CBE, Oxford Centre for Management Studies, Kennington, Oxford OX1 5NY and his assistant, Madeleine Cook. His telephone number is (0865) 735422 at the Centre, (086731) 265 at home.*

**DRAWING OF BONDS**

**AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED CONVERSION LOAN, 1934–1959**

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In accordance with the Announcement made by the Austrian Government, dated 12 May 1954, the outstanding capital of all non-invalidated "post 1944 Bonds" not previously drawn for final payment will be redeemed on 1 December 1980.

These Bonds, which are payable *only in sterling*, may be presented for payment on or after 3 November 1980 at the Chief Registrar's Office (Bank Buildings), Bank of England, 2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8EU, or at any branch of the Bank of England, accompanied by the appropriate listing forms obtainable from the Bank of England.

Payment will be made as follows:—
(a) On 1 December for lodgements made from 3 November to 25 November (21 November at a branch) inclusive.
(b) On the fourth working day (sixth working day at a branch) after lodgement for lodgements made subsequent to 25 November (21 November at a branch).

The Coupons due 1 December 1980, and also any Coupons previously due which have not been paid, must be detached from the Bonds presented for payment and collected in accordance with the terms thereon.

**MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL**

CITY OF EDINBURGH D.C. £1.5m Bills issued 24th October due 23rd January, 1981 at 14-13/32 per cent. Applications totalled £4.5m. £5m Bills outstanding.

**PUBLIC NOTICES**

FORMER DOCKLANDS LAND BOARD
AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 8 of The Accounts and Audit Regulations 1974 that:

1. the accounts of the former Docklands Land Board for the year ended 31 March, 1980, are available for public inspection from Tuesday, 11 November, 1980, to Friday, 14 November, 1980 (inclusive) and Monday, 17 November, 1980 to Wednesday, 19 November, 1980 (inclusive) between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
2. by virtue of Section 159(1) of the Local Government Act 1972, any person interested, on application to the Finance Department, Greater London Council (Room 389), County Hall, SE1, may inspect such accounts which are to be audited by the district auditor, and all books, deeds, contracts, bills, vouchers and receipts relating thereto, and may make copies of all or any part of the accounts and those other documents.
3. by virtue of Section 159(2) of the said Act, at the request of a local government elector for any area to which the accounts relate, the district auditor (Mr I. M. Pickwell) will give the elector or his representative an opportunity to question him about the accounts at the County Hall at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, 20 November, 1980, in a room on the Principal Floor and after that date in Room 300(B).
4. by virtue of Section 159(3) of the said Act a local government elector for any area to which the accounts relate or his representative may attend before the auditor and make objection to any of the accounts.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1980.

J. C. SWAFFIELD
Director-General and Clerk to the Greater London Council (7050)

The County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charities—1. The Billmeir Shipwrights Educational Trust Fund. 2. The Shipwrights Company Educational [illegible] Fund. The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: [illegible]) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

**LEGAL NOTICES**

Re: STOWPLACE LIMITED T/A ALROY (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before Friday, 28th November, 1980, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Ian Peter Phillips, F.C.A., of Bernard Phillips & Co., 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 23rd day of October, 1980.
IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A., Liquidator.

GRANDEE FLOORING CONTRACTS Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Acts 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, on Friday the 7th day of November, 1980, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 21st day of October, 1980.
R. H. FOULSER, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967. MIKES (BUILDERS MERCHANTS) Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANY are required on or before the 3rd day of December 1980, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Keith David Goodman, FCA, of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1980.
K. D. GOODMAN, *Liquidator.*

HELPFUL SHOPS LIMITED. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Thursday the 13th day of November, 1980 at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1980.
N. C. BASS, Secretary.

هكذا من الاصل



## PERSONAL CHOICE

…e of the eight contestants in tonight's competition to … Britain's Strongest Man (ITV 7.30) exercise with a pair …elles.

…ing a thirteen stone weakling displays of strength have …ys fascinated me, no more so than those enormous …tlifters competing in the Olympics. Tonight at 7.30 on ITV …of the strongest men in Britain compete for the title of …in's Strongest Man. The competitors will be asked to bend … bars, lift girls, cars and awkwardly shaped barrels containing … and water, run with heavy sacks on their shoulders, pull …s and tear telephone directories (Joan Rhodes where are …). All the competitors urge each other on in the friendliest …ys and there is some wonderful unintentional humour, none … so than the Irish champion who, instead of bending his bar …he aid of his neck decided it would be easier if he used his … The programme is presented by Derek Hobson but the two …iewers, Henry Cooper and Geoff Capes, are the …mpetitive stars.

… the beaten track in Hertfordshire camps the last gypsy … to live in the same way as their forebears—under a roof …paulin-covered hazel branches. Most gypsies now make a …ood living from labouring or scrap metal dealing and a …n caravan towed by a luxury car is not an uncommon sight … fairgrounds around the country. There are only 50,000 …m but they are distrusted and feared by a lot of the …tion. Man Alive's They Steal Children, Don't They? (BBC 2, …m) examines our attitudes to gypsies and their attitudes …is us. Do they resent being social pariahs? Do they want to …grated into normal society? Jeremy James tries to find the …s.

…ight for the first time we can see footage of film recording …moirs of Lord Mountbatten (BBC 1, 11.05 pm). Ludovic …dy and producer Ron Webster took two days to view the …le material and from it they have produced five half hour …phical programmes of the much talked about man. The …re purely factual and no judgments are passed on any … of his decisions or actions. The first programme is entitled … Got My Way and it reveals the personality of Mountbatten …n.

…ning on concrete for over twenty six miles is not my idea …v's fun but last weekend sixteen thousand, yes sixteen …nd, competed in the New York Marathon. Hot from the …like Sheils brings a report of this extraordinary sporting …n Marathon Fever (Radio 4, 4.15 pm).

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; …EAT.

# Broadcasting Guide

**Edited by Peter Dear**

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

**9.05 am For Schools, Colleges:** Heute Direkt. Understanding German; 9.35 A village at war in 1188; 9.57 Talkabout; 10.16 Look and Read; 10.38 Geography: A river landscape. 11.00 Watch: a Guy Fawkes; 11.17 It's Your Choice; 11.38 The craft of the Weaver; 12.05 pm Nuclear Power. Closedown at 12.30.
**12.45 News.**
**1.00 Pebble Mill at One.** Included in this afternoon's programme is the regular weekly feature Family Matters. **1.45 Bagpuss** (r). **2.00 You and Me** (r).
**2.14 For Schools, Colleges:** Travel and transport in France; 2.30 English. The early life and work of Dylan Thomas. Close down at 3.00.
**3.20 Pobol y Cwm. 3.55 Play School** (shown earlier on BBC 2). *4.20 Undercover Elephant.* Cartoon adventures of an elephant sleuth (r). **4.25 Jackanory.** Maurice Denham continues the story of The Good Little Devil by Ann Lawrence. **4.40 Play Away,** starring Brian Cant. A happy mixture of music and mirth. **5.05 John Craven's Newsround.** Worldwide news for young people presented in an adult fashion. **5.10 Screen Test.** Brian Trueman introduces the girls from Loxford High School, Ilford, and the boys of Colchester Royal Grammar School who compete with each other in another battle of screen knowledge.
**5.40 News** read by Jan Leeming. **5.55 Nationwide.** News from the regions.
**6.55 Film: Seven Faces of Dr Lao** (1964). Tony Randall plays the mysterious Dr Lao and six other roles in a light tale of how a travelling circus brings peace to a bickering town.
**8.30 Forgive Our Foolish Ways.** The third of a four-part love story starring Kate Nelligan as a war widow who falls in love with a German prisoner of war, played by Hartmut Becker, when he is sent to the preparatory school she runs as part of his rehabilitation before repatriation.
**9.00 News** with John Edmunds.
**9.25 Play: C₂H₅OH** by David Turner, starring Dinsdale Landen and Zena Walker. David Purser is a writer whose wife's cancer has driven him to drink. While his wife is undergoing treatment he is persuaded to go to a drying-out clinic. He gradually recovers but at the end of the course of drugs he refuses to stay for the six week rehabilitation programme.
**10.35 Best of British.** Prunella Scales is the subject of tonight's programme. Among those who sing her praises are: Richard Briers, Andrew Sachs and her Fawlty Tower husband John Cleese.
**11.05 Lord Mountbatten Remembers.** Ludovic Kennedy presents the first of five programmes featuring the visual memoirs, recorded eight years ago, of the man who was a great-grandson of Queen Victoria and whose service to the Nation was second to none (see Personal Choice).
**11.40 The Sky at Night.** Patrick Moore talks to Paul Murdin, one of the astronomers who discovered a phenomenon called a scintar.
**12.00 Weather.**

### Regions

**BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales:** 11.38 am-12.30 pm Dechrau Siarad. 3.15-4.10 Newport v New Zealand: live second-half commentary. 4.10-4.20 Interval. 5.10-5.40 Bilidowcar. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 Pobol Y Cwm. Pennod 3. 7.45-8.30 Rising Stars. 11.40-12.18 am Newport v New Zealand: highlights. 12.18 News and weather. **Scotland:** 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools. Around Scotland: Stranraer. 11.38-11.58 For Schools. Geography for Secondary I and II. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.05-11.38 Current Account. 12.00 midnight News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools. Ulster in Focus: In Norway Today. 3.20 pm-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.35-11.05 Spotlight. 12.00 midnight News and weather. **England:** 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.05 am Close.

### BBC 2

**10.00 am Your Own Business.** The fourth in a series of ten programmes designed to help those with or hope to have a small business of their own. Presented by Robert Finigan, this morning's programme is entitled Seeking Advice. 10.25 Closedown.
**11.00 Play School.** Carol Chell and Ben Thomas are the presenters and the story is King Grumble's New Face. **11.25 Speak for Yourself.** What's Your Name? (r). Closedown at 11.50.
**2.30 pm The Past at Work.** Anthony Burton visits Britain's first colliery museum. **3.00 Behind the Scenes.** Continuing the background story of the making of the popular serial Secret Army (r). **3.30 Living City.** Part four of a 15 part series centring on the city of Leicester. Closedown at 3.55.
**4.15 Working for Safety.** It's appropriate that the Minder, Dennis Waterman, is the narrator for this first in a series of programmes about keeping out of harms way. This afternoon we learn about the Role of the Safety Representative. Closedown at 4.40.
**5.40 Harold Lloyd*.** Further excerpts from the repertoire of one of the earliest and funniest silent film comics. The films featured this evening are High and Dizzy and The Flirt. **6.05 All Creatures Great and Small.** Another episode in the repeat series based on the novels of James Herriot (r). **6.55 The Specials.** First seen in an edition of Rock Goes to College this recording of the talented rock group's concert at the Colchester Institute is a must for afficionados of this particular genre.
**7.35 News** with sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
**7.45 The Waltons.** A new series featuring the folks who live on the hill. In this episode Jim—Bob's new-found religious zeal makes things difficult for the rest of the family. **8.30 Russell Harty.** Guests and things are the order of the evening in this the first of a new series of 17 programmes hosted by Russell Harty from the Greenwood Theatre, London.
**9.00 Kelly Monteith.** Comical situations explained by the American funny man with help from Gabrielle Drake.
**9.30 Man Alive: They Steal Children, Don't They?** Jeremy James discovers what gypsies think of the rest of the population (see Personal Choice).
**10.20 The 16th Cambridge Folk Festival.** The tops of Folk pops recorded at the Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridge.
**10.50 Newsnight.** The truth behind the stories that made today's world headlines introduced by the guiltless gang-of-four, Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday. Programmes ends at 11.40.

### THAMES

**9.30 am For Schools:** Human anatomy and physiology; 9.47 Looking at loneliness; 10.04 The treatment of ghosts in traditional and modern literature; 10.26 The Culbin Sands; 10.48 Pre-natal care; 11.05 Maths for seven- to nine-year-olds; 11.22 The dangers of eating too many sweet foods; 11.39 Making a Living. Understanding complex relationships in life.
**12.00 Paperplay.** Susan Stranks with the help of puppets shows young children how to make a nest with model chicks (r). **12.10 pm Pipkins. 12.30 The Sullivans.** Drama of an Australian family mixed up in World War Two.
**1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.**
**1.30 Take the High Road.** Drama series centred on the Glendarroch Estate in Scotland. **2.00 After Noon Plus.** The subject today of this magazine programme presented by Judith Chalmers is the heart. We learn the cause of heart attacks, how to avoid them and how to live after surviving one.
**2.45 General Hospital.** It is a bank holiday and the casualty ward is looking forward to a quiet time—but it doesn't turn out that way (r). **3.45 Food, Wine and Friends.** Robert Carrier has as his friend this week the actor Joseph Cotton. **4.15 Get it Together.** Live pop music with this week's guests The Vapours and The Inmates. **4.45 Smith and Goody.** This is the last programme in the series designed to stimulate in young people an interest in reading. Mel Smith and Bob Goody put over a difficult subject in an extremely comical way. **5.15 Emmerdale Farm.**
**5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News** with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. **6.25 Help!** Joan Shenton and the Caring Landladies. **6.35 Crossroads.**
**7.00 The John Smith Show** with Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable. The first of a six-part series illustrating how people's standard of living varies through the eyes of four families each with the husband called John Smith. In this programme the subjects up for comparison are Marriage, Work and Pay.
**7.30 Britain's Strongest Man.** Eight massive males compete in a series of tests of strength to see who will represent Britain in the European and World championships (see Personal Choice).
**8.30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World.** People the world over have experienced showers of a different kind to that of rain, hail and snow. Arthur C. Clarke attempts to explain why unusual objects sometimes rain down. Now I know why he has that huge umbrella.
**9.00 Strangers.** The inter-city crime squad have a routine prisoner escort job until some of the prisoner's former colleagues attempt to kill him.
**10.00 News.**
**10.30 Second Opinion.** Dr Miriam Stoppard visits the Sandford Medical Centre in California to discover the latest developments in the prevention of heart disease.
**11.30 Paris.** Police captain Paris has a vengeful officer at his station who is determined to find the muggers of his mother.
**12.25 am. Close.** Donald Swann reads Arthur Scholey's Well, He Might Be But I Don't Think So.

## RADIO

### Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Edge of Darkness, Edge of Light (7).
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: All in a Day's Work, by Edward Kelsey.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way.
12.55 Weather.
1.0 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes ideas for Christmas presents, and Judith Coke reads from P. D. James's An Unsuitable Job for a Woman.
3.00 News.
3.02 Middlemarch (2)†.
4.00 Kingdoms in the Sun.
4.15 Marathon Fever (See Personal Choice).
4.45 Story: A Present from Rapallo, by David Willmott.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. Medical care: from research laboratory and operating theatre to dentist chair.
7.50 A Touch of Genius.
8.20 Real Evidence. The world of immigration controls.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Burkiss Way†.
11.00 The Franchise Affair (12).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.
VHF
9.05 Schools: Deutsch fur die Oberstufe (5); Interlude; Voix de France (5); Interlude; World of Work; Playtime.
10.30-10.45 Listen With Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Let's Move!; Music Project (5); Introducing Science.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: History—Long Ago; Traffic Education 50cc; Stories and Rhymes.
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Allez France! (3).

### Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Woodcock, Arne, Elgar (Cello Conc).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Berlioz, Falla, Piston (Sym 2).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Walton (incl Vla Conc).†
10.00 Piano (Schiff) pt 1: Bartok, Schubert (D850).†
11.00 Interval reading.
11.10 Piano, pt 2: Scarlatti, Mozart.†
12.15 pm BBC Welsh SO/Thomson, pt 1: Elgar, Mahler.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 BBC Welsh SO, pt 2: Schumann (Sym 3).†
2.05 Violin, piano: Bridge, Britten.†
2.50 50 Years of the BBCSO: Beethoven (Sym 8), Mendelssohn, Bliss, c. Boult.
3.50 Verlaine Settings (1): Faure, Szulc, Hahn, Debussy.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Music for early evening.†
7.00 Quartet (Vermeer): Bartok (no 2), Haydn (op 76 no 1).†
8.05 Talk: Journey to Somalia. Talk by Ioan Lewis, Professor of Social Anthropology, London School of Economics.
8.30 Opera: Edgar, by Puccini (live from Wexford), Act I.†
9.05 Talk: Edgar—Revised and Revived.
9.20 Edgar, Oct II.†
9.40 Interval reading.
9.55 Edgar, Act III.†
10.35 Record: Britten.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Bruckner.†

### Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Susannah Simons.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Football. 9.30 The Pleasure of Your Company.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 The American Way of Laughs (5). 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

### Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.32 Simon Bates. 10.32 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Simon Bates. 3.32 Peter Powell. 6.31 Talkabout. 7.31 Mike Reed. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 6.02 pm Hooray for Hollywood (18). 9.02 The Pleasure of Your Company.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

### World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 A Taste of Hunni. Irish Style. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 A Fearful Joy. 10.30 50 Years of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm David Jacobs' Album Time. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Talkabout. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Moonstone. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Scotland This Week. 5.15 50 Years of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Keep to the Path. 11.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 A Fearful Joy. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Gems for the Piano. 2.30 Talkabout. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

## REGIONAL TV

### ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.25 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Baretta.

### Scottish
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Against the Wind. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Lou Grant.

### Southern
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Polly. Helene and Sue. 12.00 George Hamilton IV. 12.30 am Weather followed by Music Speaks Louder Than Words.

### Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Quincy. 12.30 am-12.35 News.

### Anglia
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Gambit. 11.30 Kaz. 12.30 am Thames.

### HTV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Stars on Ice. 5.15 Sentimental Over You. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Three Little Words. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 11.30-12.00 The Practice.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30 am-9.45 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10 pm Techeuau. 4.15-4.45 Doctor Snwgwl. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Nos Fawrth O Giwyd. 11.15-11.45 World in Action.

### Yorkshire
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar at Your Service. 5.15-5.45 Life Begins at Forty. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30-12.00 George Hamilton IV.

### Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Kaz. 12.25 am-12.28 News.

### Tyne Tees
As Thames except: 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25 North East News. 1.20 pm North East News and Lookaround. 5.15 Different Strokes. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 North East News. 11.30 The John Smith Show. 12.00 Meet the Faith. 12.05 am Closedown.

### Westward
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.12 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Doctor Down Under. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Mark II. 10.31 News. 10.34 Second Opinion. 11.30 Paris. 12.25 am-12.30 Faith for Life.

### Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Gardening Today. 12.00-12.10 am Bedtime.

### Granada
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.10 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30-12.30 am New Avengers.

### Channel
As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Doctor Down Under. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 10.28 News. 10.34 Second Opinion. 11.30-12.25 am Paris.


### …OMESTIC AND …RING SITUATIONS

…LPFUL NANNY AGY. Unlimited. 589 8482.

…red tomorrow

### DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

**POTTERS BAR, HERTS.** No agents. No Mortgagees. Cash Purchasers need only apply. Det. House. C.H. Partly furnished with antiques. 30 mins. London. Full Vacant Possession. Very secluded garden, overlooking farmland. Ideal for bird and nature lovers. £150,000. Box No. 2278 F, The Times.
**WANTED.** Couple, starting spring 1981. Send résumé and salary requirements to Box 191, Bremen, Indiana 46506, U.S.A.
**AU PAIRS,** mother's help avail. Shalom Emp Agy., 01-203 4251.
**AU PAIRS** for Europe. Surrey Agency, (0483) 63640.
**EXPERIENCED** nanny/N.N.E.B. with loving nature required for 15 month old girl, live in, own room, t.v., salary by arrangement. refs. essential. 01-950 1365 (eves).

### DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

**YOUNG** Kitchen helper required for City dining room to start 1 December. Hours 10.30 to 3.30. Ideal opportunity for cookery college-leaver. Please phone between 10.30 and 2.30 on 01-247 4610.

**AU PAIR BUREAU.** Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

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**PIMLICO, SW1.**—Owners own attractive flat, 2 recep., bedroom, k & b, patio, 6 months + £90 p.w. Plaza Estates, 262 3087.

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Can you communicate at all levels—work on your own initiative—handle confidential work and generally hold the fort while the boss is away? You'll be assisting an International Trader who likes to delegate. Excellent fringe benefits, luxurious offices and scope for the future make this a superb opportunity for a top Sec/P.A. with impeccable shorthand and typing skills—Phone: Eve Warshaw on 404 0405.
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Unique opportunity to join a new firm of recruitment consultants. Work totally on your own initiative dealing with everything from organizing cocktail parties for prospective clients, arranging interviews and all manner of enquiries. A good educational background plus secretarial training will provide you with the confidence which is essential as you assist this senior consultant. Phone Joanna Wilmer on 248 3255.
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£6,500 SECRETARY

Superb opportunity at director level for experienced Secretary with good skills (50/100). Excellent benefits including mortgage facilities, travel allowance, social club and restaurant. A wide range of duties make this an interesting position with status.
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Obtain market prices and organise client presentations for this expanding property company that also handles a restaurant and wine importer! Collate information for potential building projects as you assist a busy director. If you have good secretarial skills and would enjoy a varied but hectic day call Dee Lagarto on 734 0911.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultants)

FINANCIAL ANALYST

WC1 multi-national requires an analyst with 5 years' relevant experience, 35+, to £6,500 a.a.e.
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A CAREER IN ADVERTISING

c £5,000 neg

A genuine opportunity for someone with media experience, good typing and telephone manner plus a willingness to learn and progress.
01-730 5148
JAYGAR CAREERS consultants

**SECRETARIES** with good speeds and Director level experience urgently required to fill positions in all fields. Call GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS on 01-629 7262 or 01-621 0666.

**FOREIGN MISSION.**—Requires Secretary for interesting and responsible job, must be well educated. Salary £4,800 negotiable. Telephone 581 0347.

**P.A. SEC.,** age 26+ to work at Director level for large manufacturing co. in City moving to Croydon in a year. Must be prepared to move with co. £6,500 + free lunches + perks. Ring Kate at Fitzroy rec. cons. 434 1004.
**SEC. P.A. PROPERTY P.R.!** Mostly admin. 25+ £6,000. W.1. Urgent. Ring Audrey 434 1004 Fitzroy rec. cons.
**AUDIO TYPIST, W.C.1.** required by busy young practice of Chartered Surveyors and Architects. Prospects. Salary £5,000, neg.—Tel. 851 6865.
**COLLEGE LEAVER SEC 19+** for publishing in S.W. London. Good sec skills needed to assist Export Sales Manager. £4,000 start. Covent Garden Bureau, 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7606.
**BREAK INTO ADVERTISING.** Full training given in reception, switchboard and basics of advertising. Liase with TV & film companies and meet music industry clients. Lively, go-ahead personality and good typing essential. RADCLIFFE PERSONNEL (Agy) 493 0526.
**HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.**—An excellent family house newly decorated and with 5 bedrooms, living room/dining room, k & b, c.h. Garage, garden. £100 p.w. Birch & Co. 499 8802 (7 lines).
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### SECRETARIAL

University College London

SENIOR SECRETARY

Required by senior administrative staff of School of Medicine. Work is responsible and varied. Applicants should have ability to work with minimal supervision, to be well organised and enjoy people contact. Some committee work, lively person required to join young team.

Salary on scale to £5,734 p.a. inclusive. Good general education, together with typing (50 wpm +) and shorthand. Access to University facilities of all kinds: Health Centre Library, sports activities. Season Ticket Loan Scheme. Six weeks' paid holiday. For further particulars telephone or write to Elizabeth Ridley, Personnel Officer, University College London, Gower St, London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 01-387 7050 ext. 209.

THE AMERICAN WAY £5,500

Excellent position at one of the largest US based companies in the world. As PA to the European Sales Manager have total responsibility for extensive travel arrangements, international telephone liaison and holding the fort in his absence. Develop the US approach and have a nice day with a company that cares! Phone Linda Bentham on 222 0671 now.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultants)

PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS? £6,000

Then the Chairman of this large international catering company needs you. As the most senior secretary in the company you'll meet and greet clients, liaise with the Paris office and make all the travel arrangements for the company plane. Screen the chairman's calls and use your initiative and experience to ensure the smooth running of the business. Call Charlie Esterton on 734 0911.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultants)

**BLOOMSBURY:** Small administrative team in the medical world needs person under 55 to help with shorthand, typing and clerical duties. C. £4,900 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau (Recruitment Consultants), 110 Strand, London, WC2. 01-836 6644.

**SECRETARY 25+** to aid team of Geology Engineers, Victoria. Will use shorthand and learn varied admin. duties. C. £5,500 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau (Recruitment Consultants), 110 Strand, London, WC2. 01-836 6644.

**CHALLONERS . . . CHALLONERS** ne finest reputation for placing the top people in the top jobs . . . and we care . . . 01-437 9030. 19-23 Oxford St., W.1. Recruitment Consultants.

**LUTON SOLICITORS** require a qualified conveyancer to assist in and expand our commercial conveyancing department with some domestic work. We seek an ambitious person with good conveyancing experience who's personality will be their greatest asset in furthering both the interests of the department and their career. Apply in writing to: A. Wright, Walton Solicitors, 4 George Street West, Luton, Beds.
**HOLLAND PARK.**—Attractive 2 bed flat in garden square, 2 single beds, recep., k & b. Co. let. £75 p.w. Flatland, 828 8251.
**BELGRAVIA.**—Comfortable and well furnished 2nd floor flat with 1 double bed, recep, k & b. £100 p.w. neg. Flatland, 828 8251.

### PART-TIME VACANCIES

**HARRODS,** Manager for Sullitron languages stand. Sales ability and enthusiasm, highly rewarded. Ring 493 1177, office hours.

### NON-SECRETARIAL

**MARKET RESEARCH ASSISTANT EXP.** 1 Graduate. Prospects Victoria. £7,500 + bonus. Audrey 434 1064, Fitzroy rec cons.

### NON-SECRETARIAL

ENERGY & ENTHUSIASM
Non-Secretarial

Do you have both the above qualities and the desire to channel them into a career as recruitment counsellor with an international company? If so, and you have several years business experience and a high standard of presentation, phone Sue Cross or Amanda Newell on 486 7896 this week only and they will assess your potential. Salary is negotiable and on a non-commission basis.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

**SMALL,** friendly Ad. Agency, WC1 requires accurate copy typist (and general duties) 18+. Commencing salary, £3,500. Immediate start. Ring Mrs Knight, 01-637 2651.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

FRANKFURT TO £11,000 p.a.

If you are a first class experienced secretary with impeccable English and a good working knowledge of German there are boundless opportunities for you in Frankfurt. If you have administrative skills and the maturity to cope with a variety of duties please telephone now to find out about these and other overseas appointments. Preferred age 23-35.
Ring Alison Gibson
SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

YOUNG SECRETARY PUBLISHING c. £5,000

This is an exciting job working for the Managing Director and Editorial Director of a well known Publishing house. Use your charm and diplomacy when communicating with overseas clients and internationally known authors. "A" level standard of education, and good secretarial skills (min. 100/50).
Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

CHEMICALS — ST. JAMES'S c. £5,500

Numerate secretary/assistant to work closely with Office Administrator who deals with all aspects of administration and personnel. You should have good secretarial skills and enjoy figure work in order to cope with monthly board reports, and should like being involved on the administration side. Age 24-34.
Ring 437 1126
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

### COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

**PALL MALL.**—Luxury furn., carpt. show room offices with phone and telex. 839 4808.

### COMMERCIAL SERVICES

**EXPAND** your business with our Telex. No. on your letterheads. Access, Visa accepted. Rapid TLX Services, 01-464 7633.
**YOUR LONDON OFFICE.** Tel. ans. telex, room hire, typing etc.—Business Bureaux. 748 5094. The Business of Businesses.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA
RELIABLE UK AGENCY
sought to sell villas and flats on the COTE D'AZUR
Write: PROMOTION
33 bld Carnot 06110 LE CANNET
FRANCE

**CAMPING CARAVANING** "Mimosas" 83500 La Seyne (Var) France. Tel. (16-94) 94 75 15 seeks AGENCIES for letting of 100 campsites. 1981 season.

### BUSINESS FOR SALE

PROVINCIAL CASINO FOR SALE
Box 2097 F, The Times

## PERSONAL

### MOTOR CARS

Jaguar XJS
Auto 78. 26,000 miles. Squadron blue. Excellent condition, £8,500 o.n.o.
Tel. Alnwick 602123
(business hours)

MERCEDES 280 SE
1977, under 15,000 miles, pale green metallic, electric windows, electric sunroof, tinted glass, radio, PAS, central locking, immaculate condition.
Min. £10,300.
01-467 8700 eves.

DIESEL VW GOLF GL
11,000 miles. 15 mths. old. 55 m.p.g. Metallic silver with black colour trim. £3,300 o.n.o.
(0203) 467 588

**VOLVO 245 DL** estate 1978 (S reg) p.a.s., rear seat, 33,000 miles, beige, auto, £4,350. Tel.: 01-606 3881.

### ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

**ROLLS-ROYCE HIRE.**—For any occasion. Chauffeur driven or self-drive. Montgomery. 01-450 5449 01-450 6200.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

£500 REWARD

Gentleman, 34 years of age, seeks rewarding employment, both literally and metaphorically. Preferably in the field of Sales/Marketing.
Prepared to work first month for no salary in the firm belief that he will be able to demonstrate his considerable ability in that period.
Will Sell Anything.
£500 paid to successful employer after 1 month when appointment confirmed.
Telephone: 01-589 1279.

**SOLICITOR** (partner) seeks change, office sharing arrangement or partnership considered, own clientele, Central or NW area preferred. Box No. 2305 F, The Times.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**EXPERIENCED SECRETARY,** holding dual nationality Swiss British bilingual German English, seeks interesting post with international company based in Switzerland, Liss (073 082) 3318, after 6.30 p.m.
**EFFICIENT** self employed temp sec. Available immediately. 749 2037.
**GRAD.**—Translation diploma, German, Spanish, French, typing skills, 15 years' experience in tourism, 1 year PR work. Box No. 2202 F, The Times.

### FLAT SHARING

**PROFESSIONAL RELIABLE** Female required to share luxury Knightsbridge apartment. References essential. £200 p.c.m. exclusive. Please call between 10-12 mornings or 6-8 evenings. Phone 581 2975.

**2 DYNAMIC** young executives seek 2 young girls to share Fulham flat. Rent £58 p.c.m. each. Tel: 736 7068. eves.
**ISLINGTON.** 3rd professional male (20-30) own room, £75 p.c.m. exclusive. Tel: 249 0948 after 7 p.m.
**FLATSHARE.** 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
**FLATMATES.** 313 Brompton Road. Selective sharing.—589 5491.
**SHARE-A-FLAT** (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
**GIRL TO SHARE LUXURY FLAT** in S Kensington. Own room. £40 p.w. inc. 581 0661 (eves).
**KENSINGTON SQ.** Luxury room, private flat. Single prof. person. £40 p.w. inc. 937 1651.
**NW3.** Pleasant room, suit reliable girl. £25 p.w. incl. 435 8594.
**PROF. MAN** to share luxury modern flat, S.E Croydon, own room. C.H., garage, £100 p.c.m. inc. 460 9182 day. 651 1041 eves.
**PUTNEY.** Prof. male to share mixed flat. Own room. £85 p.c.m. 789 7357 eves.
**ST. JOHNS WOOD.** Own room in modern furnished maisonette. C.H. electricity inc. 2 mins public transport. Tel: 586 2225.
**FULHAM.** 3rd prof. girl, 26+, own room superb house. £25 p.w. excl. Tel: 736 7892 eves.
**W.6.**—Prof. M/F, 24+. Own room mod. flat. £100 p.c.m. 748 2649 eves.

### RENTALS

**KATHINI GRAHAM** (Rentals) Ltd. for high quality houses and flats. 584 3285 (Sales 352 0113).
**ST JOHNS WOOD, NW8.** Superb 3 bed flat, luxury fitted kitchen, all amenities. Available now 4 months. £100 p.w. Co. let. Portmans. 581 1477. 589 0337 (24 hrs).
**AVAILABLE NOW.**—Luxury furnished flats and houses in central London from £65 p.w.—Cutlass & Co., 01-589 5247.
**W.2.** The Colonnades. 2/3 bedroom flat. £150 p.w. NJJ. 948 5631.
**2 TRUSTWORTHY** working F grads. want flat, will redecorate in lieu of or reasonable rent. Fulham Ken. areas. 736 1954 eves.
**MARBLE ARCH.** Furn. 4 room; k & b, suit 5 girls. £100 p.w. 203 2745.
**QUEENSGATE, S.W.7.**—Luxury 2 bed flat in prestigious block. C.H. 24 hr. porterage. 6-12 mths. Co. let. £150 p.w. 667 7547.
**STREATHAM.** Elegant flat for 2. £75 p.w. Tel. 769 5405.
**ST. JOHN'S WOOD.** Luxury flat 2 beds, 2 baths, 1 recept., kitchen, patio. £110 p.w. including c.h. and electricity. Tel.: 524 9607.
**HOUSES/FLATS** wanted to let. Sherriff & Co. 229 2566.
**SW7.**—Mews flat, newly decorated, 2 bed., 2 recept., bath., kitchen. £135 p.w. suit co. or embassy let. Garage available. Buchanans, 581 7774.
**HEART** of Lincolnshire Wolds. House and large garden to share owned by writer 33 would suit creative person tired of urban rat race, rent free, share expenses. Tel. 0507 781 735.
**MARBLE ARCH.** 3 bedrooms, 2 receptions, 2 bathrooms, and kitchen. Available end of November. £250 p.w. Negot. Hunter & Co., 837 7365.
**HOLLAND PARK.**—Light spacious well furn. flat overlooking gardens, double bed., large recept., k. & b. Company let pref. £75 p.w. Tel. 727 4450.
**DIPLOMATIC MANAGEMENT SERVICES** offer you a wide selection of luxury 1-5 bed. flats/houses for long/short rental, all areas, from £100 p.w. Phone 459 7721.
**REGENTS PARK.**—S/c furn. flat, lounge, double bedroom, dinner kitchen & bathroom. £50 p.w. inc. C.H. & H.W. 722 4824.
**FULHAM.**—Truly beautiful furnished flat. 2 bed., 1 recept., k. & b. £100 p.w. long let. Adrian Bloor & Co. 730 6775.
**CHELSEA.**—Sunny flat for quiet couple. £60. 352 5622.
**W.1.**—Newly decorated furnished flat. 1 recept., 1 bedroom, bath en suite, fully fitted kitchen. Co. let. £90 p.w. Chilmark Properties Ltd., 01-603 5609.


(continued on page 24)


# How to avoid that Monday Morning Feeling!

Use The Times Readers Services Guide
…ich appears every Monday in The …nes, listing Services that will be of use to … Readers in both their home and …siness lives.

CONFERENCE FACILITIES AND SERVICES
Association of Conference Executive (ACE) International Members. Tel: 0480 57595.
Conference Services Ltd. Comprehensive congress planners. 01-584 4226.
London Conferences Ltd. Professional conference organisers. 723 1044.

**How to avoid that Monday Morning Feeling!**

Georges Lannois has advertised French and Spanish tuition in the Times Personal Columns for many years. And recently in the Times Readers Service Guide under Educational (Tuition) Heading. He finds the consistent weekly, business-like listing in the Guide brings in a steady flow of serious prospective students of all ages. **This he finds, saves time, money and effort.**

In the first three months of their advertisement appearing in The Times Readers Service Guide, 'Supreme Typewriter Word-processing' netted over £9,000 of sales. Last year, that meant it cost under £65 to generate over £9,000 of business. **It's certainly cost-effective** and it's also an awful lot of typewriters.

ONLY £300 PER ANNUM, AVOID THAT MONDAY MORNING FEELING BY simply filling our coupon and sending it together with your cheque made payable to Times Newspapers Limited, to Libby Morgan, Room N315, TIMES, NEW PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 8EZ or phone 01-837 3311.

**…Times Readers Services Guide Booking Form**

…t entry to appear on January 5th 1981 and every Monday for 52 weeks.

This line your company name FREE
2nd line
3rd line

*…etters and spaces per line Minimum 2 lines*

…) per line if we receive your cheque by November 14th 1980
…) per line after November 14th 1980
…l Booking Day is December 19th 1980

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE


APPOINTMENTS VACANT .. 22
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS .. 23
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS .. 23
ENTERTAINMENTS .. 10, 11
EDUCATIONAL .. 22
FINANCIAL .. 22
FLAT SHARING .. 23
LEGAL APPOINTMENTS .. 22
LEGAL NOTICES .. 22
MOTOR CARS .. 23
PROPERTY .. 22
PUBLIC NOTICES .. 22
RENTALS .. 23
SALEROOMS AND ANTIQUES .. 22
SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS 23
SITUATIONS WANTED .. 23


Box No replies should be addressed to: The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS
01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, extn. 7180.

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS ONE CLEAR PUBLISHING DAY i.e. Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

CLASSIFIED RATES
PERSONAL COLUMNS
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£18.50 per full display
APPOINTMENTS
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PROPERTY
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£18.50 per full display.
WEEKEND SHOPAROUND
£12.00 per cm full display, minimum 5cms.
COURT CIRCULAR
£4.00 per line.
BOX NUMBERS
£3.25.

"... AS we have received mercy, we faint not: but have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully."—2 Corinthians 4: 1, 2.

## BIRTHS

**BATTERSBY.**—On October 27th, to Jillian (nee Pask-Hughes) and Robin a son (Richard Shelley) a brother for Lucy.

**BICNOLL.**—On 23th October at The London Hospital to Jenny (nee Bridgland) and Nick—a daughter, Melanie Jane.

**BRIDDEN.**—On October 21st at Worcester Hospital to Patricia (nee Remes) and Mark—a son (Edward Mark).

**BULMAN.**—On October 24th, 1980, at Queen Charlotte's, to Pauline (nee Ford) and Philip—a daughter (Philippa Alexandra Anne).

**DEMBOWICZ.**—On October 17th, 1980 to Janet (Mander) (nee Smith) and Michael a daughter Sophia Elizabeth.

**FLETCHER.**—On October 22nd, to Claire (nee Hassard) and Christopher—a daughter (Ruth).

## BIRTHDAYS

**ROSIE.**—Happy birthday.—P.B.M.

**SERGEANT.**—Happy 21st Nicholas. Love Mum, Nigel, Tracy, Jeremy and Lesley.

## MARRIAGES

GOLDEN WEDDING

**BAILEY-BINGHAM.**—On October 29th, 1930, at St Clement's Old Church, Chorlton cum Hardy, Leonard to Edith Dora. Park-Brow Farm, Chorlton cum Hardy, Manchester 21.

## DEATHS

**ALLSOPP.**—On 27th October, 1980, at Northleach Hospital, Chryssa Allsopp, aged 79 years of Pegsgelly, Fossebridge, Cheltenham, Gloucs., late of Berrideale House, Hove, wife of the late C. G. Allsopp, dear mother of Margaret and Michael. Service Wednesday 29th October, 10.30 a.m. at Cheltenham Crematorium. Flowers to J. W. Sly & Sons, Northleach.

**BROOKS-GILBERT, CLIFTON.**—On 20th October, 1980, peacefully in hospital in Bristol, beloved husband of Hilda Josephine (Jo) and father of Sheila Brown. The family wish to thank the friends and relatives who attended the funeral. Donations if desired to Parkinsons Disease Society of U.K. Ltd., 81 Queen Road, London SW14 8NR.

**BROWN.**—On October 24, the result of a road accident, Commander C. P. F. Brown, D.S.C., R.N., aged 75. Brother of Tattie, Nancy, John and Lesley.

**BROWN.**—On October 25, 1980, peacefully in Potters Bar Hospital, Dr. Harold Mallows, dearly loved husband of Marjorie (nee Burling) and father of Colin and Janet. Funeral Service on Thursday, October 30, 11 am at the Golders Green Crematorium. Flowers may be sent to C. J. Nethercott and Son Ltd., 150 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, by 9.15 am.

**CAMERON-ROSS.**—On 27th October, 1980, peacefully, Barbara Joan Cameron-Ross, of Marsh House, East Aberthaw, Glamorgan. Dearly loved mother and grandmother. Funeral service at Penmark Church, Nr Barry, Glamorgan at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 30th October.

**CHASE.**—On October 24th, 1980, peacefully at Cambridge, in her 97th year, Ella Margaret, wife of the late Reverend F. A. Chase, much loved mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great aunt. Details of service of thanksgiving for her life will be announced later.

**COLLINS.**—On October 26, at her home, 9 Norwood Avenue, Rochdale, Lucy nee Capstick Collins, aged 73 years, dearly loved wife of the late Geoffrey Collins, much loved mother of Rosamond and Edward and proud grandmother of William, David and Francis. Service at St George's Church, Oakenrod, Rochdale at 2 p.m. on Thursday, October 30, to be followed by Interment at Rochdale Cemetery. Further inquiries to: Dixon's Funeral Service. Telephone: Rochdale 45501.

**CORNER.**—On October 25th at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, Lieutenant Colonel Michael Corner, O.B.E., late The Kings Own Royal Regiment, of The Cottage, Crooks End, Hellons Bumpstead, Essex. Beloved husband of Barbara, dearly loved father of Clive, Lois and Anna and a loving grandfather. Funeral service at Hellons Bumpstead Parish Church on Thursday, October 30th at 10.15 a.m. Family flowers only, but if desired, donations may be given to the Parish Church Restoration Fund.

**DALISON.**—On October 23rd, Mary Elizabeth, aged 92, at 42 Nevill Court, Chelsea. Much loved mother of Liesl. Funeral at St. Mary's Service Priory, 264 Fulham Road, SW10, at 10 a.m. Thursday, October 30th. Flowers to W. Buckle Undertakers, 246 Fulham Road, SW10. 352 0953.

**EDWARDS.**—On October 26th 1980, of 5 Clifden Court, Halsall Lane, Formby, Lancashire, Doris Kathleen, wife of John Robert, mother of Judith Gibson. Service and cremation at Southport on Wednesday, October 29th at 1.30 p.m. No flowers by her request.

**FENNER.**—On October 22nd, 1980, at Southmead Hospital, Bristol, Mathew Lewis Fenner. Private cremation. No flowers. Donations if desired to Southmead Hospital Research Foundation (Amyloid Research). Memorial service to be announced later.

**GLYN.**—On October 24, peacefully at his home in London, Col. Sir Richard Hamilton Glyn, Bt., beloved husband of Barbara and father of Amanda, Richard and Jeremy. Cremation private. No flowers. Donations please to the National Canine Defence League, 10 Seymour St., London, W.1.

**GOAD.**—On October 18th, 1980, at Cirencester Memorial Hospital, fortified by the rites of the Holy Church, Joan, dearly loved wife of Sir Colin Goad, K.C.M.G., mother of Peter and Sarah's grandmother. Requiem Mass and committal was at Fairford Catholic Church, on October 22nd. No letters please, donations if desired to any recognized childrens' charity.

## DEATHS

**GODLEY.**—On October 27, peacefully in Zimbabwe, Lt. Col. Alexander Shepstone, late Royal Scots, beloved husband of Maggie and father of Dinah and Simon.

**HABERSHON.**—On October 24th, 1980, peacefully at Bath Hospital, Katharine Habershon, aged 88, widow of Sidney Heathcote Habershon and sister of Geoffrey, Audrey and Marion. Service at Holy Cross, Sherston Magna, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, October 30th. No flowers. Enquiries to Uppingham 2358.

**HARRISON.**—On 25th October, at Melbourne, Australia, John N. D., late FMS Police, beloved husband of Diane and father of Rachel, John and Rebecca.

**HOLT.**—On October 26th, suddenly at her home, Mulberry House, Bertroy, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, Blanche Frances, aged 72 years. Widow of Gerald Holt and loved mother of Tom and Quinton. Funeral service St. Michael's Church, Brent Knoll, Friday, October 31st at 2 p.m., followed by cremation, Weston-super-Mare, 3 p.m. Family flowers only please. Donations if desired for St Michael's Church Fabric Fund, c/o Rev. F. J. Cogrelos, The Vicarage, Brent Knoll.

**PHILLIPS.**—On 27th October, peacefully at home, Ardmucart Lodge, Alford, Aberdeenshire, Lt. Col. Harold Phillips, most deeply loved husband of Gina and adored father of Sacha, Nicky, Fiona, Marita and Natasha. Funeral private, memorial service later.

**STUTCHBURY.**—Rosamond Stutchbury, of Gayhs, peacefully on 25th October, her 84th year.

**TYRRELL.**—On October 25th, 1980, Elsie Hassard, of 7 Chimneys, Henfield, Sussex, after an illness, courageously borne, sadly missed by her innumerable friends. Funeral service on Friday, October 31st, at 2.30 p.m., at St. Peter's Church, Henfield, followed by private cremation. No flowers please, but donations if wished to the Cancer Research Fund, can be sent to R. Vinall Henfield Ltd., Map Town Road, Henfield. Tel. Henfield 2381.

**VARLEY.**—On October 23, 1980, Dr. John Francis Varley of Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham, Sussex and Leiston, Suffolk, brother of Gilbert and the late Edward Varley. Cremation at Ipswich Crematorium, 2.30 pm Wednesday, October 29, 1980.

**VARLEY.**—On October 25, peacefully at home, Elsie Catherine (nee White) of Weston, South Bucks. Private memorial service, Amersham Crematorium, Wednesday October 29, 10 a.m. No flowers please. Donations if desired to Wilton Hospital, Milton Keynes.

**WILSON.**—On October 25th, suddenly at home, Group Captain William Proctor Wilson, CBE, BSc (Eng), BCGI, CEng, FIEE, beloved father of Andrew, Peter and David and husband of the late Doctor Gillie Wilson, OBE. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Woodmansterne, Banstead, Surrey, on Thursday, 30th October, 1980, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Cancer Research, Royal Marsden Hospital, Sutton, Surrey.

**ZAMOYSKI.**—On October 19, 1980 in Warsaw, Tadeusz Kazimierz Julian Róryc Zamoyski, Knight Commander of the Order of Polonia Restituta, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Commandeur de l'Ordre National du Mérite, in his 81st year.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

**ASPREY.**—A requiem mass in memory of Mr Phillip Rolls Asprey, M.C., will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, W1, on Saturday, November 8th, at 2 p.m.

**HORNBY.**—A Memorial Service for Diana Hornby will be held in the Chapel, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5, on Wednesday, November 19, at 2 p.m.

**MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL.**—For Hugh, in the Crypt Chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, 6th November, at noon.

**SIMPSON.**—A memorial service will be held for F. Leslie Simpson at 12 noon on Friday, 31st October, at St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, E.C.2.

## IN MEMORIAM

**MARMORSTEIN.**—In proud and loving memory of Lieut. M. C. Marmorstein, R.U.R., killed in action, Orsona, Italy, 28th October, 1943.

**SALOMONS.**—In loving memory of D. Reginald Salomons, Captain, 1/3rd Kent Field Co., R.E., who was drowned off Mudros whilst in command of his company on H.M.S. Hythe, on Oct. 28, 1915, and sacrificed his life as he refused to save himself until his men were rescued and gave his lifebelt to one of them.

**GURNEY.**—In memory of our beloved son, Timothy, October 28th, 1962.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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# PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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01